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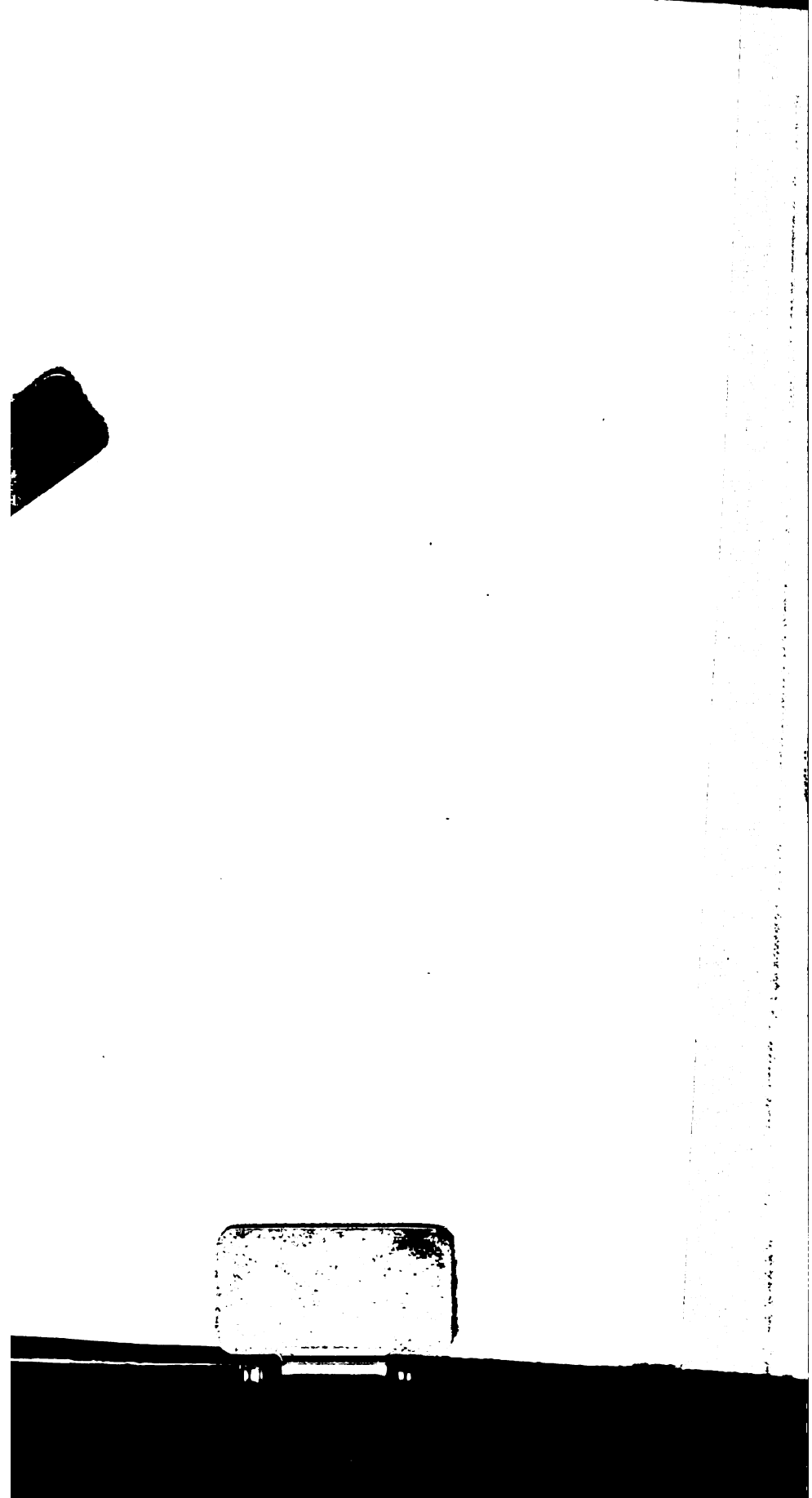
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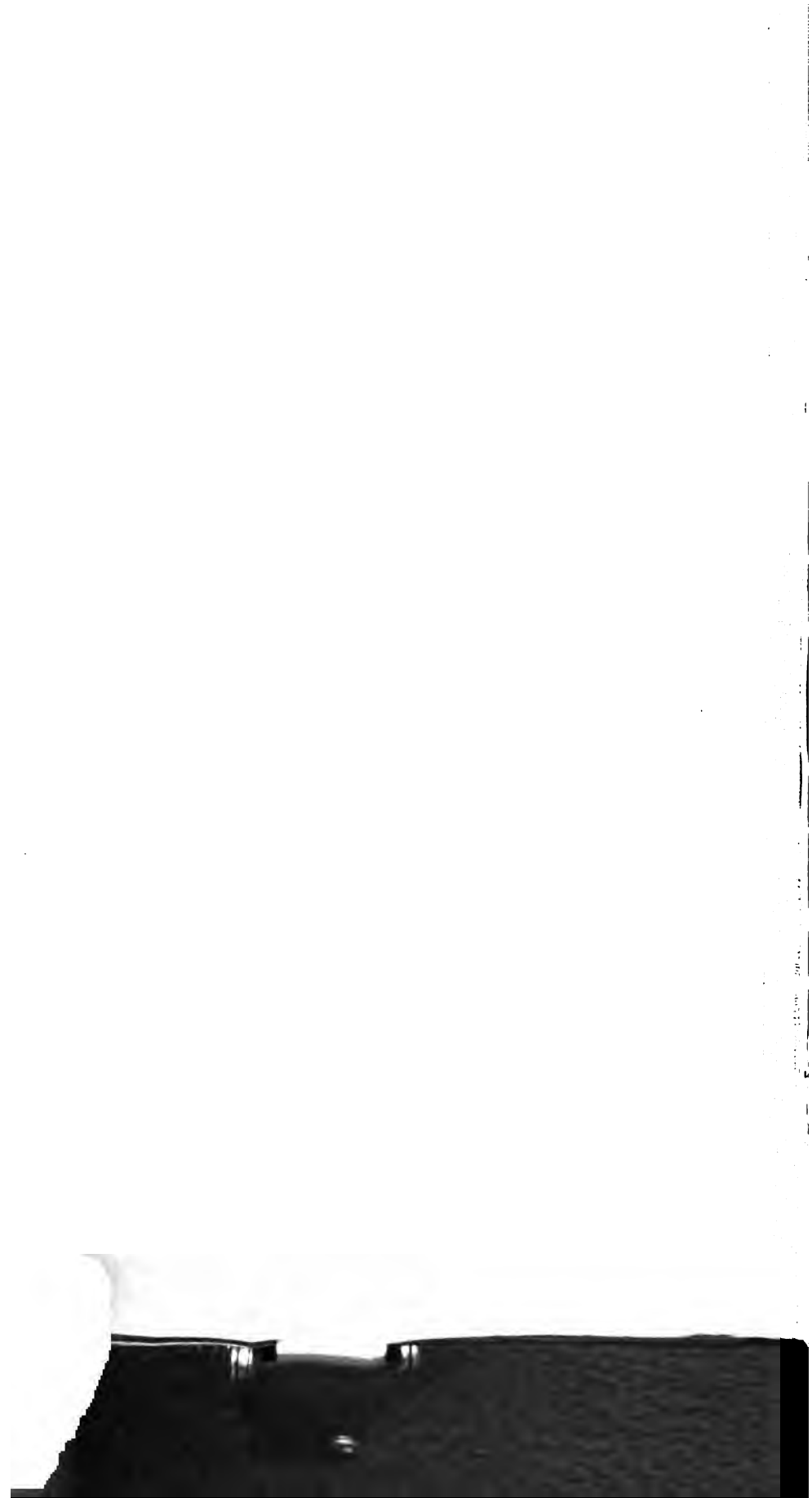
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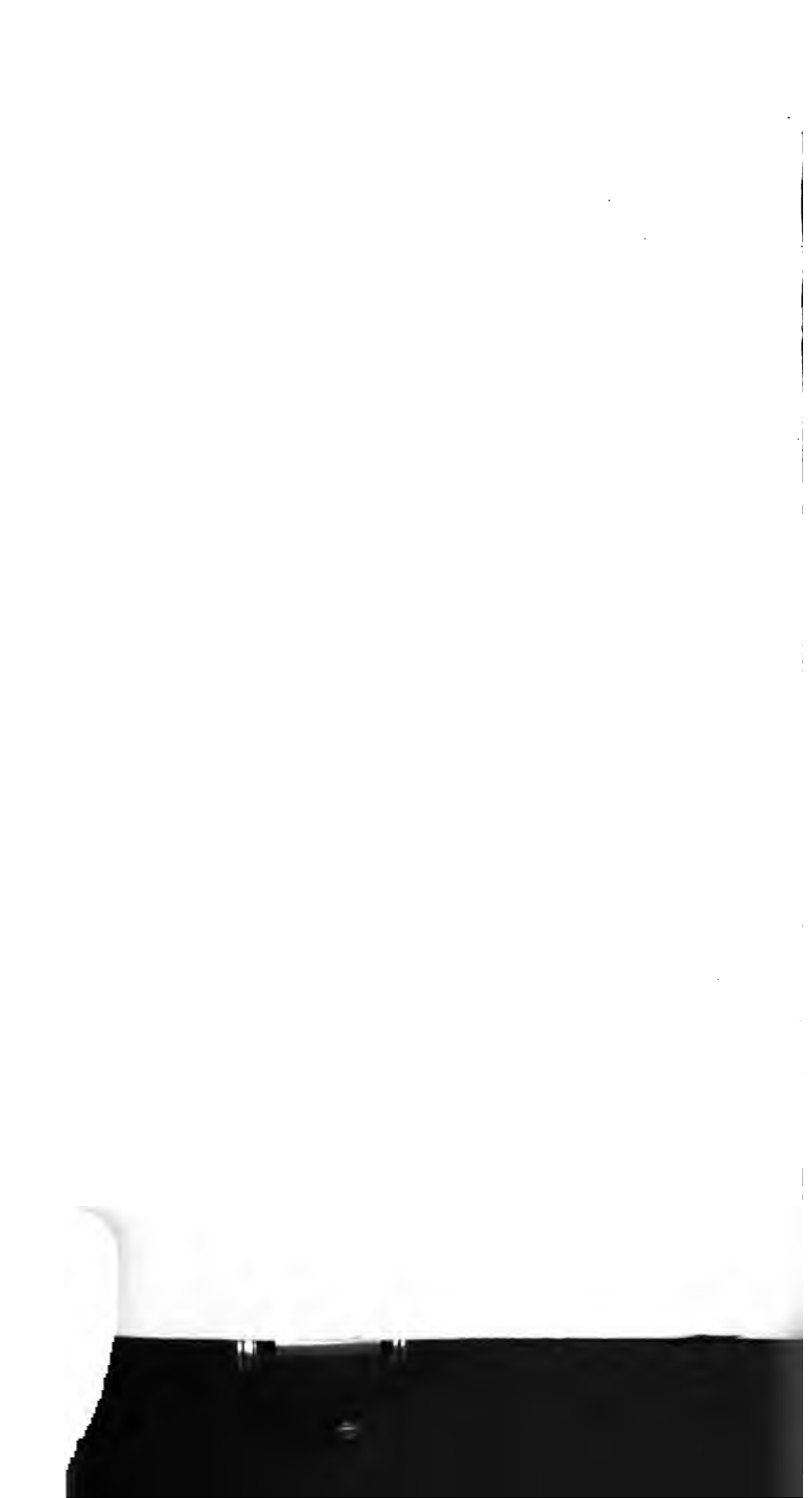
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THE BUST OF THE MAN WHOSE NAME IS GIVEN IN THE BIBLE IS THE

*Archaeology.*

THE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
**British**  
**Archaeological Association**

ESTABLISHED 1843,

FOR THE  
ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROSECUTION OF RESEARCHES  
INTO THE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE  
EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.

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VOL. I.

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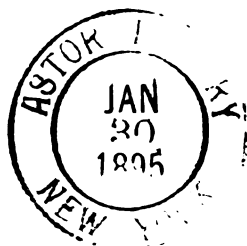
London:  
PUBLISHED BY HENRY G. BOHN,  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION,  
YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

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REV. V. G. BOHN  
PUBLISHED  
1884

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## PREFACE.

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IN presenting to the public the first volume of THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, it is necessary the reader should bear in mind that the Association took its rise in December 1843, and that in the month of March, 1844, the first number of "*The Archæological Journal*," published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the Early and Middle Ages," made its appearance, published by Mr. Parker, of Oxford. The manner in which this work became the property of a bookseller will be understood by a perusal of the statement of the Central Committee to be found in this volume, and the inconveniences resulting from such an engagement will doubtless be properly appreciated. It led, indeed, to such dissensions as to create a schism in the society, and literally to divide it into two branches, one of which departing from the parent stock, after for a time assuming the title of the Association, has been compelled, by the force of public opinion, to change its designation to that of the "Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland."

*The Archæological Journal*, published by Mr. Parker, of Oxford, has been continued by him, under, as it is stated, the direction of the "Central Committee," but the first four numbers must be looked upon as the Journal of the Association, and some of the subjects treated of in this volume are in continuation of those previously communicated to the Association.

## PREFACE.

*The Journal of the British Archæological Association* is now, in accordance with the vote of a special general meeting of the members, held on the 5th of March, 1845, and confirmed and acted upon by the general meeting of the 4th of March, 1846, the property of the Association, and will be distributed to the subscribing members only in the order of *quarterly* publication; but at the expiration of a year, collected together into a volume and sold to the public. A great advantage is derived by this alteration in the mode of its publication, as the magnitude of the parts, and the number of the illustrations, need not be necessarily regulated by the price of the work.

The Council of the British Archæological Association are anxious to give to the several papers with which they are favoured, the most extensive and perfect illustration in their power, and to present to the associates, at as short intervals as possible, the variety of objects of antiquarian interest which are submitted to their notice, either at the meetings of Council, or at the more public ones of the Association in general, at present held in the theatre of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, in Leicester-square.

As it has been found impossible to publish the numerous papers communicated to the Association at the congress held at Winchester in August 1845, with the necessary plates in illustration of them, in the *Journal* of the Association, it has been determined to print them in a volume, to which the associates have the liberty of subscribing at a price much below that at which the public will be able to obtain it, and the Council have the satisfaction of announcing the work to be in a very forward state. The proceedings of the congress will form a large octavo volume, printed uniformly with the *Journal*, and illustrated by a profusion of engravings.

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## British Archaeological Association.

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IN presenting to the members of the British Archæological Association and the public in general the Journal of the Association, the Central Committee (appointed at a special General Meeting held, pursuant to public advertisement, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1845) think it necessary to submit a brief account of the origin and progress of the Association; together with some explanatory remarks in reference to those events which have rendered essential certain alterations in the arrangement of the Association, and led to a classification of its Members.

The Committee would have been happy to have been spared the performance of this task; but the extreme assiduity with which certain Members formerly belonging to the Central Committee place themselves before the public, and assume to themselves the name and title of the British Archæological Association, and the various mis-statements industriously put forth, and chiefly *anonymously* published, either in circulars addressed to the members, or in the newspapers and journals,—render it an imperative duty on the part of the President, Officers, and Committee, to submit an accurate account of that which has passed, and of the present condition of the Association.

The British Archæological Association takes its rise from conversations which took place between Mr. Wright and Mr. Smith. Those gentlemen mentioned their intentions to Dr. Bromet; and at a meeting held at Mr. Wright's residence, December 5, 1843, it was determined to establish a central board, for the purpose of collecting from correspondents in all parts of the country information tending to the "discovery, illustration, and conservation of our ancient national monuments." At this meeting it was agreed to invite the cooperation of Mr. Albert Way, the Director of the Society of Antiquaries, who eagerly entered into the project, and joined the Committee. To this gentleman succeeded Mr. C. Winston, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Pettigrew, Sir F. Madden, Sir H. Ellis, Mr. Amyot, Mr. Croker, and several others, until the Committee consisted of twenty-two individuals. Thus was it constituted by self-election at the termination of 1844. As it was intended to collect from correspondents all kinds of information that could be obtained relating to antiquities, and to

the remains that are now daily being brought to light by the progress of works on railways, and other sources, it was esteemed necessary, as a means of communication with the public, to establish a Journal; and, for the proper conducting of this, a Printing Committee was selected, to whom the papers submitted to the ordinary meetings of the Central Committee should be referred, there to be more particularly determined upon, corrected, and amended, as the members might see fit. This committee was appointed January 21, 1844, and it consisted of Mr. Wright, Mr. Poynter, Rev. J. B. Deane, Dr. Bromet, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Way, the Secretaries. These six gentlemen were to divide among themselves the labour of the Journal. No distinct editor was appointed, either by the Committee or by the central Board; but Mr. Way occupied himself principally upon the first Number, which, however, was not ready at the time for which it had been announced. This was a serious matter in a work professing to be published periodically; and Mr. Way's health being delicate, it was deemed advisable to have some one who was able and willing to devote time to the matter. The business habits of Mr. Wright, added to his knowledge of antiquities, and his eminence in literature, pointed him out as the most qualified person in the Committee for the task; and he most cheerfully undertook the performance of this laborious duty, and for a whole twelvemonth gratuitously devoted a very considerable portion of his time to the work, and never once intimated to the central Board a desire for any recompense for his labours. The Treasurer has stated in his address\* to the General Meeting of the fifth of March, that the first allusion with regard to any payment for these literary services emanated from himself; and that he felt, as a literary gentleman, whose time was his property, the Association had no right,—having, from the liberality of the members, funds at command,—to take up so large a portion of Mr. Wright's time, without offering to him something as a recognition of, if not a recompense for, his labours. Mr. Wright was at first unwilling to say anything upon the subject; but being further urged, he communicated with Mr. Parker, the publisher of the Journal, who acknowledged the propriety of the measure: but it was never brought before the central Board, and therefore requires no further notice.

The business of the Association went on very happily for one year. Up to December 1844 no disturbance of its harmony took place; a vast amount of information had been collected and published; the Central Committee was obliged to hold frequent meetings; communications poured in from all quarters; and many individuals distinguished by their know-

<sup>1</sup> See "A Verbatim Report of the Proceedings," taken in short hand by T. E. Jones. 8vo. J. R. Smith, Compton-street, Soho, p. 7.

ledge in science, arts, and letters, solicited to be placed in the list of correspondents. During this time also (in the month of September) a congress of Antiquarians had been held at Canterbury, an experiment in this country made for the first time; and although proceeded with under almost every possible disadvantage, arising from the infancy of the Association, the illness of some of its members, and the fears and scruples of others as to the result, it succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its most ardent supporters. It is but a mere act of justice to say, that the success of this meeting must be attributed to the zeal and assiduity of Lord Albert Conyngham, the President; Mr. Pettigrew, the Treasurer; Mr. Smith, the Secretary; Mr. Wright, who officiated in the absence of Mr. Way; and Mr. T. C. Croker, who assisted these gentlemen in all their arrangements. Without their exertions, the meeting at Canterbury must have been a failure, and the Association would probably have ceased to exist; for there were not wanting journals to ridicule the proceedings, and it must be added that these representations were in no little degree aided by some of those who are now so zealously urging, in opposition to the Association, a meeting at Winchester, but who did not on that occasion hesitate to denounce the congress as one partaking of a *mountebanking* character. The success of the congress seems to have infused a bad spirit among those who either took no part at it, or attempted to discourage the proceedings; but the effect upon the public was of the most satisfactory description, for it created a spirit of inquiry with many who before had been inattentive to these subjects, or did not foresee their importance to the country. A taste for Archæological pursuits was engendered; and Mr. Wright was solicited by an enterprising bookseller to undertake the publication of a work which might be adapted to the drawing-room table, and thus inspire a taste for the study of antiquities on the part of those who had not before engaged in them. This work was to be called "the Archæological Album;" it was originally intended to have been published, like other Albums, in a volume at the commencement of the year, but time would not permit this to be done, and the proprietor determined it should appear in parts, at the interval of two months. The work is in no respect similar to the "Archæological Journal," from which it differs in size, colour, shape, appearance, &c. It does not contain one period of matter belonging to the Association, or that has been obtained through it, nor does Mr. Wright attach to his name any connexion whatever with the Association.

The only way in which Mr. Wright appears as connected with the Association, is in the course of the narrative of the proceedings of the Congress at Canterbury, in which he took so able and so conspicuous a part, and which, as a new feature in this country, and the most striking event connected with Archæology during the year, had been very naturally

selected as a proper subject to commence such a work. It is, in short, a simple narrative, not a detail of papers—not such a detail as had already appeared in some of the Kentish newspapers, or since published in “*The Antiquarian Year Book*,” and in Mr. Dunkin’s “*Report of the Transactions and Excursions of the British Archæological Association at their First Congress at Canterbury*,” in which may be found many of the papers at full length, and there published with the sanction of some members, who are now warm opponents of Mr. Wright, for the mere publication of his narrative of the Congress at Canterbury. Mr. Wright’s publication of the *Archæological Album* has, so far from having been an injury to the Association, or an encroachment upon its rights, been one calculated to advance its interests, by showing to the public that pleasure and instruction may be combined in meetings of antiquarians in different parts of the country. It appears idle to dwell upon such matters, and it is quite inconceivable that such a publication should have caused disunion in a society expressly established for the promotion of Archæological inquiries; nor would it be believed to be the source of such dissension, unless it had been so distinctly stated, by those who have seceded, as “the only ostensible point in dispute.” But the main-spring of this dissension has not yet been fairly stated, and it must now be told that it has originated with the publisher of the *Journal*, Mr. Parker of Oxford, to whom the first intelligence of the *Album* was communicated by Mr. Wright, and who would have been silent on the subject but for the jealousy excited in his breast by its emanating from another publisher. Mr. Parker would himself have been willing to have been the publisher of the *Album*; but others possessing it, he immediately set about exciting dissension and alarm in some of the members of the Committee, to whom he represented the injury likely to accrue to the *Journal* of the Association, and the necessity of issuing a declaration to the effect that no other work but the *Journal* was authorized by the Association. When first mentioned to the Central Committee by Dr. Bromet, it dropped for want of any one to entertain the subject; it was considered improper and indelicate, and no step was taken upon the occasion. But failing in this, Mr. Poynter, at the next meeting, brought the matter forward, and, with the assistance of Dr. Bromet, a resolution to print a declaration on the cover of the next number of the *Archæological Journal*, stating that it was the only authorized publication by the Committee, was regularly proposed and discussed. The feeling against it, however, was such, that the proposer and seconder withdrew their proposition—and thus the subject was supposed to have terminated; and Mr. Parker was apprised by Mr. Smith, the secretary, in reply to a communication he had received from Mr. Parker respecting it, that the Central Committee had not entertained the matter. This occurred at the meeting held on Dec. 18,

1844. On the 28th December a meeting of the Printing Committee, at which five out of the six members were present, took place, and—to the surprise of Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright—the subject of the Album was there brought up; and Mr. Way then determined that a declaration against that work should go out; and upon Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright remonstrating against such a proceeding, in open defiance of the opinion of the Central Committee, by whom the Printing Committee was appointed; and, notwithstanding the declaration of those gentlemen, that they would no longer consent to act upon such a Committee, Mr. Way replied, “*We are three to two, therefore we have a majority and shall do it.*” The founders of the Association then resigned their places in the Printing Committee. A circular was drawn up, transmitted to Oxford, there printed and issued by Mr. Parker, although he had received intelligence from Mr. Smith that the Central Committee would not entertain the subject; and this circular was absolutely sent forth *in the name of the Central Committee*, to the great astonishment of the members of that Board, who knew of no such intention on the part of the governing body to which they belonged. The effect of this circular was exceedingly injurious, and gave great offence. It was a proceeding contrary to all ordinary practice, and subversive of all government. The treasurer of the society protested against the proceeding, and announced his intention to bring the subject before the next meeting of the Central Committee. The President felt warmly on the occasion, and came up to town to preside at the meeting. Mr. Way canvassed certain members to attend, and there was altogether the largest meeting of the Committee that had been held. The only excuse that could be offered on the part of Mr. Way was, that the Printing Committee had issued a former circular, (which was to announce the first appearance of the Journal), in the name of the Central Committee; to do which, however, the Central Committee had given them authority. As, however, such a matter could hardly be expected to occur again, and as the Treasurer and other members had denounced the proceeding, the President, in the hope of restoring harmony, was induced to request that it might be forgotten, and that Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright, in their anxiety for the welfare of the Association which they had indeed originated, would withdraw their resignations and return to the performance of their duties. Those gentlemen kindly yielded to the solicitation of the President, and the Treasurer withdrew his resolution of censure. The business was thus considered at an end; but at the next meeting of the Central Committee Mr. Hawkins moved, and Mr. Barnwell seconded, a proposition which they had brought ready prepared, to the effect

“That Mr. Wright having, while acting editor of the ‘Archæological Journal,’

become the editor also of a rival work, similar in character, and which has been prejudicial to the main objects of the Association in that publication, the Committee are of opinion that Mr. Wright should resign his place on the Editing Sub-Committee."

At this meeting, it must be remarked, there were no less than twenty members present, sixteen of whom voted on the occasion. The numbers were—for the resolution, 10; against it, 6. The latter number should properly be considered as 8, as the Treasurer was in the chair, and had expressed himself unfavourable to the motion; and Mr. Wright, who was present, did not vote. The "great majority" therefore, of which so much had been said in the circulars, amounts only to 2 in 18; but it was a majority, obtained in a manner which at once showed that the Committee was no longer one fitted to carry on the real business of the Association. It was brought together by the importunity and canvassing of Mr. Way, and several who attended on this occasion had not, until this business arose, scarcely ever been present at the meetings of the Committee. During 1844, twenty-four meetings of the Central Committee had been held, at which, from the minute-book, it appears that Mr. Hawkins had only attended once during the year, Mr. Manby only once, Mr. Blore only once, nor had Mr. Way attended but once from June 25, 1844, to January 8, 1845; and it must also be observed, that none of those gentlemen assisted at the Canterbury Congress. The insult offered to Mr. Wright by this resolution naturally excited the astonishment of the President, who had considered himself, at the former meeting, to have been a peace-maker, and to have restored concord. His Lordship held the matter to have been finally disposed of. He determined, therefore, to be present at the next Committee, and then to resign his office unless justice should be done to Mr. Wright. An attack of ophthalmia prevented his attendance, but the Treasurer submitted his opinion to the Committee, and entreated the proposer and seconder to withdraw their resolution. This, however, they declined to do, and the Treasurer moved to expunge the offensive record. Upon this Sir R. Westmacott made a personal appeal to Mr. Wright, suggesting, that as he was the source of the disagreement, whether he would not withdraw himself from the Printing Committee and allow the other members to proceed. Mr. Wright immediately withdrew, and the Treasurer presumed that the minute would be expunged. It was expunged, but in the following terms: "That Mr. Wright, having signified his intention to resign his situation on the Editing Committee, the resolution of the last meeting relative to that subject be expunged." (Moved by Mr. Hawkins and seconded by Mr. Barnwell). It was easy to foresee that such conduct was ill calculated to restore peace, or to satisfy the President. It spread ill feeling, and it occasioned the resignation of the President.

The Treasurer convened a special meeting, the resignation was laid before it, and it was accepted. No compromise would be entertained. The party, for under such a denomination only can it be described, determined upon receiving the resignation, and the society was thrown into complete disorder. The Treasurer had resolved upon quitting the Committee; Mr. Smith, the Secretary, intended also to retire; Mr. Wright, Mr. Croker, and others, meant to follow their example; in short, all the active members at Canterbury resolved no longer to hold a connexion with a Committee in which such gross injustice could be practised towards its most efficient member, and one of the founders of the Association. But, whilst these disputes were going on, many members of the Association—not of the Central Committee—were anxiously interested in the proceedings, and desirous of taking some step to save the Association from destruction. The treasurer was entreated not to give in his resignation, and was made acquainted with the intention of many to address to him a requisition to call together the members at large to determine upon the propriety of certain changes in the Association, and to guard against future accidents. No sooner was it known that the President had resigned, than numbers flocked to sign requisitions to take into consideration the condition of the Association; and in the course of ten days there were requisitions addressed to the Treasurer from Canterbury, Sandwich, Salisbury, Cheltenham, Ipswich, Leeds, Sunderland, York, and other places, together with a vast number of signatures in the Metropolis, altogether amounting to 162 in number; thus demonstrating the extraordinary interest felt in the existence of the society, and a determination to promote its welfare. The requisitions, and the names affixed to them, have been carefully preserved and deposited among the papers of the Association. They embrace the names of the principal subscribers and correspondents of the Association, and the Treasurer hesitated not a moment to comply with the request, and to summon a Special General Meeting,—giving as public a notice, and as long a notice as circumstances would permit. As the conduct of the Treasurer has been severely commented upon for the step he thus took for the preservation of the Association, it is necessary to introduce that which he stated at the special meeting so convened:—

“The ground upon which I have ventured to assume to myself this power of obeying the requisitions, presented to me by so many members, has arisen from the dissensions that have existed in the Committee, and from the equality of numbers in which those dissensions originated; and one other point on which I hold my responsibility to be particularly great towards you, is the having received from so many individuals subscriptions for carrying on the purposes of this Institution. I have, therefore, not simply as, unfortunately, the senior officer of this Institution, after

the resignation of the President, but also as your Treasurer, and therefore bound as a faithful steward to render you a faithful account; I have on these grounds felt it my duty to do this. It is not on a light matter that I would have ventured on a step, giving a publicity that, to a certain degree, may, under particular circumstances, even jeopardize the Institution; but when I tell you that the Committee are divided literally half and half, or nearly so,—for it is ten to twelve—and that all these dissensions have been of a character that have led to the resignation of our President, not merely as the head of the Committee but also as a member of the Society : and that this was the first President of the Society, who indeed entered warmly into its interests on all occasions, from the commencement; who watched over every proceeding, and was acquainted with every resolution that took place; who sacrificed his personal comforts to us at Canterbury, and overcame those strong feelings resulting from domestic affliction, to perform the duties attached to his office; I felt that I should have been wanting in respect to that noble individual, as well as wanting in my duty to you as your Treasurer, if I had not taken the step which I have done.

“With regard to calling Special General Meetings, most Societies are provided with regulations for calling such meetings, under which they feel themselves bound to act under particular circumstances. But it so occurs, from the constitution of this Committee, and the manner in which this Society has been established, that there are no laws at all relating to this subject; that the regulations have only been made as circumstances called for them in the course of the labours of the Committee; and that, no Special General Meetings being anticipated, no measures were in existence to meet such an emergency. This being the case, and there being no rules to follow in regard to calling extraordinary General Meetings, one looks to the custom of other Societies; and the custom of other Societies, invariably, even where laws exist, is to provide a power on the part of the President to call extraordinary meetings; which are called indeed by the senior Officer of the Institution, on a requisition by a certain number of the subscribers.”

It is unnecessary to enter further here into the propriety of the conduct of the Treasurer; it is sufficient to say that circumstances had occurred to provoke dissension—members had been most unjustifiably canvassed to carry a particular object, and that this had led to the resignation of the President and the probable retirement of two other Officers, which would have left Mr. Way the only remaining officer of the Association. Other members of the Central Committee had also expressed their determination to withdraw, and it was therefore evident that some decisive step must be taken to rescue the Association from destruction; it offered itself in a general assembly of the members, to



which all were invited—every one could attend, and there amity might have been restored; but instead of meeting the subject in dispute in an open and generous manner, the members who had thus created the discord satisfied themselves with denouncing the legality of a meeting of a Society which they knew was without laws, and in declaring all its proceedings null and invalid.

At the Special General Meeting about 150 members attended, the Treasurer detailed all the circumstances connected with the dispute, submitted to the meeting a history of the Association, marking its progress and its prospects, and the following Resolutions were adopted :

1. "That an Annual General Meeting be in future held in London, in the month of March, at which a statement of the progress of the Association shall be submitted by the Central Committee, and an account rendered of the Receipts and Expenditure; and that at this Meeting the Officers and Committee for the year be appointed.
2. "That the most grateful thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Albert Conyngham, K.C.H., F.S.A., for the zeal and ability he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of President of the Central Committee; and that he be earnestly solicited to return to the Association, and again preside over the Central Committee.
3. "That the Central Committee shall consist of a President, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and seventeen other Members; and that the following gentlemen constitute the same for the ensuing year, with power to fill up any vacancy that may arise during that period.—Carried; five dissentients.

#### **President.**

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNHAM, K.C.H., F.S.A.

#### **Treasurer.**

THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

#### **Secretaries.**

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, ESQ., F.S.A., M.B.I.A.—CHARLES ROACH SMITH, ESQ., F.S.A.

#### **Committee.**

THOMAS AMYOT, ESQ., F.R.S., TREASURER  
S.A.

SIR JAMES ANNESLEY, F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE REV. R. HARRIS BARHAM.

JOHN BARROW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

CAPTAIN BEAUFORT, R.N., F.R.S.

SIR WILLIAM BETHAM, F.S.A., M.B.I.A.,

ULSTER KING AT ARMS.

GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, ESQ., F.S.A.

SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., SECRETARY S.A.

JOSEPH GWILT, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF HEREFORD, F.R.S., F.S.A.

T. W. KING, ESQ. F.S.A.

R. MONCKTON MILNES, ESQ., M.P.,

J. ROBINSON PLANCHE, ESQ. F.S.A.

J. EMMERSON TENNENT, ESQ., M.P.

JOHN GREEN WALLER, ESQ.,

SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, M.A., F.R.S.

THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

4. "That the members of the Association be divided into two classes, Associates and Correspondents. That the Associates consist of Subscribers of one

Guinea or upwards per annum, or of a Life Subscription of Ten Guineas; by which they will be entitled to receive a copy of the Society's Journal, to attend all General Meetings, and to vote at the election of Officers and Committee. That of the Correspondents no contribution be required; that they be entitled to attend all General Meetings, but not to vote at the election of Officers and Committee.

5. "That the Journal of the Society be printed and published in London, at the expense of the Association, and that the profits arising from the same be devoted to the purposes of the Institution.
6. "That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Treasurer, for the great services he has rendered the Association from its formation, and particularly for his attention to the wishes of a large body of its members, by convening the present General Meeting, which the members confidently hope and trust will tend to the proper establishment and perpetuity of the Institution."

With respect to these Resolutions no comment is necessary but as regards Nos. 3 and 5, which relate to the appointment of the new Central Committee and the publication of the Journal. No. 3 will be seen to embrace the continuance of all the officers, with the exception of Mr. Way, whose place is supplied by Mr. T. C. Croker. In the Committee are some names that have since been withdrawn, the circumstances attending which are necessary to be stated, because they have been unfairly represented by the other party:—Mr. Amyot and Sir H. Ellis being officers of the Society of Antiquaries, think it proper to preserve a neutrality, and have therefore declined being on the Committee; but it must be observed that Sir H. Ellis disapproved the feelings manifested in the Committee, and that Mr. Amyot on every occasion voted against the dissentients. Mr. King's behaviour is best shown by the following extracts from his letters, beyond which the Committee do not desire to make any remark. In a letter to Mr. Smith, dated February 22d, 1845, he says:—"I deeply and sorrowfully regret that such a schism should have arisen in our Archæological Committee as to induce Lord Albert to resign his presidency. I fear this will be the death-blow to it; but I hope yet that some arrangements will be made to save us. I was not in town the other day (19th), only having returned here last night; and I am about to leave again this evening for a few days. I should be glad to sign the *Requisition*, if you will tell me where it is lying, as I would do any thing and every thing which would tend to give support to the existence of the Association. I learn that the Central Committee accepted Lord Albert's resignation. What is next to be done?"

In another letter addressed to Mr. Pettigrew, dated March 3d, 1845, in excuse for not attending the meeting preparatory to the Special General Meeting of the 5th of March, he writes thus:—"I regret to say that my engagements this evening prevent me the opportunity of attend-

ing the meeting of the Committee of the Archæological Association appointed for eight o'clock. I only received your kind note this morning; and it would have given me great pleasure to be present."

In a letter to Mr. Croker, dated March 7th, he says, "I regret deeply that I cannot concur in the measures resorted to by a minority of the Committee in the extraordinary step of calling what has been named a "Special General Meeting of the Association."

The Dean of Hereford addressed the following letter to the Treasurer on the 4th of March :—

"My dear Sir,—I have been extremely concerned to learn that circumstances have led to a discordant feeling in the counsels of the British Archæological Association, the results of which are calculated to produce so much impediment to the attainment of those ends which I, with many others, have looked forward to with so much confidence and delight. Had not professional duty demanded my attention in another direction, and in a case of much importance, I should not have failed to attend the Special General Meeting to-morrow evening, for the purpose of lending my humble but anxious endeavours to cooperate with others in restoring tranquillity and reorganising our valuable staff. I have too vivid a recollection of the happy week we spent together at Canterbury, and too full a conviction of the great good which the Association is calculated to work—nay, has worked, to think that any who have taken umbrage at what may have been unintentionally offensive, as well as those who have so transgressed, will hesitate to offer up ready concessions at the altar of our common weal. I shall anxiously look forward to the report of your proceedings, in which, under other circumstances, I would assuredly have taken a part. It has been often a wish of mine that I could have been at the Committee, during my frequent sojourns in London, had the rules permitted it; and by the bye, should it be practicable, I could work more regularly, when, after next month, the railway being opened to Gloucester, I shall be brought within easier reach.

"I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

"JOHN MEREWETHER."

After the receipt of this letter, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the Dean's name should have been placed on the Committee, to give him a title to attend the meetings at which he expresses his anxiety to be present. Although the particulars of the meeting, and the circumstance of his election were immediately communicated to him, no letter was received from him until April 9th, when he appears to have gone over to the opposition and had his name enrolled as an Honorary Member of their Committee. The ground upon which this is done is scarcely worthy of notice, for it is one founded, not upon the merits of the case, but upon personal regard for Mr. Way, together with an intimation that the General Meeting was held for a different purpose than that which he had anticipated. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the expressions contained in his letter printed above.

With regard to the Journal, the Central Committee believe that no member will dispute the propriety of its emanating from the Association, and the necessity of its being subject to no control but that of the Committee. Such was not the case with the *Archæological Journal*. Mr. Way made a verbal engagement with Mr. Parker of Oxford as to the publication of the Journal; it was to be at Mr. Parker's expense; if loss was occasioned, the publisher was to sustain it; if profits accrued, one-half was to be paid over for the purposes of the Association. Mr. Parker was thus to have a journal edited free of expense, the materials proceeding from the correspondents of the Association and put forth as conducted under the superintendence of the Central Committee of the British *Archæological Association*. Such a Journal properly conducted could not but succeed, —many other publishers would gladly have engaged upon the same terms. Many circumstances have arisen in the course of this publication which show the impropriety of the publisher's interference; for Mr. Parker, printing it at Oxford (a great inconvenience) inserted papers upon his own authority, illustrating them with expensive wood-cuts that may be useful to him in other publications, and without consulting the Printing Committee on the subject. One paper in No. 4, that of the Rev. C. Hartshorne on Rockingham Castle, has been made a most expensive article, and the Society is rendered responsible for it and any errors it may contain, although it never came before them. It will scarcely be credited, but it is true, that that paper was never submitted to the Central Committee, consequently never referred to the Printing Committee, nor did any proof of it undergo the correction of the Editor.

According to Mr. Way's statement, it was originally stipulated with Mr. Parker that the expense of wood-cuts and other illustrations should be limited to 25*l. per Number*, or that an extra 5*l.* might on any particular occasion be permitted; but Mr. Parker's accounts show that the wood-cuts and illustrations for the four numbers of the Journal amount to no less a sum than 217*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* In No. 4 there are 24 wood-cuts inserted without having been previously seen by the Committee. Mr. Way and Mr. Parker arranged together as to the printing and publishing of the Lists of Members, and to those Mr. Parker added the advertisements of his own and other publications, the Committee being charged for the paper, printing, and insertion of these in various magazines, &c. upon which the Committee was not consulted, and the amount charged for no less than 33,500 of these most unnecessary Lists is 207*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The objections offered, however, to this item produced from Mr. Parker an offer to reduce the sum by 103*l.* 13*s.* There are several other particulars in regard to these accounts into which the Committee have no desire to enter. From what has been already stated, it will not occasion surprise to learn that, although 2,000 copies of the Journal shall be sold,

the Association can reap no profit; on the contrary, they are regarded as having subjected the publisher to a loss. By the adoption of Resolution No. 5, these difficulties are disposed of. The Journal will henceforth be published at the expense of, and subject to the entire control of the Committee, who will hold themselves responsible to the Association for its proper management.

In making the preceding statement, the Central Committee have been anxious to avoid all unnecessary personal allusion, and they forbear to notice the numerous calumnies that have been issued against their members. They are unworthy of notice, and the Central Committee will still hope that the time may arrive, when those who have seceded will see the propriety of again uniting their forces in the promotion of a great and useful work. There is no feeling of rancour or animosity on the part of the Association towards those who have separated from them, but they deeply deplore the efforts which are being made to withdraw individuals from their body by the exercise of personal influence and the circulation of misrepresentations and fabricated statements. The Central Committee have expressed their desire for amity, and have more than once stated their willingness to reconcile all differences. Mr. Pettigrew told Mr. Way and Mr. Hawkins, at a meeting at Lord Albert Conyngham's, that all those with whom he was acting were ready to receive any overtures that might be made, and that to effect reconciliation every means would be urged and promoted. No proposition, however, has been submitted, and the Committee therefore trust that the members of the Association will exert their influence to promote, in every way in their power, the extension of archaeological research, and to aid the original members in their efforts to carry out the true objects of the Association.

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Stevenson, Rev. H. J., M.A., Hon. Canon of  
Worcester, Examining Chaplain to the  
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Barker, W. G. Jones, Esq., Harnby, near Ley-  
burn  
Bruce, W. Downing, Esq., Ripon  
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Colls, Somerset Marmaduke Morton, Esq., H.  
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Eftingham, the Earl of, Grange, Rotherham  
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Holy Trinity, Wibsey; Bradford

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## British Archæological Association.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1845.

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THE very generally expressed opinion of the press as to the unquestionable right of the British Archæological Association to its title and character, has at length compelled those who had seceded from its ranks, to drop the designation they had unjustly assumed, and to adopt that of "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland." Upon this submission (though late) to public opinion and to justice, the Central Committee congratulate the members of the Association, and now ardently call upon all who feel an interest in archæological science, zealously to co-operate with those to whom the establishment owes its existence, and by whose exertions the Association has acquired permanence. The Committee would have been satisfied, with this annunciation, to have abstained from any further notice of the dissensions which have so unhappily prevailed, but the observations which fell from the Marquis of Northampton, at the late meeting at Winchester, proceeding from a nobleman so highly respected and holding so distinguished a position in the scientific world, cannot be permitted to be passed by in silence. The publicity given to these remarks by the "Archæological Journal," the avowed organ of the Archæological Institute, and by other periodicals, compels the Committee, in justification of their own conduct, and for the satisfaction of the members of the Association, to submit a few observations on their case, particularly in relation to the speech of the Marquis of Northampton, who presided at the meeting of the "Archæological Institute," in September last.

Upon opening the business of the late meeting at Winchester, (professing to be the second annual congress of the British Archæological Association) on Tuesday, September 9th, the "Archæological Journal" reports that the Marquis of Northampton stated "it was not for them to consider any differences that might have arisen among archæologists; he deprecated their discussion, although he could not but regret them;" yet at the conclusion of the meeting held on Monday the 15th, after announcing the intended change of the name of their body, he boldly rushes into the subject of the dissensions, and enters into a variety of particulars,

upon which his statements are both exaggerated and unjust. Fearlessly, though reluctantly, the Committee are ready to discuss those and all other points, connected with the dispute with the Noble Marquis, and they cannot but remark upon the injustice of his observation—"Our opponents always avoid the real question at issue." It would be extremely difficult to gather from the speech of the Marquis what is "the real question at issue," for he entirely puts out of consideration all the private canvassing of the members of the Committee by Mr. Way—the attendance of those members who had previously taken little or no part in the proceedings—whose names stood as members of the Committee chiefly upon the proposition of Mr. Way, without yielding any assistance in forwarding the objects of the Association—and whose names, with but few exceptions, are not to be found in the list of those who established the Association by their attendance and their services at the first annual congress held at Canterbury, in September 1844.

It was under the presidency and at the suggestion of Lord Albert Conyngham, that Canterbury was selected as the fittest place to hold the first meeting, and it was adopted (in preference to Winchester, which had been previously named) upon his lordship's particular recommendation, as a place in which he was well known—situated in the county in which he resided, and the more immediate seat of his own antiquarian researches. Yet with all this attention on the part of his lordship—to put out entirely his frequent attendance at the meetings of the Committee—his presence when the disputes arose, and his interference to settle all differences and to bring the Committee back to the consideration of those subjects for which the Association had been formed,—the Marquis of Northampton, who never had attended a meeting of the Association—who never had proposed a member of any description for it—who never had addressed a communication to it, either from himself or any other archæologist—who never had subscribed to its funds, although the names of other subscribers had been printed in the *Journal*—nay, who had even declined, when applied to upon its formation, to become the President or member of the Central Committee, on the very proper ground of his position as President of the Royal Society—does not hesitate, whilst attributing to Lord Albert Conyngham that "his intentions are of the best kind," to pay his intellect the compliment that "he is afraid he has allowed himself to be deceived." How, and by whom? is a question the Committee of the Association feel they have a right to demand of the Noble Marquis. What Lord Albert Conyngham's opinions are upon this matter, may be gathered from the following letter, which his lordship felt himself necessitated to address to the *Times* newspaper:—

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

" Sir,—I feel delicacy in forcing upon the attention of your readers a

subject which probably will interest but a limited number; but my name having been mentioned by Lord Northampton in his speech at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Winchester, on Tuesday last, I think it is but fair to state that in the part which I have taken in the late differences, I have listened to no *ex parte* statements, but have been guided solely by the judgment I have formed from my own personal observations.

Lord Northampton intimates his impression that I may possibly have been deceived; I can only say that I, who have constantly taken part in the proceedings of the Committee, am less likely to have received an *ex parte* statement than his lordship, who did not take part in those proceedings, and who could only have taken his view of the case from representations made to him after the 'split' had occurred. I take this opportunity of stating that the gentlemen with whom I have been acting, who were the original founders and promoters of the Association, have been solely actuated by their zeal for the promotion of its efficiency; and the public will have been enabled to judge of the moderation which they have shown while smarting under the personal attacks to which many of them have been subjected.

"I remain, sir, your humble servant,

"*Sandgate, Sept. 18.*

"ALBERT CONYNGHAM."

As the Marquis of Northampton has abstained from mentioning "the real question at issue," the Committee take this opportunity of referring his lordship to the statement prefixed to the first number of "The Journal of the British Archæological Association," published in April last, wherein the particulars are fully stated and traced from the commencement up to that time. The particulars as therein detailed have never been refuted—they cannot be—for they are precise and true, and they demonstrate the real cause of the dispute;—they show it to have originated in Mr. Way's defiance of all propriety in issuing, upon his return to London after an absence of some months, a circular, representing it to have emanated from the Central Committee, which had at two meetings altogether repudiated the matter to which it related, and thereby insulting two gentlemen who were and are the real and indisputable founders of the Association. To this most indefensible conduct are to be attributed the differences that have arisen. This is the point whence all the subsequent dissensions have sprung, and the Marquis of Northampton cannot plead ignorance of it, for he has received from the secretaries the papers in which this statement has appeared, and which no one has ever been able or attempted to deny. Not only has his lordship been put into possession of this and other documents, but he has also been in communication with the secretaries upon the subject.

From this statement it will be seen that Lord Northampton could not

but be acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the secession, and notwithstanding the willingness on the part of the Association to enter into arbitration for a settlement of differences, and for a reunion of all interested in archæology, which his lordship's position might easily have enabled him to accomplish, his lordship has declined to promote any amicable measure whatever. All that he required was a change of name—he felt the necessity on the part of those with whom he was acting to adopt such a measure, and he must assuredly have also felt the utter impossibility of those who had established and who really constituted the Association committing such an act of suicide. But how does his lordship reason this point? Why, in the following gracious manner :—

“ We do not call upon you to make any concession to the other party, but to look to the public convenience; that public who have so generously supported us on the present occasion, and who have a right to say, ‘ Why put us to this inconvenience? Why make matters personal that ought not to be personal? Why talk of the Way party and the Wright party? We are now strong. We can stand upon our own ground. We can say to Lord Albert, ‘ You are the minority, the name is of no consequence to us, you may have it.’ We are seven hundred. Under these circumstances I deny that we are making any concession, and if we were, we could afford to make it. We do not say we are not in the right, for I believe we are. We were right in not consenting to the violent measures taken at the time. Our opponents always avoid the real question at issue. Lord Albert Conyngham resigned the presidency, and this put us into a difficulty. There are times when it is necessary for public bodies to use violent means, but they should always avoid being more violent than is absolutely necessary. Now, in this case, admitting, for the sake of argument, that there was a grievance to be redressed, all that could be necessary was that the General Committee should be called upon to summon a general meeting of the members. Instead of this, a meeting was called by the Treasurer, at which about 150 out of 1,700 or 1,800 members attended. No notice was given that the minority intended to turn out the majority of the Committee; but an intimation rather to the contrary. What right then had they to turn them out? What power had they to do so? None. But we had a right to say we would not abide by the decision of such a meeting; and it should also be observed, the meeting took place before Easter, at a time when very few of the members of the Association were in London. A meeting so called had no power to re-elect Lord Albert Conyngham.”

In this passage there are several points deserving of notice. First, with regard to what are called the “ violent measures.” The measures resorted to were rendered imperatively necessary by the unjustifiable manner in which the vote for the exclusion of Mr. Wright from the edit-

ing committee had been carried, and which vote had led to the resignation of the President, and to the intimated resignation of Mr. Wright and Mr. Smith, the founders, of Mr. Pettigrew, the treasurer, of Mr. Croker, the Rev. Mr. Barham, and others. The Committee would have been deprived of three out of four of the officers, and some of the most effective of its members, all of whom were present at Canterbury, and had been the most regular attendants at the meetings of the Committee. Lord Northampton admits that there are times when it is necessary for public bodies to use "violent means," and if the circumstances here aluded to—the disruption of the committee, and the resignation of the president and two other officers, were not sufficiently strong to warrant a resort to the so-called "violent means," this Committee are ignorant of any others which would be entitled to be considered as sufficient to justify such a measure.

But the validity of the means is questioned:—it is admitted on all sides that the Association had no laws, and that its proceedings, therefore, could only be regulated according to the exigency of the case, and as much as possible in conformity to the established practice of other Associations. This practice is, in all urgent cases or unexpected events, to summon special general meetings. Who required such a measure in this instance? ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO members, embracing in the list nearly the whole body of those who had made communications to the Committee, and who had subscribed to the funds of the Association. By whom was the meeting called? By the treasurer; and for this satisfactory reason, that he, upon the resignation of the president, became the senior officer of the Association. This is in conformity with the practice of other Societies. It is the practice of the Society of Antiquaries, which may surely be taken as an authority in this case. Chapter 8 of the Statutes of the Society of Antiquaries runs thus:—

"The business of the president, and, in his absence, of the *deputy* or vice-president senior in nomination, who shall be present, shall be to preside in all the meetings, and regulate all the debates of the Society and Council: to state and put questions, both in the affirmative and negative, according to the sense and intention of the meetings; to check irregularities, and keep all persons to order: to *summon all extraordinary meetings of the Society or Council upon any urgent occasion*; and to see to the execution of the statutes of the Society."

The British Archæological Association consisted of a President, Treasurer, Committee, and Correspondents, since divided into Associates who subscribe and Members who correspond only. There were no vice-presidents—the treasurer always acted as such. In the absence of the president he always took the chair and presided over the meetings. The duties therefore devolving upon him were those of a vice-president; to

him the appeal for a general meeting was made, and he responded to it ; he could not have disregarded such an application. It is contended by the Marquis of Northampton that the general meeting should have been called by the Committee. This is not only contrary to the practice as shown by reference to the statutes of the Society of Antiquaries, but is inconsistent with common sense. The appeal was against the decision of the majority of a Committee, and the same majority so unjustly obtained, would of course never have sanctioned or called a general meeting. It was against the conduct of Mr. Way and his associates in the Committee, by which the President had been forced to a resignation, and the Committee thrown into disorder, that the general meeting was demanded ; and if the calling of a general meeting is to depend upon the majority of a Committee, then the members of it would be invested with a power of ever preventing any general meeting from taking place, and the voice of the members at large could never be expressed. The Committee would thereby become entirely irresponsible ; they were self-elected, and they might remain the Committee for ever.

Mr. Parker, the publisher of the *Archæological Journal*, has had the assurance to term the special general meeting, called by the treasurer, "a hole-and-corner meeting." The Committee know of no secrecy attending it. It was called in obedience to the requisition of one hundred and sixty-two members from various parts of the country, from Canterbury, Sandwich, Salisbury, Cheltenham, Ipswich, Leeds, York, Sunderland ; and many members travelled from those places to attend it. It was called not only by a circular addressed to all the members resident in London and the suburbs, but also by advertisement in the daily papers, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Athenæum*, *Art Union*, &c. It was open to every member, whether subscriber or merely correspondent, and Mr. Parker himself came from Oxford to attend it, and was accompanied to the meeting by two friends, Mr. Winston and a stranger, who were not even asked to sign their names upon admission, which most of the others present had done. The meeting, therefore, was as public as it possibly could be made.\*

\* In addition to the means stated above to have been employed to render notice of the meeting as public as possible, the Treasurer also issued the following circular to all members resident in London and the neighbourhood.

"To the members of the *British Archæological Association*:—Having received several requisitions, numerously signed, desiring me to convene a general meeting of the members of the Association 'to consider of its present state,

and to adopt such measures as shall appear best calculated to promote its future success,' I beg to acquaint you that, in accordance with such requisitions, I have fixed a special general meeting, for Wednesday the 5th of March, at the Theatre of the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square (entrance in Princes-street, Coventry-street), at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely.

"The want of concord among the officers and committee, which has pre-

Lord Northampton says that the meeting was only attended by about 150 out of 1,700 or 1,800 members. The Association never consisted of such a number. If his lordship will take the trouble to go through the list of members at the time the meeting was held, he will find that there were not more than 1,200 members, including those in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands; and that the majority of these members were correspondents, residing at considerable distances, and chiefly consisting of persons who had taken no part whatever in the proceedings of the Society. The Marquis also contends that "the meeting took place before Easter, at a time when very few of the members of the Association were in London." The meeting took place when the necessity for it arose. Lord A. Conyngham resigned the presidency on the 17th of February, and the meeting was held on the 5th of March, not early in the season for archæologists, not early for the antiquaries of the British Museum and other public institutions. There is not a single literary or scientific society that does not hold sittings in the month of March. Lord Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, held two of his soirées on the 22nd of February and on the 8th of March. It is also contended that the season was inclement. That there should have been a fall of snow on the day for which the general meeting was summoned was surely not to have been anticipated by, or attributed to, the officers of the Association. Had the weather been more favourable, and no means employed by the seceders to prevent the attendance of members, the Committee doubt not the meeting would have been more numerous, as letters of excuse for non-attendance, and in approval of what was done, amply show.

Complaint is also urged that "no notice was given that the minority intended to turn out the majority of the Committee." It never was in the contemplation of those who called for or attended the general meeting "to turn out the majority of the Committee." It was intended to discuss the matters in dispute, and to abide by the decision of the majority of the members of the Association. It was left open to the

vailed for the last two months, and which has unhappily led to the resignation of our most excellent and zealous president, Lord Albert Conyngham, and the probable retirement of other officers and members of the committee, render it an imperative duty on all who feel an interest in the objects of the Association, or consider them as of national importance, to attend upon this occasion, when I trust such means will be adopted as may restore tranquillity to the Association, unite all together

in the promotion of its most useful purposes, and rescue it from destruction.

"T. J. PETTIGREW, *Treasurer.*"  
*"Saville Row, Feb. 26th, 1845."*

Two days subsequent to the date of this circular, the seceders, assuming themselves to be the committee of the Association, publicly declared against the meeting, by which the object of amicable arrangement was frustrated, and the general meeting compelled to fill up the vacancies in the central committee by the names of new members.

general meeting to determine upon what was best to be done, and it was felt desirable that the Committee should not be a self-elected body, but one responsible to the general body of members. An election of a new Committee was certainly contemplated as a measure of absolute necessity, to carry on the objects of the Association ; but it was intended to have been left to the general meeting to make the selection. The "majority" of the Committee ejected themselves, by repudiating the general meeting and failing to attend and justify their conduct. It has been urged that the objects of the general meeting should have been more particularly specified. It was surely unnecessary to advertise publicly the dissensions which had prevailed in the Committee, and it was more likely to promote concord by calling a meeting "to consider of the state" of the Association, and "to adopt such measures as shall appear best calculated to promote its future success," than to proclaim the nature of the differences to the public, from whom also the names of the members of the Committee could not then have been withheld. That so many members of the Committee were excluded from the new list, arose as a necessity from their having publicly affixed their signatures to a document declaring the meeting an invalid one. A meeting so denounced, could not elect any gentleman who had declared he would not recognize its acts ; yet in that list there were the names of some who had disapproved the proceedings which led to the separation.

As to the powers possessed by the general meeting, to re-elect Lord Albert Conyngham, the Committee feel it unnecessary to offer any reply. They believe the power of a general meeting, properly and publicly summoned, to be beyond all question ; that general meeting elected the officers and the Committee, and gave to them powers to transact all the business of the Association, until the next annual general meeting in March. And the Committee, in accordance with the powers invested in them by the general meeting, and in obedience to the wishes expressed by many of the associates, intend to hold public meetings twice in each month, at which each associate will have the privilege of attending and introducing one friend to inspect and converse upon the various objects of antiquity transmitted to the Committee, and whatever other subjects the Committee may think proper to lay before them. By the adoption of this means, the Committee are assured they shall be most effectively carrying out the intentions of the members, and rendering the Association of more extended public utility.

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**THE JOURNAL**  
**OF THE**  
**British Archaeological Association.**

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APRIL 1845.

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**ON ROMAN POTTERS' KILNS AND POTTERY,**  
**DISCOVERED, BY MR. E. T. ARTIS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.**

MR. EDMUND TYRELL ARTIS communicated to the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, an account of the discovery of remains of Roman potters' kilns in the vicinity of Castor near Peterborough. By his kind permission, I am enabled to add to the paper then read some further information since supplied, together with a few remarks, which, it is hoped, may be useful to some of the members of the Association and others in their researches, by enabling them to compare, and with greater certainty appropriate to their proper class, certain fictile vessels frequently discovered in various parts of this country.

There are many works of ancient art, in themselves bearing no definite or palpable character to indicate date of fabric or local parentage, which are difficult to classify, especially when they are presented to us under circumstances not calculated to assist enquiry. They may occur with other objects of a style or fashion common to various epochs and countries, or want some one link or more of that chain of evidence which is essential to a satisfactory conclusion. Types, therefore, of objects, the history of which is known, and their appropriation established and verified, are of the highest service to the antiquary, as, independent of intrinsic interest, they frequently afford collateral evidence to determine doubtful points and correct conclusions too hastily formed.

Of early antiquities, those in earthenware are the most

common; the art of making utensils of clay being doubtless among the first inventions of mankind, in their progress from savage life towards civilization,—and serving almost exclusively for ages purposes to which in subsequent times glass, metals, horn, and wood were often applied. We accordingly find pottery scattered over the country,—on the site of ancient habitations, in the sepulchral barrow, in the cairn and cromlech, in the fields, and in the valleys. The forms and patterns comprise almost an infinite diversity, ranging from first rude efforts, to the elegant result of perfected art; and it is no unusual occurrence to meet with hundreds of specimens in a particular locality, scarcely two of which are precisely similar.

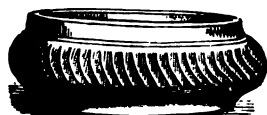
It is of the first importance to be able to classify and appropriate these various kinds of pottery; because, apart from the interest they afford as illustrations of an early art, they often serve to direct research, encourage the investigation of ancient remains, and contribute towards forming correct opinions upon objects less known which may be discovered in connection with them. A simple urn, or even a fragment of an urn, insignificant as in itself it may be, and even useless when dissociated from the circumstances under which it was discovered, gains an importance when placed in juxtaposition with authenticated facts, and may supply a link in a chain of evidence.

In the course of our proceedings, opportunities will occur to present engravings of the different kinds of pottery alluded to: at present we are restricted to the consideration of that of the Romano-British period; and examples will be given of some specimens curiously verified as the product of Roman art in Britain, having been excavated in and about the very kilns in which they had been baked, during researches made by Mr. Artis in the neighbourhood of Castor near Peterborough, the site of the Durobrivis of the fifth British Iter of Antoninus.

Some of the kilns were excavated when Mr. Artis was conducting explorations which led to the publication of his most valuable set of plates entitled “The Durobrivis of Antoninus identified and illustrated.” The remains of another kiln were discovered last year, in searching for Roman sculptures at Sibson near Warnford, of which fragments had been accidentally dug up by some labourers.

"This kiln," Mr. Artis states, "had been used for firing the common blue or slate-coloured pottery, and had been built on part of the site of one of the same kind, and within a yard-and-a-half of one that had been constructed for firing pottery of a different description. The older exhausted kiln, which occupied part of the site of that under consideration, presented the appearance of very early work; the bricks had evidently been modelled with the hand, and not moulded, and the workmanship was altogether inferior to that of the others, which were also in a very mutilated state; but the character of the work, the bricks, the mouths of the furnaces, and the oval pedestals which supported the floors of the kilns, were all still apparent. The floors had been broken up some time previous to the site being abandoned, and the area had then been used as a receptacle for the accumulated rubbish of other kilns.

"During an examination of the pigments used by the Roman potters of this place, I was led to the conclusion that the blue and slate-coloured vessels met with here in such abundance were coloured by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when its contents had acquired a degree of heat sufficient to insure uniformity of colour. I had so firmly made up my mind upon the process of manufacturing and firing this peculiar kind of earthenware, that for some time previous to the recent discovery, I had denominated the kilns, in which it had been fired, smother kilns. The mode of manufacturing the bricks of which these kilns are made is worthy



of notice. The clay was previously mixed with about one third of rye in the chaff, which being consumed by the fire, left cavities in the room of the grains. This might have been intended to modify expansion and contraction, as well as to assist the gradual distribution of the colouring vapour. The mouth of the furnace and top of the kiln were no doubt stopped: thus we find every part of the kiln, from the inside wall to the earth on the outside, and every part of the clay wrappers of the dome, penetrated with the colouring exhalation. As further proof that the colour of the ware was imparted by firing, I collected the

clays of the neighbourhood, including specimens from the immediate vicinity of the smother-kilns. In colour, some of these clays resembled the ware after firing, and some were darker. I submitted them to a process similar to that I have described. The clays dug near the kilns whitened in firing, probably from being bituminous. I also put some fragments of the blue pottery into the kiln; they came out precisely of the same colour as the clay fired with them, which had been taken from the site of the kilns. The experiment proved to me that the colour could not be attributed to any metallic oxide, either existing in the clay, or applied externally; and this conclusion is confirmed by the appearance of the clay wrappers of the dome of the kiln. It should be remarked, that this colour is so volatile, that it is expelled by a second firing in an open kiln.

"I have now traced these potteries to an extent upwards of twenty miles. They are principally confined to the gravel beds on the banks of the Nen and its contributory streams; the clay used at some of them appears to have been collected at some little distance from the works.

"The kilns are all constructed on the same principle. A circular hole was dug, from three to four feet deep, and four in diameter, and walled round to the height of two feet. A furnace, one third of the diameter of the kiln in length, communicated with the side. In the centre of the circle so formed was an oval pedestal, the height of the sides, with the end pointing to the furnace mouth. Upon this pedestal and side wall the floor of the kiln rests. It is

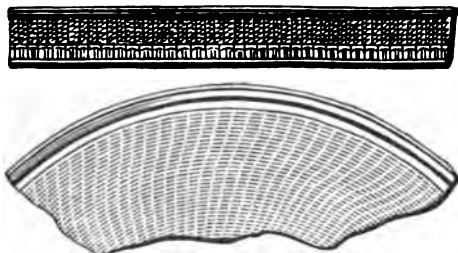


ROMAN POTTER'S KILN.

formed of perforated angular bricks, meeting at one point in the centre. The furnace is arched with bricks moulded for the purpose. The side of the kiln is constructed with curved bricks set edgeways in a thick *slip*<sup>1</sup> of the same material to the height of two feet.

<sup>1</sup> The same material made into a thin mortar.

"I now proceed to describe the process of packing the kiln, and securing uniform heat in firing the ware, which was the same in the two different kinds of kilns. They were first carefully loose-packed with the articles to be fired, up to the height of the side walls. The circumference of the bulk was then gradually diminished, and finished in the shape of a dome. As this arrangement progressed, an attendant seems to have followed the packer and thinly covered a layer of pots with coarse hay or grass. He then took some thin clay, the size of his hand, and laid it flat on the grass upon the vessels; he then placed more grass on the edge of the clay just laid on, and then more clay, and so on until he had completed the circle. By this time the packer would have raised another tier of pots, the plasterer following as before, hanging the grass over the top edge of the last layer of plasters, until he had reached the top, in which a small aperture was left, and the clay nipt round the edge; another coating would be laid on as before described. Gravel or loam was then thrown up against the side wall where the clay wrappers were commenced, probably to secure the bricks and the clay coating. The kiln was then fired with wood.<sup>1</sup> In consequence of the care taken to place grass between the edges of the wrappers, they could be unpacked in the same size pieces as when laid on in a plastic state, and thus the danger in breaking the coat to obtain the contents of the kiln could be obviated.



FRAGMENT OF AN ENGINE-TURNED PATERA, FOUND IN ONE OF THE KILNS.

"In the course of my excavations, I discovered a curiously constructed furnace, of which I have never before or since

<sup>1</sup> In the furnace of a kiln discovered by Mr. Artis in 1822, there was a layer of wood ashes from four to five inches thick. The kiln, in a very perfect state, was covered in again undisturbed.

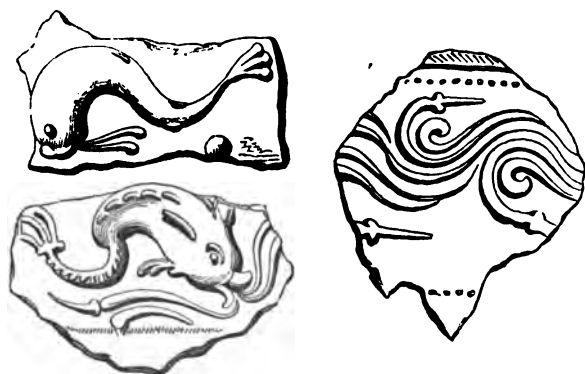
met an example. Over it had been placed two circular earthen fire vessels ; that next above the furnace was a third less than the other, which would hold about eight gallons. The fire passed partly under both of them, the smoke



FURNACE WITH EARTHEN CAULDRON.

escaping by a smoothly plastered flue from seven to eight inches wide. The vessels were suspended by the rims fitting into a circular groove or rabbet formed for the purpose. The composition of the vessels was that of a clay tempered with penny-earth.<sup>1</sup> They contained some perfect vessels and many fragments.

"It is probable they had covers, and I am inclined to think were used for glazing peculiar kinds of the immense quantities of ornamented ware made in this district. Its contiguity to one of the workshops in which the glaze (oxide of iron) and some other pigments were found, confirms this opinion."



SPECIMENS OF THE ORNAMENTED GLAZED WARE, DIFF. AFTER THE ORNAMENTS WERE LAID ON, AND FIRED IN THE ABOVE KILN.

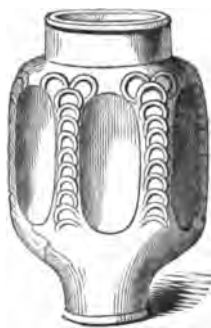
<sup>1</sup> It is composed of the remains of a small oyster, with a small portion of a kind of clay bind. There is a bed, three feet thick, two miles to the north of Castor. Morton, in his *Natural History of Northamptonshire*, published

in 1712, (c. i. p. 66) describes the various uses to which in his time this earth was applied. It is now used for making barn floors, but might be used with advantage in the manufacture of pottery and in other trades.



Mr. Artis, after remarking how much modern potters have to learn before they can rival many of the fictile works of the ancients, proceeds to describe the mode of ornamenting the vases manufactured in the Durobrivian potteries.

"The vessel, after being thrown upon the wheel, would be allowed to become somewhat firm, but only sufficiently so for the purpose of the lathe. In the indented ware the indenting would have to be performed with the vessel in as pliable a state as it could be taken from the lathe. A thick slip of the same body would then be procured, and the ornamenter would proceed by dipping the thumb or a round mounted instrument into the slip.



COPPER-COLOURED INDENTED VASE.

"The vessels, on which are displayed a variety of hunting subjects, representations of fishes, scrolls, and human figures, were all glazed after the figures were laid on; where, however, the decorations are white, the vessels were glazed before the ornaments were added. Ornamenting with figures of animals was effected by means of sharp and blunt skewer instruments and a slip of suitable consistency. These instruments seem to have been of two kinds: one thick enough to carry sufficient slip for the nose, neck, body, and front thigh; the other of a more delicate kind, for a thinner slip for the tongue, lower jaws, eye, fore and hind legs, and tail. There seems to have been no retouching after the slip trailed from the instrument.

"Field sports seem to have been favourite subjects with our Romano-British artists. The representations of deer and hare hunts are good and spirited; the courage and energy of the hounds, and the distress of the hunted animals, are given with great skill and fidelity, especially when the simple and off-handed process, by which they must have been executed, is taken into consideration."

Those who may be sufficiently interested in this subject, are referred to Mr. Artis's publication before alluded to, the cost of which, however, renders it almost inaccessible to the public at large, although perhaps a few remaining copies may be obtained at a reduced price. But it is un-

derstood that the author has resolved to supply the deficient text in a volume which will be attainable by all, and be sufficiently illustrated to form a complete work in itself.



DEER HUNTING, ON A VESSEL OF A BROWN COLOUR.



DEER HUNTING. COLOUR OF VESSEL, RUSSY COFFER.

It appears that the manufacture of the peculiar kinds of ornamented pottery discovered by Mr. Artis was not confined to Britain. Examples abound in France, Holland, Belgium, and Flanders.



HEIGHT OF VASE  $5\frac{1}{2}$  INCHES. DIAMETER 5 IN.

Immense quantities are found in the turf bogs of Flanders. The annexed cut is a representation of one found at Bredene in the department of Lis.<sup>1</sup> It may be remarked that the manufacture of these vases appears, however, to be confined to certain localities; and although comparatively common, they are by no means so much so as very many varieties of Romano-British fabric. Among many hundreds of urns and vases discovered in various parts of this country under my own personal observation, I have only here and there noticed fragments and occasionally a perfect specimen. In the debris of potteries in the Upchurch marshes, in the county of Kent, from whence an extensive number of urns and vases have been

<sup>1</sup> The sketch is taken from a MS. most valuable correspondents, Mr. volume by the late Mr. F. Hayward, Charles Spence of Devonport. kindly presented to me by one of our

procured, exhibiting generally great elegance and beauty of shape, I am not aware of a single specimen of the variety here exhibited having been found; and the same remark holds good with respect to the pottery recently excavated at Dymchurch in the same county, and brought under the notice of the Association by the Rev. Stephen Isaacson. The specimens from both these places appear in most instances to have been fired in kilns such as Mr. Artis so aptly terms smother kilns.

In a future number of the Journal representations will be given of other kinds of pottery, some of which, although frequently discovered in this country, appear to have been imported from the continent.

C. ROACH SMITH.

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## DEERHURST CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

“BEDE,” says that indefatigable antiquary Leland, “makith mention that yn his tyme there was a notable abbay at Derehurste. It was destroyed by the Danes. Werstanus fledde thens, as it is sayde, to Malverne.” (*Itinerary*, vol. vi, fol. 79.) I cannot find the passage in Bede to which Leland here refers, yet there certainly was a monastery at Deerhurst in the eighth century, and to that period, I believe, some portions of the church still existing there, must be referred.

To this abbey, Æthelric, son of Æthelmund, ealdorman of Worcestershire, granted in 804 some valuable estates, on condition that after his death his body should be permitted to rest within its walls, and his soul and that of his father be constantly remembered in the prayers of the brethren;<sup>1</sup> and here, about the year 960, St. Alphege consecrated his early days to God. He remained a monk of Deerhurst several years, until finding that amongst so large a number as then formed its conventual establish-

<sup>1</sup> Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, No. CLXXXVI.

ment, he could not lead that life of seclusion which he desired, he retired to Bath, and constructed for himself a cell within the precincts of the monastery there. He was afterwards elected abbot of Bath, and, by his zeal in reforming the rule of his convent, attracted the notice of St. Dunstan, at whose earnest solicitation, in 984, he accepted the bishopric of Winchester. In 1006 he was translated to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, and there was murdered by the Danes in 1012. His memory is honoured by our Church, on the anniversary of his martyrdom, April 19. It was probably about this time that Deerhurst abbey was ravaged, and its inmates driven forth by the Danes, who, in the ruins of a large portion of the original church, have left the traces of their devastating hands.

I know not on what authority Sir Robert Atkyns and Rudder have stated that the monastery was rebuilt under Edward the Confessor. Deerhurst and the lands thereunto belonging, were granted by him to the abbey of St. Denis, as appears by William the Conqueror's charter of confirmation; but William of Malmsbury expressly says that the original monastery was desolate in his days, and Leland states, that, the "French order was an erection syns the conquest." It appears that there were three distinct ecclesiastical foundations in Deerhurst: inattention to this fact has led to some confusion in the accounts which have been published of this parish.

Such particulars as are known of the history of the Saxon monastery have been already detailed, and I now proceed to lay before the reader of this notice such information as I have been able to collect respecting the other two foundations.

In 1675, a stone was found within an orchard in this parish, inscribed ✠ ODDA DVX IVSSIT HANC REGIAM AVLAM CONSTRVI ATQUE DEDICARI IN HONORE S. TRINITATIS PRO ANIMA GERMANI SVI ELFRICI QVE DE HOC LOCO ASVMPTA EALDREDVS VERO EPS QVI EANDEM DEDICAVIT II IDIBVS APL XIII AVTEM ANNO S. REGNI EADWARDI REGIS ANGLORUM.

This stone is now preserved amongst the Arundel Marbles at Oxford.

Although there is no reason to doubt the evidence of this inscription, the forms of the letters, the abbreviations,

and the letter S, (supposed with good reason to be the initial of "Sacri" or "Sancti"), before "Regni," prove that it is much, perhaps a century, later than the event which it records.

Odda, Ælfric, and Ealdred, were persons of considerable importance in their day. The Saxon chronicle informs us that Odda was made earl of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Wales, in 1048, and associated with Raulf in command of the fleet in 1052; that he assumed the monastic habit, died at Deerhurst, and was buried at Pershore in 1056; that Ælfric, his brother, died at Deerhurst, and was buried at Pershore in 1053; that Ealdred was consecrated bishop of Worcester in 1048, was sent by King Edward as his ambassador to Rome in 1049, and to Cologne in 1054; that he consecrated the abbey of Gloucester in 1058, and was translated to the see of York in 1060. Of Odda's foundation at Deerhurst, I believe, not a vestige remains. It must, indeed, have been destroyed, and the stone which records its dedication buried, previous to Leland's visit, or they would not have escaped his eye. He has, however, preserved (*Itinerary*, vol. vi. fol. 81), the following traditional records of both, "Ex libello de Antiquitate Theokesbiriensis Monasterii."

"Temporibus Ethelredi, Kenredi, et Ethelbaldi, regum Merciorum, fuerunt Oddo et Doddo duces in Mercia. Oddo et Doddo hic construxere monasteriolum in fundo suo prope Sabrinam, in honorem Dei et S. Mariæ Assumptæ, ubi 4 aut 5 monachos cum Priore posuerunt.

"Oddo et Doddo obierunt A.D. 725.

"Sepulti sunt Persoræ in monaster. suo.

"Oddo ante obitum monachus Persorensis.

"Almaricus, frater Oddonis et Doddonis, sepultus apud Deorhurste in parva capella contra portam prioratus ejusdem. Hæc capella aliquando fuit aula regia. Ibi monstratur in diem hodiernum ejus sepulchrum, ubi in pariete scribitur supra ostium 'Hanc aulam Dodo dux consecrari fecit in ecclesiam, ad honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis ob amorem fratris sui Almarici.'"

That these notes of Leland's refer to the inscription which, more than a century after his time, was disinterred at Deerhurst, there can be little doubt. Oddo is clearly the same as Odda, Almaric as Ælfric; and the mistake in

the dedication arises from the use of the word "*assumpta*" in the inscription,—a word which really applies to the *soul* of Elfric, but which the writer of the MS., from which Leland transcribed his notes, applied to the B. Virgin.

Leland's notes, however, are valuable, inasmuch as they inform us, that this inscription referred only to a small chapel which was situate "*contra portam prioratus*," and which had formerly been a royal hall.

The priory which Leland says was founded "*syns the conquest*" by the convent of St. Denis, was sold by them in 1250 to Richard earl of Cornwall. He expelled the monks, destroyed the conventual buildings, and appropriated the revenues to his own use. Probably he afterwards retraced his sacrilegious steps, for in the eleventh year of the reign of Richard II, Deerhurst priory is again mentioned. In that year it was seized with its possessions into the king's hands, and granted to John de Beauchamp of Holt.

The reader who wishes to pursue the sad tale of repeated sacrilege, and misappropriation of property once solemnly devoted to the service of Almighty God, which the subsequent history of Deerhurst presents, and of which the results are too apparent at the present day, is referred to the "*Monasticon Anglicanum*" and Rudder's "*History of Gloucestershire*." The remains of the priory are no longer to be seen; but many foundation walls have been discovered in digging. Thus the original church has survived<sup>1</sup> both Odda's chapel, and the alien priory of S. Denis, and remains, after all the storms and vicissitudes of eleven hundred winters, a venerable monument of Saxon antiquity.

Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers were content with smaller dwellings for themselves, and smaller churches for their public worship, than their Norman successors; and the conventual church at Deerhurst, which from its existing remains appears to have been of little greater extreme length from west to east than one hundred feet, although small when compared with edifices of the same class, erected since the Conquest, was probably fully equal in its dimen-

<sup>1</sup> So also the remains of the Saxon the Conquest, but which the besom monastery at Repton have survived of destruction has thoroughly swept that which was built near it after away.

sions to those which existed prior to that event. Its plan appears to have comprised a western tower, nave and transepts, a chancel with semicircular or polygonal apse, and a chapel on each side. Of these the tower, part of the nave, and the south transept, remain; the chancel and the south chapel are in ruins; of the rest

“ etiam periere ruinae.”

The tower, engaged at the west end of the nave, rises perpendicularly to a considerable height, without buttress, pilaster, string, or off-set. Externally it is completely covered with rough-cast, and the masonry concealed thereby; but in one place, where a small portion of this coating has been removed, alternate long and short quoins of ashlar have been disclosed; and in the interior the masonry is of rag-stone, bonded occasionally with courses of large blocks, and of herring-bone. Its plan is a parallelogram, of which the north and south sides are 22 ft. long (externally), and the walls 2 ft. 6 in. thick, the east and west sides 14 ft. 6 in. long, and the walls 2 ft. 9 in. thick. The west door is a work of the fourteenth century, apparently an enlargement of the original entrance. Above it is a semicircular hood, the terminations of which are carved, probably into grotesque heads, but they are so completely obscured by the plaster, that it is impossible to speak positively on this point. Immediately above this hood, a huge block, carved into the resemblance of the head of a lion, or monster, projects about 18 inches from the wall. This is a very curious feature; it occurs three times in this church, but I am not aware that it has been observed elsewhere. A little higher in the western face of the tower there is a small square window, which appears to be a late insertion, and higher still a window circular-headed without, square-headed within, without splay, and surmounted by a rectangular hood of square-edged rib-work. The ends of this hood, and a large projecting block above it, have been left unfinished, but from their outlines it is evident that the former were intended to be carved into grotesque heads, and the latter in the same manner as that noticed over the door.

The interior dimensions of the tower are 16 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 6 in. Some time after its erection, but still at a very

early period, its north and south walls were found to be deficient in strength, and, in order to sustain them, a partition wall, 2 ft. 6 in. thick, was built within, at the distance of 5 ft. 2 in. from its west wall. In this wall there is an irregular arch 5 ft. 6 in. wide, above which in each side is a square-edged hood. Over this, on the west side, is an interesting specimen of Anglo-Saxon sculpture (unfortunately obscured by white-wash), representing a holy personage, probably our Lord. His head is encircled with a nimbus, he holds a tablet before him, and stands within a niche, of which the jambs, imposts and arch, are square in section, and in perfect accordance with the prevailing characteristics of Anglo-Saxon architecture.

A semicircular single-soffited arch, 5 ft. 9 in. wide, and about 10 feet high, in the east wall of the tower, leads into the nave. On the west side, it has a square-edged hood dying into the imposts; these are 9 inches thick, 6 ft. 4 in. above the ground, and have the underside hollowed.

As usual, the tower has no original staircase. One has, however, been added to the south side, on the exterior, by which we ascend to the second story, and enter through an opening which has been made in the wall. This second story forms a very curious apartment. It was lighted on the west by the window already described, but access to this is now prevented by the partition wall; the north and south sides have each a square-headed window, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, slightly splayed internally, and in the east wall is that curious double triangular-headed window which is figured in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 32, now blocked up, but formerly looking into the nave. In the interior the fluting of the central shaft is different from that on the exterior, and the jambs are plain. The height from the sill to the summit of the angular hoods is 6 ft., the width of each aperture is 1 ft. 6 in., of the shaft 1 ft. 4 in.

This window affords a clue to the antiquity of the tower and church. Similar windows of two triangular-headed lights, separated by a square shaft, occur in the second story of the tower of St. Peter's, Barton-on-Humber, and the triangular arch is a feature which constantly recurs in the existing remains of Anglo-Saxon architecture. These have been compared, with a view to ascertain their date,



with the singular arcade in the convent at Lorsch in Germany, which is known to have been founded A.D. 764, and consecrated ten years afterwards (see Parker's "Glossary of Architecture," vol. i. p. 115). The window at Deerhurst resembles the arcade at Lorsch in another most important particular, the fluting of the shaft; the resemblance is in fact so striking, that I think it almost certain that in the present church of Deerhurst we have the remains of the monastery which existed there in the eighth century.

East of each of the windows, on the north and south sides of this story, there is a circularly-arched recess, 1 ft. 10 in. high, 1 ft. 7 in. wide, and about 1 ft. 6 in. deep, the sides not quite parallel, but slightly inclining towards one another. I am quite at a loss to conjecture what was the use of these recesses. They occur in different forms in other Anglo-Saxon towers; at Barnack, for instance, and at Scartho, Lincolnshire, they appear in the north wall, in the interior of the basement story.

Ascending a stage higher, we find, in the east wall, a window with an arch formed of a single stone, circular internally, square externally. It is 7 ft. 4 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, without splay. The jambs are formed of two or three large blocks of neatly dressed ashlar. Externally, the weather-moulding of the original roof is considerably higher than this window, so that it also looked into the nave.

In the account which has been preserved by Richard of Hexham, of the church which St. Wilfrid erected there, we read of porticos with oratories within them, above and below, in which were placed altars; and of galleries so contrived that multitudes might be therein, and pass round the church without being seen by the worshippers in the nave. Porticos and oratories are also mentioned as having been constructed in the churches of York and Ripon, by the same ecclesiastical architect. Similar arrangements, although not on so magnificent a scale, appear to have existed in many of the churches erected by the Anglo-Saxons in the seventh and succeeding centuries. Thus in the church at Repton, we have a crypt with its broken altar beneath the chancel, approached on the west by two staircases descending from the transepts; and in that at Dag-

lingworth,<sup>1</sup> in the course of the late alterations, an oratory was discovered, above the arch which bisected the nave, with its beautiful altar entire. In most of the towers of Anglo-Saxon date now remaining, there are windows in the upper stories opening into the nave, unnecessary for purposes of light, since there are generally others which admit the pure light of day; and the consideration of the curious arrangement of the chamber in the second story of the tower at Deerhurst, has suggested to me the thought that these chambers may have been oratories, the occupants of which could not only practise their private devotions, but also unite, unseen, in the public services of the church, and witness the celebration of the holy mysteries at the high altar.

It now only remains to notice the uppermost story of the tower. This is lighted on each side by a plain, circular-arched window, 3 ft. 2 in. wide; the arches are formed of two pieces each, and are chamfered on their inner edges. In each of these, outside, a decorated window of two lights has been inserted.

The cappings of Anglo-Saxon towers appear from existing remains to have been of two kinds,—the saddle-back, and the four-gabled roof. Of the former there is an instance at Caversfield, Bucks; of the latter, the only example is at Sompting, Sussex; but it is evident that the original finish of the tower at Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, (now surmounted by a battlemented parapet), was of the same character. The tower at Deerhurst appears to have had both, the eastern portion of the belfry story, 6 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., having a semicircular vault of large stones, and the remainder, 9 ft. 10 in. by 9 ft. 6 in., presenting evident indications of a four-gabled termination. The eastern angles are corbeled with overlapping stones, and the north-western by an arch thrown diagonally across, chamfered like the window arches; the south-western has been altered. On one of the stones which forms the north-eastern corbel, there are some curious sculptures, appa-

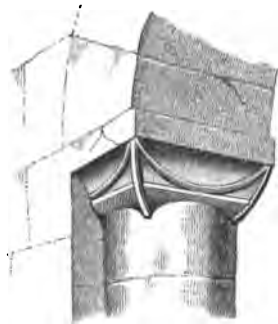
<sup>1</sup> A very interesting church, but not certainly Saxon. The features which most strongly convey the impression of Saxon antiquity, are, the long and short quoins at the angles, a little dial over

the south door, a small rood, and a curious little window beneath it in the east gable; whilst the capitals of the shafts on each side the doorway, and the chancel arch, are of Norman character.

rently of debased Roman work, which show that it has formed a part of some earlier edifice. This part of the tower has a battlemented parapet, and had formerly a spire, which was blown down in 1666. The arches and jambs of the windows and recesses in the tower, are, for the most part, constructed of neatly-dressed limestone ashlar.

The interior dimensions of the nave are 59 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. In its north wall, near the east end, there is a large circular-headed window which appears to be original. The wall of the south aisle is of rag masonry, and on this side of the nave, attached to the piers, which will be described shortly, there are some octagonal piers with curiously carved capitals, very unlike Norman work, but which seem to be later than the rest of the Saxon portions, from which I conclude that aisles were added to the original plan at some period before the Conquest.

The chancel arch is semicircular, with a square soffit; the jambs semicylindrical, supporting capitals of very peculiar character: over the arch is a square-edged hood, three or four inches broad and about the same depth, terminating in grotesque heads. The width of the arch is 12 ft. 9 in. At a considerable height in the wall, directly above the jambs of this arch, there appear to have been two small



triangular-headed windows, which, as well as the arch, are now blocked up. The chancel is in ruins, and (proh! pudor!) its site occupied by pig-styes. Its breadth was equal to that of the nave, and as it had apparently an apse, and the length of its south wall to the chord thereof is 8 ft., its original length was probably 18 ft.

The south transept (now used as a vestry), is 14 feet long, and 16 feet wide. At its southern extremity it has a door 2 ft. 6 in. wide, the arch of which is semicircular, the soffit and jambs square. Over it is a square-edged hood, terminating in grotesque heads; and above this is a monstrous head projecting from the wall. In the east wall of this transept there is an arch, now blocked up, which seems to have communicated with a chapel.

William of Malmsbury's statement respecting the desolation of the ancient conventual church in his time, is fully borne out by the absence of Norman additions, and by the present arrangement of this edifice. As has been already stated, the chancel is in ruins, and the chancel arch blocked up; the eastern portion of the nave is now used as the chancel, and that it was anciently so used is evident from the remains of the rood staircase in its south wall. West of this, three early English arches have been inserted on each side, with very good mouldings, and with richly carved capitals to the piers. The north and south walls of the tower, east of the partition wall, have been opened, and plain pointed arches with chamfered edges constructed therein. A benatura of early English date has also been placed in the east wall of the tower, to the left of the arch by which we enter the nave.<sup>1</sup>

It seems probable, then, that the first attempt to restore this venerable building, which had been long in ruins, to a state fit for the worship of Almighty God, was made in the thirteenth century: during the fourteenth the good work proceeded, and several decorated windows were inserted in the north aisle, filled with stained glass, of which the most perfect portions now remaining are the figures of a sainted archbishop in one window, and of St. Catherine in another. During the perpendicular period of English architecture the nave was filled with open seats, of which the standards, all of the same pattern, are well carved, and good examples for modern imitation. A fine brass was also placed in the pavement of the north aisle:

*Hic iacet Johēs Cassy miles et quondam capitalis Baro sc̄cij dñi  
Regis qui obiit xxij die maij (?) Anno dñi m° cccc° Et Alicia  
uxor eius quor' (aīab') ppicietur deus.*

The intervals between the words are filled with scrolls, leaves, and flowers. The effigies of Sir John Cassy and his lady appear under rich canopies, above which are small figures of St. John the Baptist with the Holy Lamb, and St. Anne instructing the Blessed Virgin. In the four corners there have been shields of arms: above the head of the knight, a chevron between three eagles' heads, erased;

<sup>1</sup> The date of these Early English portions agrees exactly with the time of Richard earl of Cornwall.

below, three leopards passant, gardant ; the shields above and below the lady are gone. Another brass of later date, without arms or inscription, appears in the pavement near the east end of the same aisle.

The decline of ecclesiastical architecture was marked by the insertion of some debased windows in the south aisle, in two of which there are several kneeling figures, and in the others flowered quarries, similar to those figured and described in the *Ecclesiologist* (vol. iii. p. 20).

A curious bier, inscribed

REPENT . O . MAN . WHILE . THERE . IS . BREATH  
THERE'S . NO . REPENTANCE . AFTER . DEATH .

several tasteless pews, and the communion table, are relics of that gloomy period of our history when the altar and the throne fell together. The communion table stands in the centre of the present chancel, east and west, surrounded on all sides by seats with wainscoating behind, and book-desks before them. The slab is moveable. So perfect an example of the arrangement which alone was tolerated by the Puritans of the seventeenth century, I have nowhere else observed;<sup>1</sup> and I cannot but express a hope that the time is not far distant when this abomination will be removed, and the pews, which now wallow in the ruins of the ancient chancel, driven elsewhere ; when the spirit which is now prompting the restoration of so many of the beautiful churches of Gloucestershire shall extend its influence to Deerhurst, a church,—in beauty perhaps inferior to its neighbours, but more venerable than any of them for its antiquity,—at once interesting in its associations with the names of Anglo-Saxon princes, and hallowed by the memories of Anglo-Saxon saints.

DANIEL H. HAIGH.

<sup>1</sup> It is rather remarkable, too, that one of the very few churches in which the neighbouring church at Forthampton, a daughter of this at Deerhurst, is the ancient high-altar of stone remains.

## MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED FROM ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

### BUILDERS AT WORK.

IN the volume of the *Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Association during the first year of its existence, several instances have been given of the valuable assistance which may be derived from the illuminated manuscripts of different periods, in illustrating architectural antiquities. The details in these old pictures are not in general drawn with sufficient minuteness to enable us to derive much benefit from a comparison with existing monuments; but we learn in them the disposition and arrangements of buildings of different classes, of which there are now no perfect examples left. It has been already shown that, with regard to Anglo-Saxon architecture, the drawings in manuscripts of a date anterior to the Norman conquest furnish us with data of great importance in identifying the few existing remains, which without them are extremely doubtful. The Anglo-Saxon drawings present sufficient characteristics for our purpose. But after the conquest, when existing monuments, the dates of which are known, become more numerous, the drawings in the manuscripts have less value in this respect, and in many instances the architectural characteristics are so badly designed as to be altogether useless. But, as a compensation for this default, the manuscripts represent to us interiors and exteriors of castles and monasteries, palaces, manor houses, cottages, with street views, and the various buildings peculiar to town and country, as they stood in different ages and under different circumstances; and these are in general further explained by the descriptions in the corresponding text.

The earlier illuminated manuscripts are chiefly copies of the Scriptures, or books of a religious character, and the buildings represented in these are mostly ecclesiastical. We find little to illustrate the domestic and military architecture of the Anglo-Saxons. The same remark applies in some degree to the Anglo-Norman period; and it is not till the illuminated romances became common, in the thirteenth century, that we find many drawings of houses

and castles. But there is one part of the subject which is illustrated by these illuminations at all periods when they are found, and one which cannot fail to have an interest for all our readers—the occupations and the tools of the builder and mason. It would be no difficult thing to give a very numerous and perfect series of drawings of builders occupied with their labours, at every period from at least the tenth century down to the sixteenth; but I will be satisfied in the present instance with giving a few examples, in regular succession of date, although belonging to periods separated by somewhat long intervals.

My first cut is taken from the same manuscript of the translation of part of the Scriptures by Alfric, which has already furnished our illustrations of Anglo-Saxon architecture (MS. Cotton. Claudius B. iv. fol. 19), and which was executed at the close of the tenth or in the earlier

years of the eleventh century. It represents the building of Babel, and is here considerably diminished from the original. The drawing is somewhat rudely executed, though not without spirit; and the workmen show as much contempt for the laws of gravitation, as the artist has exhibited ignorance of perspective. On the right,



a workman is carrying the squared stones for the wall one by one up a ladder. On the left, two men are employed in raising either a large squared stone or a beam of timber to a rather singularly formed scaffold, on which another labourer is lifting the hod of mortar to the workman above. At the top a man is working on a dome with a hammer and chisel, while below him another is similarly employed on a sloping roof. Two others are working with tools of the same description at the door.

The next example is taken from the painted glass of a window in the cathedral of Chartres in France, executed in the thirteenth century. Our cut is reduced from a larger



plate given in the interesting *Annales Archéologiques*, by the distinguished French archæologist M. Didron. In the right-hand compartment two masons are at work on the stones which are apparently intended to form parts of mouldings; at their feet are their squares and their compasses, and the models of the mouldings are suspended



above. In the other compartment a mason is employed in equalizing the surface of a stone, with a tool which appears to have a serrated edge; and the architect is applying a plummet to ascertain if the work be accurately vertical. Above are suspended, another instrument apparently a saw, and a board on which is traced the plan of a building with four corner columns and a large clustered pier in the centre. Two of the masons have small caps tied by a band which goes under the chin, and it is singular that both these and the third mason have crowns, apparently of laurel. The mason without a cap has a glove on one hand. M. Didron remarks that gloves, to be presented to masons and stone-cutters, are often mentioned in old documents. In a subsequent number of his valuable *Annales*, he gives the following examples. In 1381, the Châtelain of Villaines en Duemois bought a considerable quantity of gloves to give to the workmen, in order "to shield their hands from the stone and lime." In October 1383, as we learn from a document of the period, three dozen of gloves were bought and distributed to the masons when they began the buildings at the Chartreuse of Dijon. At Amiens, in 1486 or 1487, twenty-two pairs of gloves were given to the masons and stone-cutters.

Our third wood-cut is taken from a manuscript of the earlier part of the fifteenth century (MS. Harl. No. 4431, fol. 111), con-

taining the poems of Christine de Pisan. The stones are here no longer carried up by the hands of the labourers, as in the Anglo-Saxon manuscript, but they are raised by a wheel and axle—a



rather rude attempt at a crane. The mason at work on the wall is squaring his stone with a serrated tool, like that which is in the hand of one of the workmen in the foregoing scene. The other is measuring the stone with a compass. One part of the building on which they are employed is a church, with flying buttresses. All the dresses of the men employed here differ from each other, and perhaps distinguish the different classes of the workmen.

The last example is taken from a beautifully illuminated manuscript of the latter part of the fifteenth century (MS. Harl. No. 4376), containing an ancient history of the world, in French. Each book is headed by a large miniature, several of them representing the building of towns and cities. Our cut gives only a portion of one of these miniatures, and is

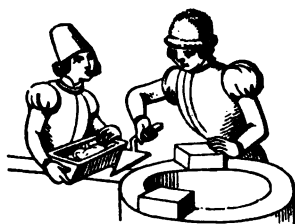
reduced from the original.

The buildings of the town, seen in the distance, are neatly executed, and the ornamental conduit, behind the tower on which the workmen are employed, is extremely beautiful. The whole forms a very interesting picture. The crane employed here is a much more perfect machine than that exhibited in the preceding cut. The tools employed by the workmen in



front differ little from those seen in the two preceding groups. The architect, with his staff in his right hand, is represented in the act of receiving his orders from the prince or duke, under whose auspices the city has been

founded. The smaller cut in our margin, taken from the same manuscript, represents a group of builders, with a trowel and hod of mortar, at work upon a tower, —not upon a chimney, as the artist's proportions would have led us to suppose.



In reviewing and comparing these various representations of the same process at so widely distant periods, we are struck much less with their diversity, than with the close resemblance between both workmen and tools which continues amid the rapid and continual changes in the condition and manners of society. Whether this be in any measure to be attributed to the circumstance of the masons forming a permanent society among themselves, which transmitted its doctrines and fashions unchanged from father to son, it is not very easy to determine. But it is certainly remarkable that at the period when architecture flourished most, the date of some of the richest portions of the cathedral of Chartres, the masons should be represented with crowns of laurel on their heads.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

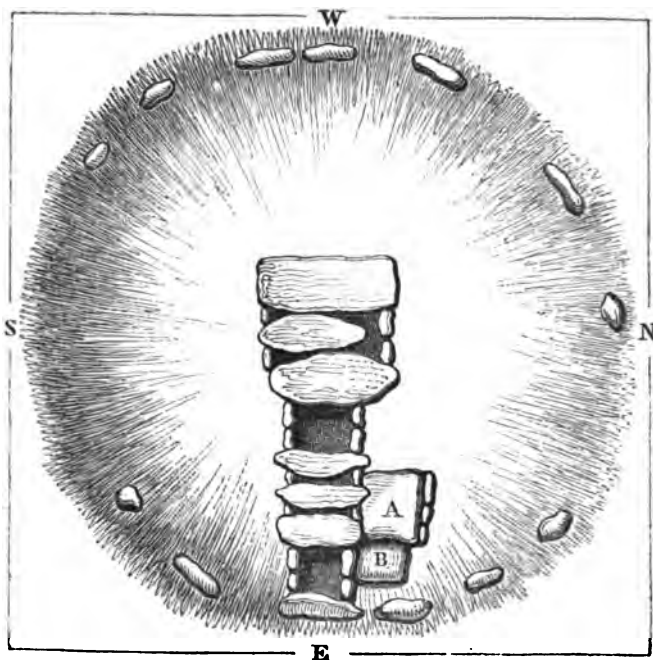
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## CROMLECH DU TUS.

GUERNSEY.

AMONG the primeval sepulchral structures mentioned in the *Archæological Journal*, at pages 142 and 227, some particulars were given both of the character and contents of the Cromlech Du Tus or De Hus, when it was examined in the year 1837.

It is situate near "Paradis" in the parish of the Vale, in the Island of Guernsey, and the annexed ground plan will show the position of the stones and form of the cromlech.



The outer circle of stones is about 60 feet in diameter, many of which have been removed from time to time by ignorant hands.

The total length of the cromlech is nearly 40 feet from east to west.

It will easily be perceived, by examining the plan, that the western chamber stands in the centre of the circle, and that the subsequent additions have extended it in an easterly direction, as far as the outer circle of stones, where a road now adjoins it.

The principal trough, when first explored, was covered over by brushwood and brambles, and entirely hid from view. The divisions in it were only discovered when the interior was examined, and when we arrived at the third or last chamber, where a large flat stone (A) was found abutting against the props on the north side. This stone was buried under the turf, and had hitherto escaped observation; an entrance having been made beneath it, we found it to contain vases, bone instruments, celts and human remains.

On removing the swarth which overlaid this stone and chamber, a smaller flat stone became discernible on its eastern edge (at B). This last remained unexamined until September 1844, when on removing the ground around it, it proved to be a cap stone, supported on three or four props, forming, with the sides of the adjoining stones, a small but regular chamber.

To this incident may be attributed the discovery of the present remains, disposed in a position entirely different from those hitherto found in the cromlechs of these islands.



The accompanying sketch will sufficiently explain the posture of the two skeletons in a vertical kneeling position, when divested of the contents by which they were surrounded in their "narrow house." The earth beneath the capstone was at first loose and friable, after which some stones and rubbish were discovered apparently fallen or thrown carelessly in.

Immediately beneath these stones the upper part of two human skulls were exposed to view. One was facing the north, and the other the south, but both disposed in a line from east to west.

Pursuing the examination of this chamber, it soon became evident that the two bodies had been deposited at the same time, side by side, but in opposite directions.

The filling up appeared to have been performed gradually, and the substances were similar to those found in the adjoining cromlech. Limpet shells were abundantly mixed with the earth around the bones. No pottery, vases, or instruments of any kind, were discovered.

As we proceeded downwards into the interior, the position of the bones of the extremities became exposed to view, and were seen to greater advantage. They were less decomposed than those of the upper parts. The teeth and jaws were well preserved, and denoted an adult rather than an old age.

The skeletons appeared to be about the same size, and were those of men.

The various modes of interment adopted by the ancients, as observed in their different kinds of sepulchres, have often been the subject of interest to the historian and antiquary. The depositing the body in a crouching posture, or such as it occupied at the time the vital spark left its mortal tenement, has been observed among many nations both ancient and modern.

Difficult as it is, here to assign a reason for so great a deviation from the usual method observed in the adjoining cromlech, the mind is left to its own conjecture upon this point. The perfect regular position of a person kneeling on a floor in an upright posture, with the arms following the direction of the column, pelvis and thigh bones, and gradually surrounded by the earth, in like manner as may be conceived would be done were the persons buried alive, will give an exact representation of this singular discovery.

The fact is generally admitted that prisoners, slaves, or other subordinates, were slain, or buried, or burnt, on the death or funeral of the great and renowned. But whether this additional chamber was constructed and adjoined to the more honourable sepulchre (which we may conceive the cromlech to have been) at the time of some event of this kind, it is impossible now to determine.

The total absence of arms or weapons, vases, or any pottery, would lead to the supposition that the quality of the persons so interred was of less dignity or estimation.

Bodies in a crouching posture, or in that position called "doubled up," are not uncommonly found; but they are usually placed horizontally on the floor of the sepulchre.

On the coast of South America, among the graves of an unknown early race, the bodies are found buried in a sitting posture, having various articles of domestic use, as jars and other vessels, placed on the lap, and holding weapons of war in their hands.

Further researches in the neighbourhood of these abodes of the dead, may throw fresh light on this obscure subject, but every fact should be recorded for the furtherance of archæological science.

F. C. LUKIS.

Guernsey, 14th March 1845.

## REMARKS ON AN ENAMELLED TABLET, PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM AT MANS,

AND SUPPOSED TO REPRESENT THE EFFIGY OF GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET.

THE highly interesting enamelled tablet engraved in the late Mr. Stothard's beautiful work, *The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, and stated by him to represent the effigies of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, is well known to all students of ancient heraldry or costume either in France or England, as it has been one of the principal authorities brought forward by writers upon both those subjects from the time of Montfaucon to the present hour. Heraldic writers have particularly alluded to it as an illustration of the hotly disputed questions,—the period when armorial bearings were first used, and whether the royal arms of our Anglo-Norman monarchs were lions or leopards; but I have never met with any one who doubted the fact of the tablet itself being, what Père Montfaucon, in his *Monarchie Française*, and Mr. Stothard, upon the authority (I presume) of the officers of the Museum at Mans, declared it to be.<sup>1</sup> Suspicions have, however, arisen in my mind respecting it, and as, if well founded, they

<sup>1</sup> To these authorities may be added *ſur les Dates*, published about the same time as Montfaucon's *Monar. Française*.  
that of the compilers of *l'Art de Véri-*

would destroy all the heraldic portion of the argument as it affects the royal arms of England, I have thought that my reasons for disputing such very high authority might not be considered unworthy a page or two in the Journal of the Association.

In Montfaucon's work (pl. 67, fig. 7) the figure *only* of a personage in the costume of the twelfth century is engraved (very inaccurately, as are too many of the plates in that still valuable collection), and the description of it, in the learned Father's own words, is as follows:—"Geffroi le Bel, Comte du Maine, fils de Foulques, Comte d'Anjou et du Maine, mort l'an 1150. Cette figure qui a été copiée d'après une table de cuivre émaillé dans la nef de l'église cathédrale de St. Julien du Mans, est des plus singulières. Le casque a la forme d'un bonnet Phrigien; son bouclier, le plus grand qui se voit dans tous ces monumens, est fort creux. Quoiqu'il tienne une épée nue dans la main droite, tout le reste de l'habit n'a rien de militaire. Sur la tête du comte il y a deux vers Latins, qui marquent que son épée en chassant les brigands donnoit la paix aux églises." Mr. Stothard, in his description of the same figure, which, with the whole tablet, he has engraved and coloured with no doubt his usual accuracy, says:—"Geoffrey Plantagenet died in 1150, and was buried before the crucifix in the church of St. Julien at Mans. The beautiful enamelled tablet from which the plate is etched is preserved in the Museum at Mans, where it was found by the author of this work in the year 1817. It had formerly been suspended in the church of St. Julien, but disappeared during the revolution. It was fortunately, however, preserved from the melting-pot, to which the unsparing hands of the revolutionists had consigned it."

This is, as I have admitted, very high authority; we have here some most learned French antiquaries of the early part of the eighteenth century making a positive statement

<sup>1</sup> The compilers of *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates* are still more descriptive: "On voit encore aujourd'hui sur un des piliers de cette église, vis à vis de la chapelle du crucifix, une table de cuivre émaillé, où il est représentée son épée nue de la main droite, et de l'autre son écu, dont le champ est d'azur, a

quatre lionceaux d'or lampasses de gueules: on lit *au bas* ce distique:—"Ense tuo, &c." The error "*au bas*," unless a slip of the memory, would induce one to believe the writer himself had never seen the tablet. Montfaucon says correctly, "sur la tête du comte."



at a time when the tablet was actually suspended in its place in the cathedral at Mans—and this assertion is corroborated by a still more scrupulous antiquary, our own English Stothard, who received his information (we must suppose) from the guardians of the recovered relic in the museum of the same city; but there is another still earlier writer to whom equal credence may be given, from whom we learn that there was an enamelled tablet suspended in the cathedral church at Mans, in memory of another distinguished personage of the same period; the description of which, coupled with other circumstances, induces me to believe that some confusion may have been occasioned by the resemblance between the two.

In Sandford's *Genealogical History*, p. 114, edit. 1677, appended to the biographical notice of William, surnamed Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, and Rosmar, natural son of Henry II of England by "the Fair Rosamond;" and whose monumental effigy in Salisbury cathedral is engraved in that work, we find the following marginal note, "*azure* six lions rampant, three, two, and one, *or*, were the arms of this William Longespée, Earl of Sarum, which are painted on his tomb and embossed upon his shield in the cathedral church of Salisbury. Having married Ela, the daughter and heiress of William Fitz Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, he took the arms of his said father-in-law; for in the cathedral church of Mans, in the county of Main, the figure of William d'Evereux or Fitz Patrick is enamelled upon a copper plate affixed to a pillar in the south aisle near the cross of the said church, being about a foot and a half high, armed in mail, and with his left arm leaning upon his long triangular shield, upon which are the six lions; but by reason of the embowing thereof, only four of the lions are obvious to your sight. Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, being in those parts, upon his view of the said cathedral, made this observation An. 1647."

Now, the figure engraved by Montfaucon and Stothard, is certainly not "armed in mail," nor can it be strictly said that the left arm is *leaning* upon his shield; but Sandford is not speaking from his own observation, nor are we certain that he is giving the exact words of Sir Edward Walker. It is not impossible either that the latter may

have been deceived by the semi-military costume of the figure, and have taken the upper tunic for a hawberk of mail. Even the accurate Stothard describing the figure, says "he wears a steel cap," though there is no indication of any attempt on the part of the original artist to distinguish the material of the cap on the head of the figure from that of the shoes or the shield. But allowing this discrepancy to exist in its full force, there are others of a very startling nature to be reconciled by the antiquary who is still anxious to consider the effigies as those of Geoffrey Plantagenet. The armorial bearings generally assigned to him by the heralds are *gules*, a chief *argent*, over all an escarbuncle of eight rays pometty and flowery *or*,<sup>1</sup> "which coat," says Sandford, "is set up for Earl Geoffrey upon the cornish on the tomb of Queen Elizabeth in King Henry the Seventh his chappel;" but John of Marmoustier, a monk who wrote the history of Geoffrey, and was contemporaneous with him, describes the ceremony of the Earl's knighthood by Henry I, on the occasion of his marriage with that monarch's daughter the Empress Maud, A.D. 1127, and distinctly states that his shoes were embroidered with little golden lions, and that a shield similarly emblazoned was hung about his neck, the number not being specified. The same author, speaking of a combat in which this Geoffrey was engaged, says,

"Pictos Leones preferens in clypeo  
Veris Leonibus nulla erat inferior fortitudo."<sup>2</sup>

But if these were the lions of England as presumed by Camden,<sup>3</sup> they would assuredly have appeared upon a shield *gules*, not as in the tablet upon a field *azure*. Mr. Stothard says, "the heraldic bearings upon this tablet are by some thought to be griffins (though they are in all probability leopards or lions)." And shortly afterwards: "the number of lions is not certain, as but one half of the shield is seen; yet it seems probable there were six, 3, 2, and 1, as we find

<sup>1</sup> Henry II is said to have used for his device "une escarbuncle d'or," being an ancient mark of the house of Anjou.—MS. Harl. No. 3740.

<sup>2</sup> Menestrier, *de l'Origine des Armoiries*, Paris, 1780, p. 61, 64.—By the way, how is it that Menestrier, who quotes these passages from the monkish

chroniclers, is silent on the subject of the enamelled tablet at Mans, which would have illustrated his argument? Is it possible he could have been ignorant of its existence?

<sup>3</sup> *Remaines*, chapter on "armories." He also says nothing of the tablet at Mans.

his bastard grandson, William Longespée, on his tomb in Salisbury cathedral, bearing on his shield in a field *azure*, six lions *or*, 3, 2, and 1." And in his description of the latter effigy, he says, "on his blue surcoat are the lions rampant, found on his ancestor's shield;" but without any direct observation on the peculiar heads of the animals on the shields of both parties.<sup>1</sup> Now we have it in evidence that a William D'Evereux, whom Sir Edward Walker calls Fitz-Patrick earl of Salisbury, was represented with a shield so emblazoned on an enamelled tablet existing at Mans in 1647; and we know that William Longespée married Ela, daughter and heiress of that earl; and there can be little doubt that the arms on the effigy in Salisbury cathedral are those of Longespée's father-in-law, to whose title he succeeded in right of his wife, and not those of his grandfather, Geoffrey earl of Anjou.<sup>2</sup> What authority, therefore, beyond mere assertion, have we for believing the tablet engraved by Montfaucon and Stothard to be commemorative of Geoffrey Plantagenet? The arms cannot, without actually wresting them from the obvious legal owner, and changing the tincture of the field and the form of the charge, be even suspected to be his. But let us look further. There is a Latin epitaph on the tablet, which runs thus:

"Ense tuo, Princeps, predonum turba fugatur,  
Ecclesiisq' quies pace vigente datur."

Now what does Sandford say? "This Geoffrey was a man of great justice and charity, his death much lamented, and is noted to be the first person that ever was admitted to a burial place within the walls of Mans, where he was

<sup>1</sup> The heads of those on the shield of Geoffrey appear to be beaked, the ears are also more erect and sharper than those usually accorded to lions, from which two latter peculiarities they have been considered griffins; but they are not winged, as griffins are usually represented; and there is an attempt to represent either spots or tufts of hair upon their bodies equally at variance with the figure of the lion, and so far supporting the opinion that they are meant for leopards. Montfaucon has made them positive lions,

and langued, which they are *not* in Stothard, though the writer in *l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, blazons them "*lampassés de gueules!*" The heads of the animals on Longespée's shield are rather more like those of lions, but they have no mane, (the invariable characteristic of the heraldic as well as the natural lion), nor tongues, their mouths being remarkably shaped and firmly closed.

<sup>2</sup> Geoffrey was Duke of Normandy; but we have never heard of the arms of Normandy being *azure* six lioncells *or*.

interred in the church of St. Julian before the crucifix, with this distich :

“ Huic Deus æternum tribuat conscendere regnum  
Quatenus Angelicis turmis conregnet in ævum.”

and for authority he quotes *Chronica Normanniæ*, p. 984.<sup>1</sup>

It is remarkable that Mr. Stothart should in a foot note give this distich from Sandford, and not only leave unsifted the question which must naturally arise from its being *totally different* to the one on the tablet engraved by him as Geoffrey's ; but also omit any mention of the marginal note in Sandford respecting the D'Evereux tablet seen by Sir Edward Walker.

It is not expressly stated that the distich, “ Huic Deus,” &c., was engraved on the tablet put up to Geoffrey's memory in the cathedral ; but the existence of a similar tablet with a Latin distich upon it, renders such an inference fairly deducible. That this sort of monumental record was customary at that period, there is proof in the mention of a third enamelled tablet suspended in the Church of St. Maurice at Angers, in memory of Alger, bishop of Angers, who died in 1194. It was destroyed during the revolution ; and this being noticed by Mr. Stothard, increases one's surprise at his having passed over in silence Sir E. Walker's observation transmitted to us by Sandford. It remains for us to inquire how far the distich, “ Ense tuo, Princeps,” engraved on the tablet under consideration, applies to Geoffrey, or if it might not with at least equal truth have been placed over the effigies of a D'Evereux ? That the title “ Princeps ” would, at first sight, be considered more applicable to Geoffrey, I admit, for he was the son of the king of Jerusalem, the son-in-law of the king of England, and the husband of the empress Maud, besides being duke of Normandy and count of Anjou. Still this is not conclusive, as the Latin word would equally be applied to any such powerful nobleman as the count D'Evereux or De Rosmar in France, or the earl of Salisbury in England, lineally descended from Rollo duke of Normandy, and consequently a blood-relation of the sovereign who at that time sat on England's throne. But to proceed, Geoffrey sup-

<sup>1</sup> Continuateur de Guillaume de Jumiègue—*l'Art de Vérifier les Dates*. Ducs de Normandie.

pressed two or three rebellions, and established himself as duke of Normandy; but though it might be therefore said that "his sword put the crowd of spoilers to flight," it does not appear by what particular peace "he gave repose to the Church." That he died *in hostility* to the head of the Church is incontrovertible, for he was excommunicated by the pope for his refusal to release Gerrard de Bellai, whom he had taken prisoner and flung into a dungeon, and who had claimed the protection of his holiness; and having refused the mediation of certain prelates, St. Bernard, who was present at the conference, rose up and predicted that Geoffrey would die, or that some heavy affliction would befall him, before the expiration of that year, as a punishment for his contumacy. This was in August 1151, according to the chronicles of Anjou, and not 1150, as stated by Matthew Paris; and on the 7th of the very next month Geoffrey died at Chateau du Loire, of pleurisy, occasioned by imprudent bathing.<sup>1</sup> The tablet to Geoffrey's memory was put up shortly after his death by Guillaume bishop of Mans:<sup>2</sup> and the distich, "Huic Deus," &c., quoted by Sandford, be it remarked, is merely a Christian prayer that God will permit him to ascend to the eternal kingdom, therein to reign everlastingly with the angels. Now let us turn to the history, but little known, of the D'Evereux family of Normandy. We shall find that a William count D'Evereux (not Fitz-Patrick), the great grandson of Richard the first, duke of Normandy, did homage to king Henry I of England for his Norman county, and was one of the four counts who aided that monarch to depose Robert the second, duke of Normandy, and restore peace to the duchy after the decisive battle of Tenchebray, A.D. 1106. And be it remembered, that Henry was invited over to Normandy expressly by the clergy. Normandy, they said, was "the prey of *profane robbers* and wanted a fit ruler."<sup>3</sup> The acknowledgment, therefore, that by his sword the crowd of spoilers was put to flight, and repose given to the Church by a firm or famous peace, might surely be made to one of the most powerful noblemen in Normandy,—the king of England's cousin, and a principal leader in that successful expedition. This William count D'Evereux died April 18th, 1118, without issue male, and

<sup>1</sup> *Art de Vérifier les Dates.*<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*<sup>3</sup> *Orderic Vitalis*, p. 814.

is said to have been buried at the abbey of Fontenelle called St. Vandrille : but it does not follow that a tablet to his memory might not be suspended in the church of St. Julian at Mans ; for if it were actually necessary for the person to whom it related to be buried there, it is doubtful if a tablet could have been appropriated to William D'Evereux, otherwise Fitz-Patrick earl of Salisbury ; for according to Brooke (who quotes the Laycock Priory book as his authority), that nobleman, who died in 1196, was buried at Bradenstoke :<sup>1</sup> yet we have evidence that Sir E. Walker saw such a memorial at Mans in 1647. In order to sound the depth of this mystery, a very critical examination of the genealogy and history of the D'Evereux of Normandy is necessary, as well as some inquiry respecting the fate of the tablet seen by Sir Edward Walker, if the one still extant be indeed that of Geoffrey le Bel ; and also whether the words in Sandford, " the figure of William D'Evereux or Fitz-Patrick," imply that Sir Edward received a doubtful or decided account on the spot, or himself confused the two Williams ; and finally, whether or not the acts of William Fitz-Patrick, the father-in-law of Longespée, would entitle him equally with the elder William to the eulogium contained in the Latin distich placed above the effigy.

Peremptory engagements unfortunately prevent my following up these inquiries as I could wish ; but amongst the many correspondents of the British Archæological Association, both at home and abroad, there are assuredly some who could immediately throw a light on the subject. It is one of considerable importance to the herald ; for should the claim of Geoffrey to this tablet be confirmed, it would be a singular fact that two powerful noblemen of Normandy bore precisely the same arms at nearly the same period ; and if both tablets were suspended in the church of St. Julian at the time of Sir Edward Walker's visit, it is still more extraordinary that a garter king-at-arms should not have been struck by such a display. In conclusion, I must remark, first, that in the absence of anything like authority, it is absurd to suppose William de Longespée would assume the arms of Geoffrey duke of Normandy, of

<sup>1</sup> Milles says, William Fitzpatrick " died at Paris in the reign of King Richard I." *Catalogue of Honour*.

whom he was only the illegitimate *grandson*, instead of those of Henry II king of England, of whom he was the illegitimate *son*. We know that bastardy was not considered disgraceful in those days; and that Longespée was not forbidden to display the arms of his father is evident from the engraving of the original monument in Sandford, upon which are seen the three lions passant gardant of England, alternately with the six (animals) rampant of the ancient counts D'Evereux and earls of Salisbury. Secondly, that it was the practice of those days for a man to assume the paternal arms of his wife whenever she was heiress to greater dignities or possessions than his own. Geoffrey himself, according to the monk of Marmoustier, assumed the arms of his father-in-law, Henry I, which are declared by the same authority to have been little golden lions (their number, position, and attitude, and the colour of the field not specified); and on inheriting by marriage the title and property of the earl of Salisbury, even the base son of a king of England would proudly blazon the symbols of his newly and legitimately acquired rights and dignities. If, therefore, the arms of William Fitz-Patrick earl of Salisbury were not those on the shield of his son-in-law, what were they?—Brooke says they were. Milles and Heylin give: *Gules* three pallets *vairy*, on a chief *or*, a lion passant *sable*,—most suspicious bearings for that date, of which simplicity is the character. The lions of England, and the fleurs-de-lys of France are in my opinion only a repetition of the single charge originally assumed, the shape of the shield, or the size of the cap or shoe to be so ornamented, deciding, in those early days, the position and number. The proofs of this theory are too numerous for me now to adduce: but one is in the very tablet under consideration, for the personage who thereon displays four animals rampant on his shield, has a single animal passant on his cap; and whilst the shield of Longespée, being undivided, presents six animals 3, 2, and 1, the shield of the personage on the tablet being exactly divided by a cross, of which the boss forms the centre, shows four animals on one half of it only, leaving us in doubt whether the artist has represented the whole charge, or, as should properly be the case, but half of it, thereby making the figures eight instead of six, which Sir E. Walker,

according to Sandford, states to be the number, as if the coat of D'Evereux were perfectly familiar to him.

That many of these interesting and instructive relics have been consigned to the melting pot, there can be, unfortunately, no doubt. To settle beyond dispute which escaped, and was "found" by Mr. Stothard in the museum at Mans, is, I repeat, an object of much importance to the herald and general antiquary, and I shall feel personally obliged to any one who can dispel or confirm my doubts on the subject.

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

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Since the above has been in type, I have met with another singular piece of "presumptive evidence," in the pages of Père Anselme's "Histoire Générale de la Maison Royale de France." In his chapter on the Seneschals of France, vol. vi. page 19, edit. 1730, he states that Geoffrey's body being carried to Mans, was there buried in the church of St. Julian before the crucifix, "*où se voit sa figure et son épitaphe en cuivre émaillé qui doivent être gravez comme une pièce curieuse, particulièrement pour prouver les armes d'Anjou, de Normandie et d'Angleterre, dans 'Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française' par le P. Dom Bernard de Montfaucon:*" and with this statement and recommendation the arms placed at the head of the article are, "*De Gueules à deux lions ou léopards d'or*"! Quite sufficient to justify the "*Leucuculos aureos*" of Jean de Marmoustier, and the very bearing which, as Duke of Normandy and son-in-law of Henry I of England, one should be inclined to assign to him. Did Montfaucon take the recommendation, and engrave the wrong tablet?

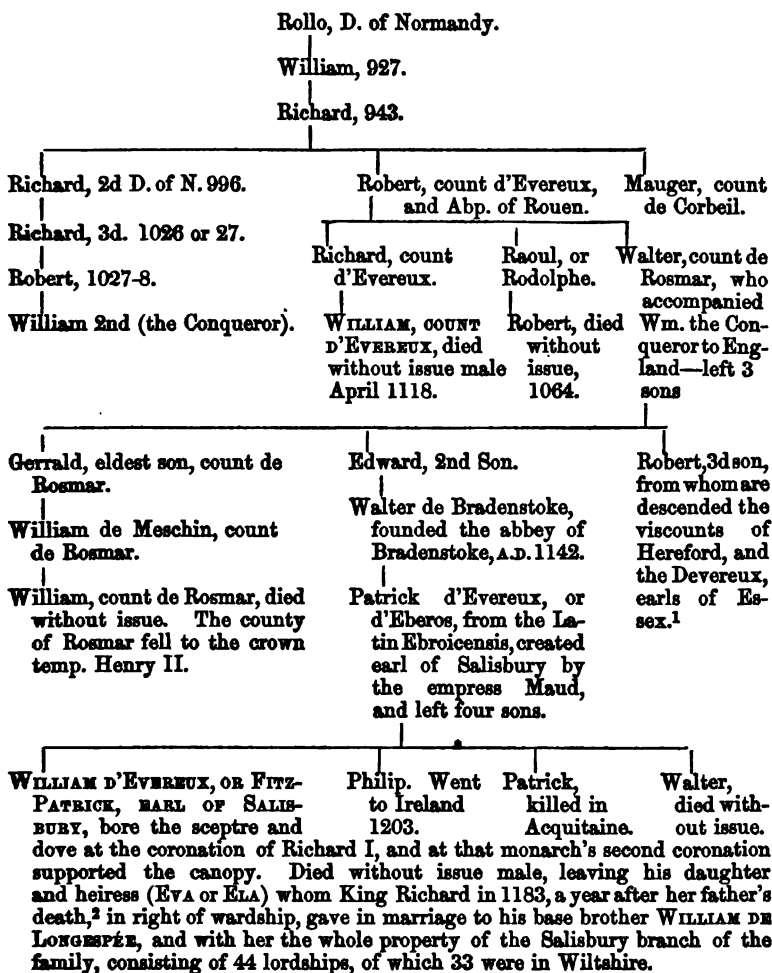
I subjoin the pedigree of William Fitzpatrick, as extracted from the Historical and Genealogical account of the family of D'Evereux, compiled by Robert Devereux, of Carignenan, Esq., dated 1789, and printed amongst the claims at the coronation of George IV.

J. R. P.

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## PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM FITZPATRICK.



<sup>1</sup> The arms of this branch of the family are now *argent* two bars *gules*, in chief three *torteaux*.

<sup>2</sup> This would place the death of William Fitzpatrick in 1182 instead of 1196: but 1183 must be an error (perhaps typographical) as Richard did not ascend

the throne till 1189, and on the other hand if Ela were born in 1196, according to Sandford, she could only have been a year old at the time she was given in marriage to William, by whom she ultimately became the mother of eight children.

ON  
ROMAN REMAINS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES,  
AT DYMCHURCH, KENT.

ALTHOUGH nothing of any material consequence has been discovered since the communication made to the Archaeological Association at Canterbury, so much corroborative evidence has come to light, that in order to fortify the position I then assumed, the few following observations may not be deemed irrelevant; and, although not in strict accordance with the subject of Roman remains, a brief allusion to the church and its details must be interesting.

In the first place, then, masses of pottery, identical with those foremrly described, have subsequently been met with in all directions, together with human bones, and those of horses, oxen, (generally yearlings), boars, and deer, whilst the evidences of an extensive manufactory are everywhere apparent. It has struck me as very remarkable, that out of at least two hundred urns and vessels which have come under my notice, no two are precisely alike in form, and very few in material.

But it is to the locality and position in which these interesting deposits occur that our attention is most forcibly directed. Never till this discovery was even a conjecture hazarded, that, in the primeval period, Dymchurch and its neighbourhood possessed any denizens but the monsters of the deep! In fact, it was received as an irrefragible truth, that the sea once exercised sovereign sway over the whole marsh, and that its occupation by man is an event of comparatively recent date. This theory is at once exploded; here we have proof positive, not of a casual tenure, but of a permanent inhabitation by the Romans. Samian ware, which doubtlessly filled the equestrian plate-chest, equal to the finest discovered in the established cities of that great people, abound in this neighbourhood; cinerary urns, which, from their exquisite design and beautiful manufacture, could only have been receptacles for the ashes of the illustrious dead, are not infrequent; fragments of hand-mills, bones, &c. meet you at every step, and a portion of a spear head, of iron, with one or two middle

brass coins, defaced by time and *sand-paper*, afford substantial collateral evidence of the justice of my argument.

During the present month of March, however, some operations having been extended in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, our excellent member, Mr. Elliott, gave the strictest injunctions that the most minute fragments should be carefully preserved, and the greatest caution used in carrying on the works. Not content with this, he took a deep personal interest in the search, and succeeded in rescuing, at a considerable distance below high water mark, the fragments of several very chastely designed urns and pateræ of fine black ware, some of which contained charred human bones, and large quantities of ashes and charcoal, and in one was found the lower jaw of a deer. Near these the usual accompaniment of the horns of young oxen, teeth of various animals, &c. were found; and, on revisiting it, I picked up several pieces of Samian ware, one evidently a portion of a splendid bowl or drinking-cup, richly ornamented with vine leaves.

Does not this prove beyond question, that there must have been Roman residences somewhere near the present site of Dymchurch? The sea has gained, and is still gaining ground here. What, then, becomes of the assertion, that his marine majesty has abdicated the throne of Dymchurch? It looks like ceasing to be a constitutional monarch, and assuming an autocracy. At all events, his subjects, in this neighbourhood, have framed a new Magna Charta, and erected a barrier against all future encroachments.

In the next place, my object in noticing the church on this occasion, has a direct, though not, at the first glance, an obvious bearing upon the point; it being a standing memorial of a barbarous taste, and of a total disregard of anything relating to the olden time. This church was, no longer than five-and-twenty years since, a very pretty specimen of Norman: indeed Hasted speaks of the arch in the tower as peculiarly worthy of attention. Independent of this, the chancel arch is one of a strikingly bold character, and of very high antiquity, whilst the southern entrance was once adorned with a very chaste specimen of the same style. The first of these is of course preserved from all danger of external violence by a bountiful application of whitewash; and the latter,

when the church was *enlarged and beautified*, had an erection placed in front, which the butchers and graziers facetiously pronounce an elegant porch; and only by a careful inspection can the outline of the old rounded arch, with its chevrons and chevronels, be detected. The enlargement consisted in pulling down one side of the nave and extending it, so as to form a square ugly barn; the semicircular arches of the windows, springing from light columns, which erstwhile retained much of the Norman character, having been compelled to yield to the hump-backed Gothic, the produce of some village carpenter; whilst the venerable Norman font was unceremoniously deposed and converted into a pig-trough, its pedestal into a stepping-stone to a granary; and a marble mortar, with an inverted wooden bowl for a cover, reigned, on a garden roller placed on end, in its stead.

These abominations, thanks to the able co-operation of Mr. Elliott, quickened by the appeals of the Archæological Association, have, I am happy to say, been, as far as practical, cleansed. Of course the church having been enlarged on the cheap conventicle principle, can never be restored to its pristine beauty; but the old font has been recovered, and the mortar returned to its ancient pestle; the whitewash has been removed from a portion of the arches, in one of which was discovered the elegant top of the thurible recently exhibited to the Society. The chancel rails have been erected in the proper position, and a niche or piscinæ restored on the south side of the altar. Independent of this, a vestry, in strict conformity with the old building, having a plain Norman arched door leading from the chancel, has been erected, at the instance of the curate, entirely by the exertions, and in no little degree at the charge, of Mr. Elliott; and when the rector shall have performed his part, by repairing the chancel, it is to be hoped the unseemly altar piece, with its hieroglyphic, will be removed, and the small eastern window once more admit the earliest rays of the sun within the walls of the sacred edifice.

STEPHEN ISAACSON.  
*Curate.*

*Dymchurch, March 25th, 1845.*

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

## British Archaeological Association.

DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Wright communicated a letter from Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, giving some additional information on the discovery of interments near the camp on Leckhampton hill. The adjacent part of the hill having been subsequently excavated, part of a horse's bit, with a ring for attaching the rein, measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, a spear-head, and a curved implement, possibly intended for raking up the ashes of the funereal pile, all of iron, were found. Fragments of urns were discovered, some of which appear to have been formed with small handles, perforated, as if for suspension: the colour of the ware is a deep glossy black, and some pieces are of fine quality. These relics were brought to light in the space between the quarry where the skeleton, described on a former occasion, was disinterred, and the road to Birdlip.

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, Ireland, forwarded through Mr. Smith impressions of four small cubes of white porcelain, such as are stated to be frequently dug up in Ireland. Each cube measures about half an inch square, Chinese characters being impressed on the lower surface, while the cube serves as a pedestal to a small figure of a lion or some other animal, frequently an ape, in a sitting posture. Mr. Anthony observes that some persons have supposed these cubes to have been imported into Ireland by the Phœnician navigators. Mr. Birch stated that, in his opinion, they were used as seals by private persons in China; and that, from peculiarities in the characters, they cannot be considered to be older than the sixteenth century. How they were imported into Ireland remains a mystery.



Mr. Wire, of Colchester, informed the Committee that attempts had recently been made to steal monumental brasses from the churches of Brightlingsea, in Essex, and Hadleigh, in Suffolk. Mr. Smith added that a few months since, according to report, one had been actually taken away from a church in Ipswich. Mr. Smith alluded to the progressive revival of the art of engraving monumental effigies on brass, and stated that the Messrs. Waller have executed and laid down brasses, in Michel-Dean church, Gloucestershire, in Windlesham church, Surrey, and in

Gresford church, Denbighshire; and that Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, is now engaged in engraving a very elaborate brass of a priest, copied from a monument at Dieppe, bearing the date of 1447.

#### DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Smith read a communication from Thomas Baker, Esq., of Watercombe House, near Gloucester, relating to the discovery, in a field called the Church Piece, near Lilly-Horn, adjoining the highway from Oakridge Common to Bisley, of the vestiges of Roman buildings of considerable extent, consisting of an extensive range of chambers, the communications between which were distinctly marked, and in some places appeared the supports and bases of tessellated floors, though no tesserae were found. These chambers were bounded on one side by a very thick wall, built of bricks from seven to ten inches square, and one inch in thickness; the greater part of them had TPFA impressed on the surface in Roman capitals. Hexagonal tiles, still containing the iron nails by which they had been fastened; great quantities of oyster shells; fragments of red and coloured glazed pottery ornamented with figures, and of glass; small implements of brass; the root of a stag's horn, of unusually large size, sawed off at the ends; a quantity of bones of stags, sheep, and other animals; two knives, part of an adze, and other articles, were also found. One of the knives had a singularly shaped blade, five inches in length, two inches broad at the haft, and gradually tapering to the point. In one part of the villa was found, not more than six inches under the surface, a round earthen pot, containing a globular mass of metal, consisting of a conglomerate of coins, to the number of 1223. They are of third brass, in a perfect state of preservation, ranging from Valerian to Diocletian, including the usurpers in Britain and Gaul. Their numbers were as follows:

Valerianus . . . . .	2	Probus . . . . .	73	Carinus . . . . .	1
Posthumus . . . . .	19	Tetricus . . . . .	629	Maximian . . . . .	2
Marius . . . . .	5	Aurelianus . . . . .	9	Diocletian . . . . .	6
Gallienus . . . . .	29	Severina . . . . .	2	Carausius . . . . .	7
Salonina . . . . .	5	Tacitus . . . . .	35	Allectus . . . . .	1
Victorinus . . . . .	353	Florianus . . . . .	2		
Quintillus . . . . .	6	Carus . . . . .	1		
Claudius . . . . .	34	Numerianus . . . . .	2		
					<hr/> 1223 <hr/>

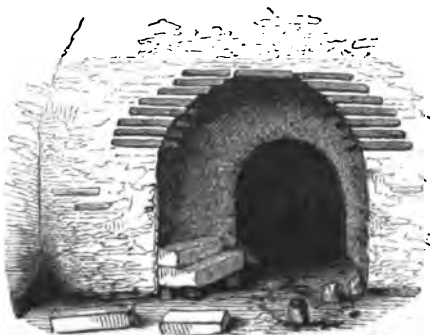
Mr. Smith stated that the list of reverses of the coins presented only one new variety. It is the coin of Allectus: Obv. IMP . C . ALLECTVS . P . AVG . radiated head to the right. Rev. . ICTORI . GER . *Victoria Germanica*. In the exergue c . in the field s . p . A trophy, on each side of which



is a seated captive bound, which, although common to coins of the period, has not before been noticed on those of this usurper. Doubts have been cast upon the historical importance of some of the coins of Carausius and Allectus, on the grounds of their seeming to be imitations of the types of the money of their predecessors; but many are altogether novel and appropriate, and there is every probability that the type now first published may have been struck to record an advantage gained over some of the German or Saxon pirates who at that period began to infest the British coast.

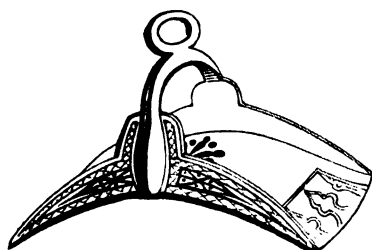
It is stated, in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, that at Lilly House, near Bisley, a vaulted chamber was discovered, with several apartments, having tessellated pavements, and niches in the walls. Some other relics of antiquity, supposed to be Roman, have been found at Custom Scrubs, an adjacent hamlet, and are now at Watercombe House. Fosbroke mentions that a votive bas relief was discovered at Custom Scrubs, with the inscription MARTI OLLUDIO; and other Roman antiquities, which are also preserved at the manor house. These antiquities were found in 1802. On September 14th, 1844, whilst the labourers employed in the railway works were digging at the mouth of Sapperton tunnel, they found a human skeleton, at a depth of about fifteen inches, with seventy Roman coins. About a mile from this spot, at a place called Lark's Bush, in the hamlet of Frampton, a large quantity of Roman coins have been found, among which were coins of Gallienus, Salonina, Victorinus, Tetricus senior, Quintillus, Carausius, and Allectus.

Mr. C. R. Smith reported a recent discovery of some extremely solid and well-constructed foundations of Roman buildings, in Old Fish-street Hill, near the entrance into Thames-street, at the depth of sixteen feet. These works were brought to light by excavations made for a sewer. One wall, from three to four feet thick, ran parallel with the street towards Thames-street, and another crossed it at right angles. In the latter was an arch three feet wide, and three and a half high, turned with tiles, seventeen inches by eight, projecting one over the other, the crown of the arch being formed by a single tile. The walls were built upon large hewn stones, many of which had clearly been used previously in some other building, and these were laid upon wooden piles. By



the side of the wall which ran parallel with the sewer, about sixteen feet from the arch, were several tiers of tiles, each tile measuring two feet by eighteen inches, placed upon massive hewn stones, one of which measured four feet five inches in length, and was two feet wide, and two feet thick. Mr. Smith regretted that circumstances did not admit of his making such researches as the magnitude and peculiarities of these subterranean remains required. The depth of the walls and the piles beneath, when compared with the adjoining ground, shewed that the site had been low and boggy. Twenty paces higher up Old Fish-street Hill, the excavators came upon the native gravel, at the depth of five or six feet.

Mr. T. Crofton Croker read a letter from J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P., stating that about the year 1837-8, some turf-cutters, working in a bog at Gart-na-moyagh, near Garvah, in the county of Derry, found the body of a knight in complete chain armour; beside it were the heads and brazen butts of two spears, but the wooden shaft which connected



them had disappeared; and, close by, lay one or two chests which had contained embroidered dresses, for threads of gold and silver could be pulled out of the peat earth which filled the space within the decayed wood of the boxes. The trappings of his horse were likewise found, and together with them a pair of

stirrups of an oriental form, which had been wrought with gold and silver ornaments, like Turkish or Saracenic work. Some fragments of the armour were preserved, and the rings seemed, as it was stated, to indicate that they were of Milanese workmanship, because they were joined inside the ring, instead of outside, as the Spanish armour was.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the Committee a letter from Mr. Dawson Turner, addressed to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, dated Yarmouth, November 30, informing them that the projectors of a railroad from Yarmouth to Diss, intended to apply to Parliament for power to demolish portions of Burgh Castle, the Gariannonum of the Romans, and expressing the hope of its proprietor, that the Society would assist in the preservation of this, the most perfect specimen of a Roman *castrum hibernum* now in existence. Copies of letters were also communicated, which had been addressed by Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, to Mr. Hudson Gurney, and to Mr. Ferrier, of Burgh Castle, requesting them to take into consideration the means necessary for preventing its demolition. Another letter on the same subject, from Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, dated December 16, with a plan of Burgh Castle and its vicinity, was communicated by Mr. King, stating that although the first proposed line, which would have passed



through the castle, has been abandoned, the new line is so close to its south-western angle, that he would suggest the propriety of bringing the subject under the notice of Lords Dalhousie and Aberdeen.

Dr. Bromet communicated a drawing from the Rev. C. Parkin, of Lenham, in Kent, who states that having erected a stage for the purpose of taking a nearer view of the painting in his church, than that exhibited at Canterbury, he discovered that the object in the hand of the horn-blowing imp, which was supposed to be a soul, is a small trefoil-shaped figure: and he adds that, in the rosary, only four ave beads appear between each of the eight pater-nosters, except in one case, in which there are five. He also says that the inscription seems to have been only one word in the old English character; that it is the left hand of the Virgin which is raised in the attitude of blessing; and that something apparently meant for a net is spread over the devil's scale, as if to prevent the escape of the soul in it.

Mr. Wright read a letter from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, suggesting that branch Archæological Societies should be established in all important localities, and pointing out the counties of Salop and Chester as having especial claims. He recommends also a survey of the present condition of all monastic and castellated remains in the British dominions, beginning with Kent; and that this survey should comprehend architectural admeasurements and delineations, an enumeration of all chartularies and other MS. documents connected with them, and the names of their several possessors. He further suggests an application to competent authority, that in each of the crown castles at Caernarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris, one of the towers should be restored as an example of medieval military architecture, to serve also as a local public museum: and concludes by soliciting the Committee to use their endeavours to obtain a grant of money for the restoration of a tomb (at Penmynydd, in Anglesey) of one of her Majesty's direct ancestors, of the race of Tudor, deceased in the fifteenth century.

JANUARY 8.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society presented a complete set of their publications.

The Rev. Stephen Isaacson, of Dymchurch, Kent, exhibited the upper part of a thurible, formed of yellow mixed metal, which was discovered in making repairs in the wall of the church at Dymchurch. From the general character of workmanship, it appears to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Smith exhibited a number of beads, discovered in the county of Antrim, and



communicated for the inspection of the Committee by Mr. Edward Benn. Two or three of these ornaments, formed of glass, or semi-vitrified ware, resemble the beads which are frequently found in London, and other places, with Roman remains.

The Rev. William Haslam, of St. Perranzabuloe, exhibited two rings, the more ancient of which has been noticed by him in his account of the Oratory of St. Piran in the sands, near Truro; it is of silver, with a rude ornament apparently intended to represent a serpent. It was found on a skeleton buried almost on a level with the foundation of the oratory, and therefore, probably, before it was covered by shifting sands. The other ring, found in the cemetery of the convent of Friars-preachers, Kenwyn-street, Truro, is of gold enamelled, and set with a ruby, and appears to be of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Jabez Allies, of Worcester, exhibited a small female figure of bronze, recently discovered, at the depth of about eighteen feet, behind a house in High-street, Worcester. Roman coins have been found in the vicinity, and this figure appears to be of Roman workmanship.

Mr. Way communicated drawings of sculptured crosses in the Isle of Man. The shaft of one of these monuments, standing in Braddan church-yard, is ornamented with interlaced figures of dragons, or monstrous animals, and on the side is a runic inscription, apparently Norse. Another curious cross, and a sculptured slab, or shaft of a cross, ornamented with interlaced bands, remain at Braddan; a slab at Kirk Andreas, near Ramsey, exhibits rudely designed figures of animals, and a cross; another similar monument at Kirk Michael, represents the chase of the stag, with interlaced and spiral ornaments. There are several other similar specimens of ancient sculpture in the Isle of Man, at Ballsalla, Ramsey, Kirk Bride, and Kirk Maughold: at the last-named place there is also a cross of later character, apparently erected in the fifteenth century.

It has been since remarked that a peculiar trefoil ornament, on the upper part of the cross at Kirk Michael, is identical with that on the reverse of the coins of Anlaf, king of Northumbria, figured in Ruding, plate 11, fig. 2. So that these crosses may be of the tenth century. They have all been engraved in Mr. Kinnebrook's



"Etchings of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man."

Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, requesting the advice of the Committee how to proceed in forming more complete accounts of certain monastic establishments, than are contained in Dugdale's great work, instancing Penmôn and Ynys-Seiriol in Anglesey, and Bardsey Island in Caernarvonshire. Mr. Jones also enquired whether

the Committee would preserve such documents and drawings as might be collected in any survey or special investigation of such subjects, and added some remarks on the utility of a good list of *desiderata* previously to the inspection of particular districts.

Another letter from Mr. Jones was read, stating that the railroad about to be made from Chester to Holyhead will pass in the immediate vicinity of the following ancient remains: in Flintshire, a Roman road, and some British and Saxon works; in Caernarvonshire, the Roman station at Conway, the castle, and the town walls there, which were built by Edward I; between Aber and Bangor, the road from Conovium to Segontium; in Anglesey, the communication between Segontium and Holyhead, and the Roman walls which are still standing at the latter place. Mr. Jones suggests that, as in the cutting of this line many valuable objects of antiquity will probably be brought to light, the Committee should apply not only to the London and Birmingham railroad company, and to its engineer, Mr. Stephenson, but also to the chief land-owners (some of whom are members of the Association), through whose property it is to pass; and urge them, with especial care of old Conway, to preserve all such objects, and deposit them either in the Museum of Welsh Antiquities, now established at Caernarvon, or elsewhere.

A letter from Mr. Charles J. Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, to Mr. King, stated that the Yarmouth, Beccles, and Diss railway, as now proposed, will run along the low ground at the foot of Burgh Castle, and suggesting, although no part of it will be necessarily touched, that some of the committee should communicate with the engineer, Captain Moorsom, and request him to take care that no wanton damage be done to the old walls.

#### JANUARY 22.

Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, communicated, through Mr. Smith, a sketch of an inscribed slab of granite, apparently of the Romano-British period, which now supplies the place of gate-post, at a spot a few miles distant from Padstow. The inscription is *VLCAGNIFILI SEVER-*.

Mr. Way exhibited a sketch of another inscribed stone, with a cross at the top, communicated by the Rev. William Haslam, of St. Perranzabuloe, now used as a gate-post in the parish of St. Clement's, near Truro. It is a roughly-hewn slab of granite, partly buried in the ground. Mr. Haslam reads the inscription, *ISNIOCVS VITALIS FILIVS TORRICI*. Borlase considered this cross to be one of the most ancient Christian monuments in the county.

Mr. William Hylton Longstaff, of Thirsk, communicated, through Mr. Way, descriptions of the stained glass in the fine perpendicular church of Thirsk, which was a few years ago collected by the churchwarden, Mr. Tutin, so as to fill one whole window, and the tracery of another. In

many parts the ancient design appears tampered with. Some parts are in great confusion, owing to the dilapidated condition of the glass. Mr. Longstaff appropriates the following figures: 1. *St. Margaret*, under a canopy, her feet on a dragon, and a cruciform spear in her hand. 2. *St. Catherine*, with the sword and wheel. 3. *St. Giles*, in a blue robe, a crosier in his left hand and a book in his right, and the wounded doe springing up. 4. Two figures, labelled respectively "*Anna—Cleophas*." The robe of Anna is powdered with the letter *a*. 5. *St. Leonard*, in an archbishop's costume, and a fetter in one hand, the other being in the attitude of benediction. 6. A head of Christ, with the cruciform nimbus, and a rude representation of the crown of thorns. Some other figures, more or less fractured, may be distinguished. The following arms occur: 1. Askew, sable, a fess gules between three asses passant argent. In these arms three distinctions occur,—a crescent, a mullet, and a mitre. 2. D'Arcy, az. semée of crosslets and three cinquefoils arg. The lords Darcy and Menil had much power in Yorkshire. 3. Royal arms, France and England quarterly, with the motto "*Dieu et mon droit*." 4. Mowbray, gules, a lion rampant, argent. The Mowbray family had a large castle at Thirsk, demolished in the reign of Henry II. 5. Barry or and azure, a chief of the first. 6. Arg. on a bend cotised gules three torteaux, a chief sable. 7. Sable, two lions passant paly gules and argent.

Mr. John Virtue, in a letter to Mr. Charles Roach Smith, stated that having heard that a number of interesting documents and papers had been stored away in a room in the ruined mansion of Cowdry, near Midhurst, in Sussex, the only portion of the building that escaped destruction by the fire, he took occasion to visit Cowdry House in November last. He ascertained that the room having become ruinous and unsafe, and many of the papers having been carried away by persons who chanced to visit the ruins, the remainder had been thrown into the closets which surrounded the room, which were then nailed up, and the papers left to decay. The present state of this chamber is such, that at no very distant time it must fall, and these old documents will probably perish.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, giving an account of a barrow in Dale Park, near Arundel, opened in June 1810, by that gentleman in company with the Rev. James Douglas, the author of the *Nenia*. The tumulus was of coarse gravel, and of small elevation; portions of charred wood were found, and about a foot beneath the level of the natural soil a perfect skeleton, the head placed towards the north; it measured six feet, and at the feet were placed a pair of large stag's antlers. The form of the tumulus was oval, the longer diameter being north and south, corresponding to the direction in which the corpse had been deposited.

Mr. Smith laid before the Committee a letter from Mr. W. P. Griffith,

representing that St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, had been reported to be in a dangerous condition, and that the official referees, under the new Metropolitan Building Act, had directed Mr. Robert Sibley, district surveyor of Clerkenwell, to make a survey of its present condition. Portions of the decayed facing of the gate have from time to time fallen, to the annoyance of the neighbours, who are disposed to desire its removal.

Mr. Goddard Johnson announced the discovery of some bronze implements, in the village of Carlton Rode, about three miles south of Attleborough in Norfolk, by a labourer employed in digging a ditch in a piece of pasture land, the property of the Rev. Thomas Slapp. Four bronze gouges were found, three of which have sockets for hafts, and one has a shank to be inserted into a haft; there were also bronze punches, chisels, celts, portions of celts, being the cutting ends of those implements, and several pieces of metal, of which one appeared by its shape to have been the residuum left in the melting-pot. There was no trace of ancient occupation near the spot. Mr. Johnson remarked that the discovery of celts with implements of mechanical use, in this instance, may afford a ground for the supposition that celts were fabricated for some domestic or mechanical purpose, rather than to serve as military weapons. Mr. Smith observed that a similar discovery of celts with gouges, and portions of a bronze sword, had been made at Sittingbourne, as stated by the Rev. W. Vallance in a paper read at the Canterbury meeting. The sword could not be considered as anything but a military weapon.

Mr. J. Dixon, of Leeds, communicated a description and sketch of a fragment of painted glass, formerly in one of the windows of the old mansion called Oswinthorpe, or Osmundthorpe Hall, near Leeds, now demolished, supposed to have been originally a residence of the kings of Northumbria. The drawing represents part of a figure of a king, in armour, on whose shield and surcoat is the bearing, argent, three crowns or; and it has been conjectured that it was intended to represent Redwald, the first Christian king of the East Angles. The field, however, of the arms attributed to the East-Anglian kings, is azure. The costume is of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Mr. Dixon stated that a gold coin of Justinian was found at Oswinthorpe, in August 1774.

A note from Mr. Edward Freeman was read, relating to restorations at St. Mary's church, Leicester. The removal of the altar from the end of the wide southern aisle, where it at present stands, to the original chancel, will leave a space, originally occupied by a chantry altar, and now to be occupied by pews, which will injure or conceal some Early-English sedilia, described as of remarkably fine character. A sepulchral recess near them has been recently blocked up by a monument, and a beautiful parclose screen, which divided the south aisle from the chancel,

has been taken down, and it is proposed to re-erect it as a *rearedos* to the new altar, and to paint the Ten Commandments upon the panels.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sketch of a curious fragment of sculpture discovered some years ago at St. Michael's church, Southampton, imbedded in the wall of a porch. The Rev. Arthur Hussey, of Rottingdean, who made this communication, states that it has been fixed against the chancel wall, within the altar rails : it represents a bishop, vested in pontificals, his right hand elevated in the attitude of benediction, whilst the left grasps the pastoral staff, which terminates in a plain volute. The head is lost. The fragment measures about 30 inches in height : and the only remarkable peculiarity is, that on the breast appears a square jewelled ornament affixed to the chasuble, and apparently representing the *rationale*. The sculpture is rude, and may be assigned to the thirteenth century. Mr. Hussey also drew the attention of the Committee to the dilapidated state of Netley Abbey, and the injuries which it had sustained in late years ; observing that wanton mischief had done more than time and decay to deface this interesting monument. The ruins are now closed against intruders. Mr. Smith stated, that Mr. Hunt, of Southampton, the present proprietor, deeply impressed with the importance of this monument, had taken efficient measures to preserve it.

Mr. Thomas Inskip, of Shefford, Bedfordshire, sent an account of the recent discovery of Roman remains in Church Field, in the parish of Northill, about one furlong from the mansion of John Harvey, Esq. at Ickwell Bury, in that county, consisting of two skeletons, buried cross-wise, the head of one to the south-east, and that of the other in the contrary direction. By the side of them were found three fine vases of glass. The largest of these is hexagonal, of coarse material and of a green colour, and would contain about two gallons. It has no handles ; the glass towards the lower part is half an inch in thickness. There was also a glass bottle, of remarkably elegant design, and of the colour of pale Port wine, with a slight purple tinge. All these vessels were broken. Some fragments of Samian ware were also found, and an iron utensil, apparently intended for hanging a lamp against a wall.



Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, rector of Chipping Warden, near Banbury, and exhibited a bead, or annular ornament, of pale olive-green glass, found in August 1844, near the south-east corner of the bull-baiting ground in the parish of Chipping Warden. The bull-baiting ground is nearly contiguous to the Arbury Banks ; in the middle of it are the remains of an artificial bank, parallel

with the Wallow Bank; and at a spot midway between them the bead was found.

Mr. Hawkins furnished the following particulars relating to the present state of Llantonny Abbey, which is now very ruinous. The walls of the choir are standing so far as to show the outline of some of the windows. The walls of the south transept are tolerably perfect. The north transept is ruinous; the arches which separate the nave from the aisles are in fair preservation and very beautiful. The north aisle is occupied by a wash-house and skittle-ground. The cloisters, dormitories, &c., are used as a place for the reception of visitors, kept by a person named Webb. The ruins appear to have suffered few injuries of late. The western front is very perfect and beautiful, but the tracery of the great window is gone. The owner of the property is Walter Savage Landor, the poet, now resident in Italy.

Mr. Smith read letters from Mr. W. Webster and Mr. C. Beauchamp, relating to a Roman tessellated pavement at West Dean, Hants, partially laid open upwards of a century ago. It is feared that it will now be destroyed by railway operations. Mr. Smith stated that he had written on the subject to Mr. Beauchamp, the owner of the land, and to Mr. Hatcher and Captain Smith, R.M., of Salisbury, who had promised a report.

Mr. Smith reported to the Committee the result of a visit he had recently made to Colchester, to examine some excavations made by the Rev. James Round, in his garden opposite the castle. It appears that the north and east sides of the castle were fortified by a deep ditch and a high rampart of earth. There are considerable remains of these works enclosed in Mr. Round's garden. The rampart is thrown upon a wall which, as Morant observes,<sup>1</sup> appears to have formerly encompassed the castle, or some earlier building. It was to ascertain the nature of this wall that Mr. Round directed excavations to be made in the side nearer the castle. The portion which Mr. Smith examined was about six feet wide, twelve deep, and two thick; the interior side had been broken down, so that the original thickness could not be ascertained. It is composed of cut stone, resembling the facing of the Roman wall near the river, with offsets about four feet apart; the interior exhibits Roman tiles irregularly disposed, and mostly in fragments; the mortar resembles that of the castle, being soft, without the lime and pounded tile which invariably enter into the composition of the Roman walls. In excavating the approaches, large quantities of broken Roman tiles, fragments of fresco paintings, and lumps of mortar, were discovered, proving that the site at a more remote period had been occupied by Roman buildings.

<sup>1</sup> History of Colchester, p. 8.

Subsequent to Mr. Smith's visit another portion of the rampart was opened; a coarse pavement of limestone was laid open, and a wall six feet thick, with intervals or doorways six feet wide. The researches of Mr. Round were still proceeding.

Mr. Smith further remarked, that Colchester possessed many interesting remains of the Romano-British period, and that he understood it was the intention of the municipal authorities to build a museum for the antiquities which are continually being discovered, but which have hitherto been much neglected and dispersed. There are several tessellated pavements which might be examined at a trifling cost. One, in the garden of Mr. Francis, solicitor, said to be of a superior description, has never been excavated; one has recently been discovered in making a saw-pit in the garden of Mr. Bowler at the bottom of North Hill.

#### FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. John Adey Repton presented, through Mr. Smith, a series of drawings of piscinas of various dates. One of these was recently brought to light in Springfield church, Essex, by Mr. Repton. He supposes it to be of the time of Edward I or Edward II. The large piscina in Tilty church, Essex, probably of the reign of John, is furnished with two basins, one circular, the other octangular. Other examples are from St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and a chapel near Coggeshall, Essex, assigned to the early part of the reign of Henry III, having round-headed trefoiled arches; towards the latter part of the same reign this feature was superseded by the pointed trefoil, as at Laxton, Northamptonshire, which appears to be a very early specimen. Mr. Repton sent also a drawing of the triplet window of the chapel near Coggeshall, remarkable as being wholly constructed of brick. The bricks measure  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , and are 2 inches thick.

Mr. Smith exhibited a piece of needlework, communicated by Mr. John Dennett, of New Village, Isle of Wight, who, in alluding to Mr. Harts-horne's paper on embroidery, remarked that in this instance the black velvet, which serves as the ground-work, has been cut out in those parts where the pattern was sewn on. It is a portion of a complete suite of furniture for a half-tester bed, formerly in the old house of Appuldurcombe, and is said to have been the work of the ladies of the Worsley family. The ornaments are much raised. The date 1616 was worked in the centre of the head-cloth. Mr. Dennett sent also a rubbing from a sepulchral brass in Arretton church, Isle of Wight. It is a figure in plate armour, date about 1430; the head is lost, but when perfect it measured about two feet six inches. The inscription is on a plate under the feet, and deserves notice as an early example of a legend in the English language:



Here is bypried. under this graue  
 Harry Hawles. his soule god saue  
 longe tyme steward. of the ple of wppght  
 haue m'cp on hym. god ful of mppght

Mr. Smith laid before the Committee a rubbing of a sepulchral brass, found at the east end of the north aisle in the church of Yealmpton, nine miles from Plymouth, and communicated by Mr. Charles Spence. It is a figure in armour, measuring in length two feet nine inches, and under the feet is the following legend:—*Hic jacet Joh' es Crokker miles quonda' cithorarius Ac signifer Illustrissimi regis edwardi quarti qui obiit riiii die martij anno dn'i milli'o qui'ge'tesimo octauo.* Four escutcheons, one on either side of the head, and two at the feet, bear a chevron between three crows, but the chevron is not engrailed, as usually borne by Crocker of Lyneham. Sir John Crokker distinguished himself in the suppression of Perkin Warbeck's rebellion, and accompanied the earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged in 1497. The Lyneham estate passed, in 1740, by marriage with the heiress of Crocker, to the Bulteel family. On the north side of the church, in the churchyard, there is a very ancient inscribed slab, which bears the name TOREVS.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. Thomas King, of Chichester, on the frequent injuries and spoliation of sepulchral brasses; he states that ten escutcheons have been taken from the curious brass at Trotton, in Sussex, representing Margarete de Camoys, who died in 1310. The armorial ornaments to which Mr. King alludes, are probably the small escutcheons with which her robe was *semée*, and their loss is to be regretted, not only because they were doubtless enamelled, but as a very singular specimen of costume; for this is the only sepulchral brass known which presents this peculiar feature of ornament, and it would have been desirable to ascertain whether the bearing thus introduced were her own arms (Gatesden), those of Camoys, her first, or Paynel, her second husband.

Mr. King, in another letter addressed to Mr. Smith, stated in reference to the collection of old papers at Cowdry House, that they had been deposited in a detached dovecote, at the time of the fire, and that they related to the times of Elizabeth, James, and the Protectorate. Mr. King has some of these papers in his possession, one of which is a detailed account of expenses for liveries and tailors' work, during Elizabeth's reign: he has also court rolls and other documents, of the time of James I. Part of these papers had been wantonly destroyed, and used as wrappers, or for kindling fires, but the Earl of Egmont having recently purchased the estate, what remains will be no longer exposed to depredation.

Mr. W. G. Barker, of Harmby, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, in a letter to Mr. Way, stated that the vicar of Thornton Steward had resolved on

demolishing the venerable church of St. Oswald at that place. This fabric is not out of repair, and the parishioners are opposed to its destruction: its architectural features are not very striking; the nave is Norman, the chancel, which appears to have been built during the fourteenth century, contains a "lychnoscope, credence, and piscina conjoined, and a beautiful sepulchre." Portions of a very ancient sculptured cross, covered with scroll-work, have been found in the churchyard. The church is distant about a quarter of a mile from the village, and complaints are made that it is damp, but this evil at least might be corrected by draining. The proposal to remove the church to the village has, as it is said, been sanctioned by the bishop of Ripon.

Mr. John Green Waller, in a letter to Mr. Smith, stated that the church of Fairlight, near Hastings, an old building of humble character, had been likewise condemned, contrary to the feelings and wishes of the descendants of many generations, whose remains rest around this church. It would require only a small outlay to put the building into good repair, and it is of sufficient size for the wants of the parish. A new incumbent, however, it appears, desirous of erecting a structure of more decorated character, is endeavouring to collect subscriptions for that purpose. Mr. Waller's report is confirmed by Mr. W. H. Brooke, of Hastings, who announces that this little church is immediately to be pulled down, and that the singular little church in the middle of Hollington Wood, between Hastings and Battle Abbey, is likewise to be destroyed, unless rescued by timely remonstrance.

Mr. Wright read a letter from Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham, expressing his apprehensions that the beautiful Norman chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Gloucester, belonging to some almshouses, would be demolished, to make way for a district church. In a subsequent letter, Mr. Gomonde stated that the chairman of the trustees had disclaimed any such intention at present, with the hint, however, that if the ground were required for a larger church, the chapel would probably be sacrificed. Mr. Gomonde also communicated a sketch of an intaglio, recently found in ploughing at Witcomb, near the Roman villa discovered by Lysons; it is a cornelian, set in a gold ring, and the device is composed of three heads, combined, which Mr. Gomonde supposed to represent Rome, Neptune, and Mercury. A second ring was found, set with a plain ruby.

Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. E. Gibbs Walford, rector of Chipping Warden, describing an ancient burial-place, situated on a hill on the southern side of that parish, where skeletons have frequently been disinterred. To the north-west of this spot is the supposed British station called Arbury Banks; and in the valley beneath are the remains of Warden Castle. Mr. Walford has collected the statements of various persons, who have witnessed the discovery of large pits filled with bones, a quan-

tity of spurs, as also of skeletons interred singly, the bodies having been laid north and south, and, in another case, east and west; these skeletons were laid consecutively in a line, head to foot. He suggests the possibility that they may be the remains of the slain at the battle of Danesmore, in the adjoining parish of Edgcott, A.D. 1469.

Mr. Walford also communicated a coloured representation of a portion of Roman tessellated pavement, about 13 feet square, discovered by some labourers, in the operation of trenching, at Lenthly Green, near Sherborne, Dorset, about the year 1840. A temporary house was at first raised over it; but it was subsequently removed by means of a frame, worked by screws, and laid down in Lord Digby's dairy, at Sherborne Castle. The central subject, enclosed in a panel formed by two interlaced squares, appears to represent the contest between Apollo and Marsyas: one figure is seated, and holds a lyre on his knees; the other plays on a double flute.

Mr. Smith reported the result of his enquiries respecting the tessellated pavement at West Dean, in Wiltshire, which, as had been stated to the Committee, lay in the projected line of a railway: Sir Richard Colt Hoare mentions the discovery of this pavement in 1741. The spot is the property of Mr. Beauchamp. A small portion has been uncovered, but it is believed that a much greater extent of pavement lies still concealed; and the remains of walls, the discovery of coins, and other relics, appear to indicate the site of an unexplored Roman villa. Nearly the whole of West Dean is the property of Charles Baring Wall, Esq., M.P. Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury, supposes that the site of another unexplored Roman villa exists in Clarendon Wood, about three miles from Salisbury, and states that numerous coins have been discovered there.

Mr. Smith read a communication from Mr. William Downing Bruce, of Ripon, describing the tomb of Robert Bruce, still preserved at Guisborough. This monument appears to have been erected towards the close of the fifteenth century; it consists of an altar-tomb, surrounded by small figures in armour, with armorial escutcheons, singularly disposed. A representation of the western end of the tomb, now destroyed, has been preserved by Dugdale, in his account of Guisborough Priory. An engraving of the tomb is given in Ord's History of Cleveland; and Dugdale's plate has been copied for Mr. Drummond's History of the Bruce family. The two sides of the tomb were removed to the parish church, and built into the porch, or lower part of the tower: the upper slab being employed to form an altar-table, is still to be seen.

Mr. W. H. Hatcher communicated, through Mr. Smith, a sketch, by the Rev. A. Power, sen., of a picturesque portion of Norwich Cathedral, which, as stated to the Committee, must shortly fall into ruin, on account of its having been undermined.

Mr. Smith communicated a letter from Monsieur de Gerville, of Valognes in Normandy, concerning the discovery of 366 French and English gold coins, near Barfleur. They are chiefly of the reigns of Charles XII of France, and of Henry V and Henry VI of England.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne read a report on the present state of the ruins of Wenlock Priory, stating that about two years since he called the attention of the late proprietor to the impending ruin of that part of the transept which has been preserved. A singular building, then standing, apparently one of the fortified gates of the Priory close, has subsequently fallen, but no wilful damage has been done to the ruins. During the last autumn, on a representation to the Right Hon. Charles Wynne, the sum of 15*l.* was placed at the disposal of Mr. Hartshorne, with a view of preventing further decay. He stated that he had made a careful survey of the ruins, and taken every precaution for their security, by cutting away such trees and shrubs as might disjoint the stones, pointing the upper courses of the masonry, securing the coping stones, and giving support to those parts which presented any appearance of danger.

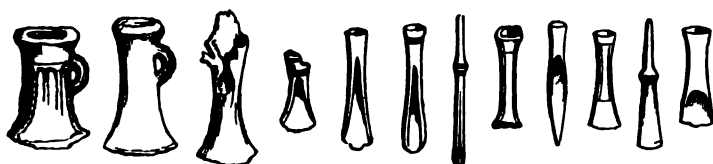
#### MARCH 12.

Mr. Smith read a note from Professor Henslowe, accompanying a number of drawings of urns discovered near Derby. Some of these urns are of a peculiar form, and may be late Roman, or even Saxon. They will probably form the subject of an article in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. J. W. Archer communicated, through Mr. Smith, a notice of a brass recently discovered on the removal of a pannel in the church of St. Olave, in the city of London; which agrees with Stowe's description of the monument of Sir Richard Haddon, mercer and lord mayor, and is worthy of notice for the presence of colouring matter in the field of the shield of arms, which appears to be red sealing wax. The abrasion of the purbeck stone in which the brass is inlaid, indicates that fire has been used in order to loosen the rivets, and the wax adjacent is run into globules by the heat. On the other side of the altar is another small brass (mentioned by Stowe) of John Orgen and Helen his wife. Mr. Archer adds, "the parish clerk is a personage who has a great aversion to this new-fangled curiosity for examining monuments; and a visit to the churchwarden would be a necessary preliminary in case of any one requiring his janatorial services."

Mr. Goddard Johnson presented to the Committee a plate of lithographed drawings, by Mr. H. Ninham, in illustration of the account laid before the Committee on the 22nd of January, of celts and other implements discovered near Attleborough, in Norfolk. The following figures represent the most remarkable of these implements. Mr. Smith observed that the fact of there being fragments of implements, as well as unworked

metal, both in this instance and in the discovery made by Mr. Vallance at Sittingbourne, would seem to indicate that the objects when deposited had but recently left the hands of the artificers.



Mr. W. H. Brooke communicated the result of his inquiries and observations relating to Fairlight church,—which was, that more interest has been attached to the old church than it deserves, and that it is in such a dangerous state of dilapidation, that it may with some degree of justice be considered as “past recovery.” The tower has the appearance of being cracked from the roof to within ten feet of the ground; and the whole church, both internally and externally, has been so frequently patched and mended, that scarcely any vestige of antiquity can now be traced. The cross-beams and timbers of the roof are also in an advanced state of decay.

#### MARCH 19.

Mr. Smith laid on the table a communication from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey, on a recent discovery in that island of a cromlech, containing two human skeletons, in a kneeling posture. (Printed in the present Number, page 25.) The President, Lord Albert Conyngham, remarked that a very similar interment was some time since brought to light on an estate belonging to the Marquis of Conyngham, in which, from the position in which the bones were found, the body seems to have been placed in a sitting posture. Further information on this discovery, which was made in a field on the farm of Mr. Bolton, near Kells, in Ireland, has since been obtained from Mr. J. M. Berry. The cist consisted of five slabs, about three inches thick, and a capstone, shapeless, but inclined to flatness on the lower surface. An elevated portion of this capstone emerged about six inches above the ground. Mr. Berry states that “A corner of one slab having been broken by a crow-bar in excavating, through this opening one of the labourers or Mr. Bolton entered; and how far he may have displaced the bones, in scrambling in on all-fours, it is impossible to say. However, Mr. Bolton says that there was an arm or a thigh-bone leaning against a corner, also a jaw-bone with some of the teeth, and some fragments of bones. I was not present when it was first entered, and therefore I can only take Mr. Bolton’s word for the above circumstance; he shewed me the jaw-bone, which he had taken to the village doctor, thinking that it was of extraordinary size, in which he was confirmed by the doctor’s opinion.” There are appearances

of other cists at no great distance from the one just described, and also a tumulus, which was opened and found to contain a cist in good preservation, but empty.

Mr. E. Pretty, of Northampton, in a communication to Mr. Smith, made the following additional remarks on the paintings in Lenham Church: "To the description of the painting in Lenham Church, given at p. 270 of the *Archæological Journal*, I beg leave to add the following.

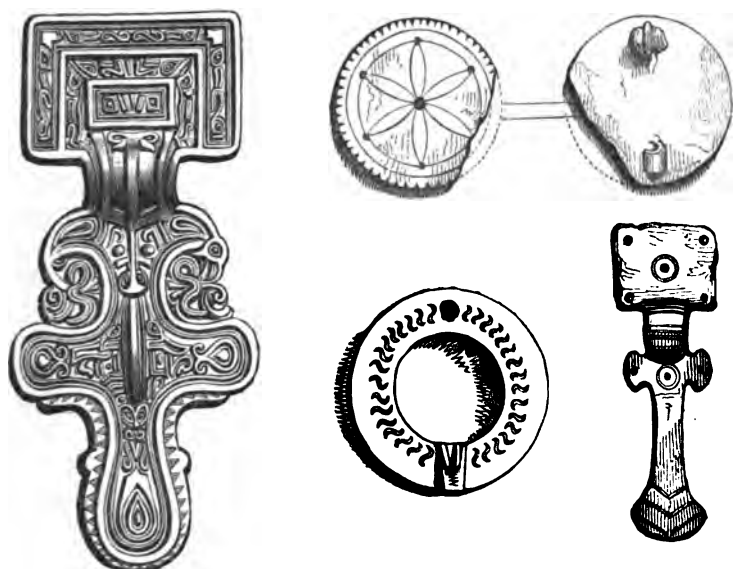


The Virgin Mary is crowned as Queen of Heaven, and standing on a *terrestrial globe*, on which trefoils are springing up, probably allusive to the Trinity, and thus shewing her connexion with heaven and earth. In the account given of this subject by Dr. Spry, at the Canterbury meeting, it is stated that 'the Queen of Heaven is on a *celestial globe*.' If such had been the case, no doubt the mound would have been descriptive of 'the azure arch of heaven;' and probably stars instead of trefoils—'of the earth, earthly'—placed around her feet.

Judging from the costume, may we not safely attribute the execution of the painting to the early part of the fourteenth century? We see in these figures a great simplicity yet elegance of design, similar to the sculpture of that time, as evinced in the statues of Queen Eleanor, on her crosses, and on the monument in Westminster Abbey."

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford exhibited four remarkable fibulæ, apparently of Saxon manufacture, discovered about ten years ago at Badby, in Northamptonshire. In Badby parish is a spot which appears to have been an ancient cemetery, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Key, situated on a ground bearing the modern appellation of East Highway Ground. A stone-pit has been dug in it, and worked for many years. From time to time many skeletons have been disinterred, disposed north and south. Immediately contiguous to these have been found spears, swords, umbos of shields, blades of knives, beads, and various other small articles, but no coins. About twelve years ago, an unusual quantity was discovered; some of which were delivered to Sir Charles Knightly, and presented to Mr. Baker, who published a description of them, with an engraving of the principal articles, in his *History of Northamptonshire*. Another portion was presented to a gentleman of consequence in the neighbourhood, and these are supposed

to remain in his possession; the others were dispersed. About ten years ago a second quantity was met with, of the same description, connected with some of the skeletons as in the former instance, and indiscriminately disposed of to various persons as things of no value; they may



now be considered as lost to the public. The tenant, Mr. Key, however, preserved the magnificent fibula now exhibited, with the three others of inferior note; and, anxious that they should fall into hands of those who valued them, presented them to Mr. Walford. Whenever fresh soil is opened at the stone-pit, bones and entire skeletons are met with, at about eighteen inches below the surface. These articles are represented in one cut, one half the size of the original.

Mr. Waller exhibited two drawings of Fairlight church, executed by Mr. John Thorpe.

#### MARCH 26.

Mr. Thomas Pryer exhibited drawings of a rude arch in the ruins of Innisfallen abbey in Ireland; and of a church of early and very simple character at Killaghie near Killarney;—of which Mr. Pryer observes,—“This church is in all probability the smallest in Ireland, the interior being only about fourteen feet by ten, the entrance being through a doorway with a semicircular arch, on the north side, about five feet in height;—and of a sculptured Norman font, at West Haddon, in Northamptonshire. The church of Killaghie is now disused as a place of worship. The font of West Haddon is built into the wall in such a manner that the sculpture on two sides only can now be seen; one of which seems to represent

the entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, and the other is very indistinct.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. Hatcher, of Salisbury, who had paid a visit to West Dean, in consequence of a communication on the subject from Mr. Smith. Mr. Hatcher states that, "The tessellated pavement, which has been mentioned to you, is still untouched, but it will not long remain so, for the branch railway to Salisbury will pass through it. It is at a short distance from a brook, which rises on the skirt of Alderbury Common, and falls a few miles below into the Test. It occupies a small portion of a yard and garden adjoining, and extends about sixteen feet into a field belonging to Mr. Wall. In the garden it is only just covered, but as the ground rises in the field, it is there about eighteen inches below the surface. The tesserae are of the coarsest kind, consisting of dies of brick and a whitish stone, the latter forming a sort of border. The tesserae are set in cement, and still very firm, except on the edges, where they have been loosened in digging the ground. I found many scattered about the garden, which had probably been thrown up in turning over the earth. At a spot in the garden, near the edge of the pavement now discovered, a portion exhibited in the year 1741 was taken up. It forms a sort of star, made up of small circles; something like the ornaments which, as boys, we have both, I dare say, pasted on our paper kites. It evidently belonged to the central portion of an apartment. The yard and garden are the property of the elder Mr. Beauchamp. In a farm-yard very near, belonging to the younger Mr. Beauchamp, are massive foundations of flints embedded in mortar, and rising to the surface of the earth. Their shape and extent cannot at present be traced, as the ground is partly covered with ricks. In a saw-pit I found they went to the depth of four or five feet, and were very compact. The building of which they formed part, must have been very extensive, for they are traced in various places on digging the ground. Coins have been discovered in the vicinity; but I could not ascertain what they were, or in whose possession. Mr. Beauchamp the younger showed me a Roman brass coin, nearly the size of half-a-crown, with a galley on the reverse." Mr. Hatcher further observes, "The discovery of these remains confirms me in the opinion I have long entertained, that the Forest of Clarendon was much anterior to the Conquest, and that it probably contributed to the pleasures of the officers commanding the neighbouring garrison of Old Sarum. I suspect, indeed, that if the foundations of the old palace were thoroughly explored, traces of Roman occupation would be found there also. In a field below the ruins many small Roman coins have been discovered after the plough. West Dean is about midway between the palace of Clarendon and the royal park of Melchet."



APRIL 9.

*Presents to the Association.*

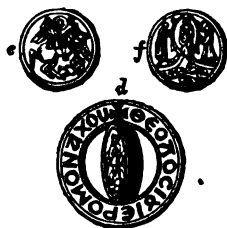
1. The *Magnus Rotulus Pipe*, or the Great Roll of the Exchequer for Northumberland, from 1130 to 1272, by the Rev. John Hodgson, M.R.S.L., vicar of Hartburn. 4to. Newcastle, 1835. By the author.—2. *De Ebonis Archiepiscopi Remensis Vita*, Dissertatio Inauguralis Historica. Auctor. C. H. Rueckert. Berolini. 8vo, 1844.—Erster Jahresbericht der numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin. 8vo. Berlin, 1845.—Berichtigung einer von dem Herrn Staats minister von Hamptz zu Berlin. 8vo. Schwerin, 1844.—Briefe über die Brandenburgische Münzgeschichte. 8vo. Berlin, 1844.—Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik, oder Kritische Bibliothek für das Schul-und Unterrichtswesen. 8vo. Leipzig, 1842. All by Dr. B. Köhne, foreign member of the Association.—3. On the Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove, Horne the Hunter, and Robin Rood, by Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Worcester, 1845. By the author.—4. Drawings of old Fairlight Church near Hastings, Sussex; executed by W. H. Brooke, Feb. 1845. By Mr. W. H. Brooke.

Mr. Planché exhibited the impression of a seal forwarded by Mr. Edmund Young, surgeon, of Steyning, the matrix of which was dug up some two or three years ago under the gateway of Bramber Castle, Sussex, and is now in the possession of Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., M.P., of Knepp Castle in the same county. It is exceedingly rude in point of execution, and singular for its apparent age and form, which is simply that of a *pentagonal* shield, not enclosed in a circle or oval, the legend running round the borders of the shield itself, as in that of Eleanor, countess de Valois, A.D. 1183—1214; engraved in Olivarius Vredius' *Geneal. Comitum Fland.*; but which is heart-shaped. The legend in this instance is as follows:—"R. Bramber  $\times$  Hundred de  $\times$  Burtford  $\times$  Sussex." And the arms a bar or fess between a lion rampant or salient in chief and a griffin's head, erased and gorged with a ducal coronet in base. The bearings are unknown at the college of arms, and the seal, which Mr. Planché supposed to be of the time of Edward the First, had not, to his knowledge, been engraved in any history of the county of Sussex. The castle and manor of Bramber were granted in 1066 to William de Braose by the Conqueror. Aliva, daughter and heiress of William de Braose of Gower, married John second Baron Mowbray, temp. Edward I. The arms of Braose being



*azure*, semée of cross crosslets, a lion rampant *or*; and those of Mowbray *gules* a lion rampant *argent*. The hundred of Burtford in the rape of Bramber is now called Brightford.

Mr. Wright exhibited a very curious Greek monastic seal, of silver, the



property of Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of Furze Hill, Brighton. In the centre is a revolving die (*d*), representing on one side (*f*) apparently the Transfiguration, and on the other (*e*) a figure intended, perhaps, to represent

St. George; but, instead of a dragon, he appears to be striking a prostrate man with his spear. It has been suggested, that this figure may have an emblematical signification, and that the man may have been intended to represent heresy, overthrown by the Church, represented by the saint. On the circle round this die is the inscription  $\times$  ΘΕΟΔΟCΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΜΟΝΑΧΟΥ. A small revolving cross-bar on the stem of the seal has characters at each end (*b* and *c*), of which the meaning is very uncertain. Mr. Tupper purchased this seal, with some other antiquities, at a sale.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing of a singularly engraved circular ornament in ivory, in the possession of Mr. H. Syer Cuming, of Walworth, who supposes it to be an amulet, and of Scandinavian workmanship. It represents a rude figure of a man, naked, and seated upon a dragon, with his face turned towards the dragon's tail, which, with the two hind legs, are turned upwards. Mr. Cuming's communication was reserved for further consideration. Mr. Cuming states, "My father found this relic in 1815, among the effects of an old maiden lady named Syer, who resided in Corve-street, Ludlow, Shropshire. It might very possibly have been found in that neighbourhood, perhaps even in her own grounds, which were once the site of an ancient monastery: some of the encaustic tiles which formed the pavement of this sacred edifice, were discovered below the stables in 1821, and a few of them are now in our collection."

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing of a portion of a tessellated Roman pavement, discovered a few months since in London, during excavations for foundations of buildings between Finch-lane and the New Royal Exchange. It represents, in tessellæ of red, white, black, and green, upon a white ground, a female head, with what appears to be part of a wreath. Indications of buildings of considerable extent were noticed in the same locality, and fragments of other pavements.

Mr. Wright read a note from Mr. W. H. Gomonde, with a drawing of the old font of Deerhurst Church, which, as Mr. Gomonde states, "was kept in a farm-yard for many years: perhaps in the time of the Reformation or in that of Cromwell it was ejected from the church. "I am afraid," he adds, "it will be no more seen, as I hear it has been sold for the sum of £6, and carried away I know not where." The ornamentation is uncommon, and apparently of an early character.



Mr. Waller exhibited a drawing, by Mr. Claxton, of the frescoes lately discovered in Croydon church.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. E. B. Price, relating to the paintings discovered on the walls of this church. Mr. Price observed, "I regret to say that the greater portion of this painting, which is upon the upper part of the west end of the south wall, is much injured and defaced, although perhaps more might be brought to light by careful management. The subject, as already stated by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, represents St. Christopher, who, as usual, is depicted, or rather I should say, *was* depicted (for little now remains beyond a faint outline), as a giant, apparently striding across a stream. The green staff or bough of a tree, upon which he is usually represented leaning, is yet distinctly visible. An inscribed label appears to have originally proceeded from each side of the head of the saint; all traces of inscriptions are, however, gone, with the exception of a few letters remaining in the one on the right-hand side of the figure, and which Mr. Lindsay conjectures commenced with *Qui*, the initial letter apparently red. The letters following he thinks are *por*, in which case we may, I think, assume the word to have been '*portat*,' and thus referrible to the infant Christ, whom this saint is usually represented *carrying*,<sup>1</sup> and of which Mr. Lindsay thinks he has discovered some faint traces; although, from our comparatively brief inspection, not discernible by us. Near the saint are the remains of a figure of a hooded monk or hermit, another well known accompaniment of St. Christopher. (Vide Arch. Journal, p. 60.) This figure, who is represented with a lantern in the palm of his hand, and appears to be emerging from the doorway, is in tolerable preservation. On the other side of the saint, and towards which he seems to be approaching, are the remains of a rudely-executed battlemented tower, on

<sup>1</sup> Christum fero.

the lower part of which (partially concealed by the wainscoting of the organ gallery) is a portion of a gateway with semicircular arch and portcullis. As far as I can judge from the imperfect perspective, the artist intended this tower as a projection from another building, as four courses of red bricks rise above it. Immediately over these is a square frame or window, in which are depicted two half-length representations of a male and female crowned. The venerable beard and noble visage of the former cannot fail to suggest to the observer that it is intended as a portrait of Edward III. The more youthful and pleasing features of his fair companion doubtless represent his heroic queen, Philippa of Hanault. This portion of these curious remains, which is well executed and is quite perfect, surely might be rescued from the tender mercies of the whitewash-brush. Let us hope that the means by which these paintings were thus brought to light, after a peaceful slumber of perhaps nearly five centuries, may not be employed to again obliterate them. But should all else be doomed to destruction, I *do* sincerely trust that the above-mentioned little fragment may be preserved. I indulge the hope that the timely efforts of the British Archæological Association, aided by the persuasion of the worthy vicar, (who, from our short interview, appears to be as distinguished for his kindness and courtesy as he is for talent and refinement of taste), may succeed in making some favourable impression upon the churchwardens in behalf of at least this portion of the painting. You are doubtless aware that the neighbouring church of West Wickham contained a somewhat similar representation of St. Christopher in stained glass; probably coeval with the Croydon painting." Mr. Price adds, "Croydon Church is rich in its sepulchral memorials. The most ancient is a small brass tablet on a stone, bearing the remains of an incised cross (which doubtless was originally inlaid with the same metal) to the memory of Giles Seymor, 25 Dec. 1390. 'Hic jacet Egidius Seymor qui obiit xxv die Decembr. a. dni. mcccclxxx. cuj. aie ppciet ds.'"

Mr. Waller bore testimony to the politeness of the vicar of Croydon, in accompanying him and the other visitors to the church, and observed that the painting confirmed his previously formed opinion, that none of our wall paintings in the old churches are in fresco, but distemper. The figure of St. Christopher is represented in the usual manner, bearing the infant Christ on his shoulders, beneath the weight of whom he seems bending, and supporting himself by a knotted staff, which he holds in his right hand. The figure is of colossal proportion, about 18 ft. in height, the lower part from the knees being still concealed by wainscot. On the bank of the stream to which he is approaching, is the figure of the hermit, seated at the door of his hermitage, and holding in the palm of his left hand a lantern. On the opposite bank is a castle, its entry defended by a portcullis, at an upper window of which appear representations of a

king and queen, but he did not think with Mr. Price, there is any reason to conclude that they are intended for Edward III and Philippa. The latter portions are tolerably well preserved. At the uppermost part are the scrolls, once containing a legend, now too much defaced to form any certain opinion as to its meaning. Beneath them are faint traces of angels playing on musical instruments, viz. a pipe, somewhat resembling the old English flute, and a kind of double tabor, the figure holding the latter being quite effaced. The figure of St. Christopher is hardly distinguishable, while of that of the Saviour only the lower portion can be faintly traced. The execution of the whole is coarse and rude. He should refer its date to the close of the fourteenth century.

The Rev. W. J. Edge, of Waldingfield, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, communicated, through Mr. Smith, an account of a stone coffin, lately found in the churchyard of Ramsholt church. It is rectangular, with a circular aperture for the head of the corpse, the skeleton of which was in an entire state, and by the side of it a buckle.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. Lukis, of Guernsey, accompanied with a sketch of a stone grave, or cave, found in the side of a hill not far from the cromlech of Le Trepied, and a drawing of the chamber at Gaor Innis, in Brittany, the side stones of which are sculptured in the same manner as those of New Grange, in Ireland.

## Notices of New Publications.

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CHURCHES OF YORKSHIRE. Nos. I. to XI. 8vo. Leeds, T. W. Green.  
London, Rivingtons.

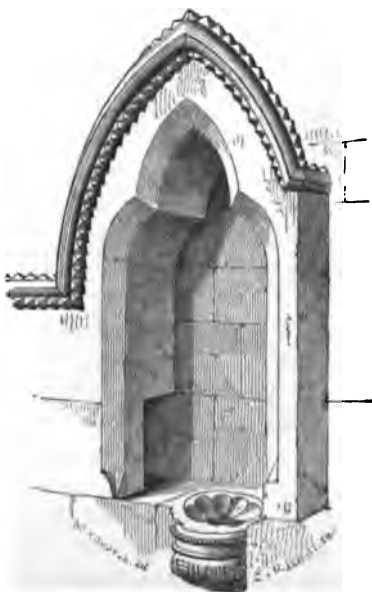
THE impulse given of late to archæological studies is nowhere more apparent than in the number of good works, on local antiquities, which are now issuing from the provincial press. Even the common guide books are taking an entirely new character. In several counties, zealous individuals, or active societies, have begun publishing works of a more extensive and general character, devoted to the illustration of some one of the classes of antiquities by which those counties are distinguished. We have now before us more than one series of descriptions and illustrations of country churches, noble monuments of mediæval art, which, more than any other class of ancient remains, have hitherto been treated with neglect. How many small churches of remote antiquity, connecting links in the history of the earlier period of native art, have been demolished unobserved, and are thus lost to the archæologist! How many, still remaining in secluded parts of the island, are unknown except to those incapable of understanding and appreciating them! Under such circumstances we cannot hail too joyfully publications like the one, the title of which appears at the head of the present article, and which, as we understand, is intended to include a selection of the most interesting churches scattered through the villages and smaller towns in the extensive county of York. We are glad, therefore, to observe that the earlier numbers have reached a second edition, a certain evidence of the success which this work appears to us to merit, both for the care employed in the compilation of the text, and for the accuracy of the pictorial illustrations. It may be observed that we have a concise but complete history of each church, founded upon local and other documents, followed by a detailed architectural description. The latter is illustrated by a series of well executed lithographic engravings of views, plans, &c, and by numerous wood-cuts of architectural details interspersed in the text.

Many of the churches of Yorkshire are of a most interesting character, and some of them are of very early date. The numbers already published contain those of Adel, Methley, Skelton, Bolton Percy, Thirsk, Birkin, Bubwith, Patrington, and Skirlaugh. Rotherham is in the course of publication; and we are informed that the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Ripon, (celebrated for its stone altar still remaining), and Stainburn, will follow, and that a very interesting series, commencing with Fishlake, is in preparation.

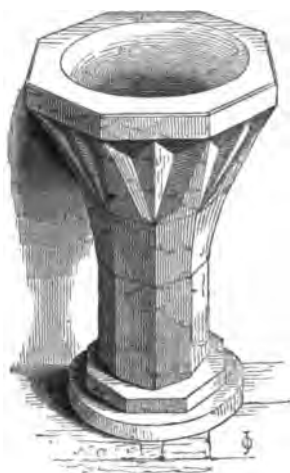
Of the churches already published, Adel, Birkin, and part of Bubwith,

belong to the Norman period; Skelton is a beautiful example of the Early English style; Methley and Patrington belong to the Decorated; and Bolton Percy, Thirsk, and Skirlaugh to the Perpendicular styles. The church of Adel is celebrated as one of the most perfect specimens of a small Norman church now remaining, having preserved its original character in every part, even to its roof, unchanged; its date is believed to be about the year 1140. Birkin, near Ferrybridge, has a semicircular apse; but the original Norman plan of the church has been broken into by the addition of a south aisle about the end of the reign of Edward II. or the beginning of that of Edward III, in the decorated style. Skelton church is, as we have just stated, a beautiful example of pure *early English*, with hardly any change from its original character. A tradition prevails in the parish, that it was built with the stones that remained after the south transept of the church of St. Peter at York was finished, and by the same workmen. From archbishop Grey's roll it appears that the present church was built before the year 1247. It is very simple in plan: one high pitched roof embraces the whole building, marking, by the position of the bell-gable, the internal division of nave and chancel. "On the south side of the church are two narrow one-light windows. On the north are three windows of the same description. On the east is an early English window composed of three lights, all of equal height, flanked by two buttresses of the same date, and windows to give light to the aisles. On the west is a one-light early English window, similarly flanked by buttresses and windows. Round all the buttresses and windows, except the larger ones of the E. and W. ends, a continuous delicately-worked tooth moulding, or string course runs." The interior consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles to both. On the south side there is an early English *piscina* projecting from the wall, round the arch of which runs a moulding, which is continued under the chancel window. The basin is eight-foiled, and has a water-drain.

Another interesting object in this church is the octagonal early English font, which has been carefully preserved. (*see next page*.) It may be observed that the parish registers of Skelton begin at the early date of 1538.



PISCINA IN SKELTON CHURCH.



EARLY ENGLISH FONT, SKELTON.

The fine church of Patrington, the "glory of Holderness," is a beautiful example of the decorated style. It was erected probably late in the reign of Edward II, or early in that of his successor; and is in the form of a Latin cross, consisting of a chancel, a nave and aisles, north and south transept and aisles, with a lady chapel attached to the south transept, north and south porch, and central tower, with a very lofty spire. The lady chapel is remarkable for the curious lantern boss in the centre of its vaulted roof, "which is formed into a pendant open on the eastern side, so as to contain a taper which would throw its light down upon the altar. The three closed sides are niches, within pointed pinnacles, containing sculptures of the Annunciation, of St. John the Evangelist, and of St. Catherine. The latter figure, which is assigned to St. Catherine, on the evidence of her symbolical adjuncts, the wheel and the sword, is crowned, and occupies the north side of the lantern: on the south side is St. John, clearly distinguished by the holy lamb resting upon a book which he holds in his left hand, while he points to it



WEST.

SOUTH.

SIDES OF LANTERN BOSS.



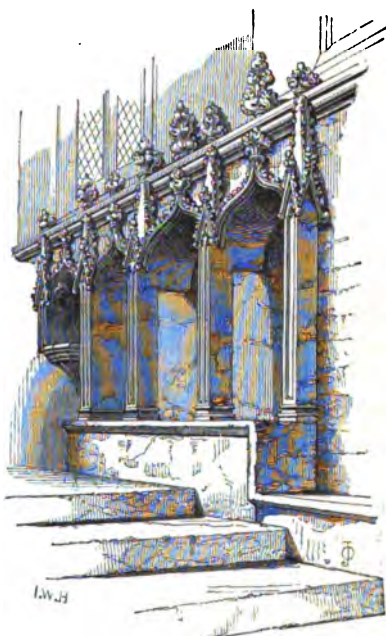
NORTH.

with his right; and under his feet appears what probably, in a more perfect state of preservation, would be recognized as the eagle, the evangelical symbol of the same apostle. The western side, or that from its position which is most prominent, represents the Annunciation, under



the old ecclesiastical design of the Blessed Virgin at her devotions before a fald-stool, with the lily, the symbol of innocence and virginity, blossoming in a vase by her side, while the angel appears addressing her from above. A scroll is descending from the top of the niche, which doubtless once contained the words of salutation recorded to have been uttered by the angel Gabriel, which formed part of one of the *lectiones* for the festival of the Annunciation. The under surface of this elegant lantern is formed into a rose."

The font in this church is of one piece of granite, remarkable for its beauty, and still more remarkable as being twelve-sided without, a form of which there appears to be no other example known. An engraving of it is given in the "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," published in London, by Van Voorst. The windows of Patrington church have long been deprived of their painted glass; and there are now no remains of stalls or screen-work. There remain, however, some elegant decorations in stone-work, among which may be noticed three very graceful sedilia and a piscina, in the south wall of the chancel. "But the most remarkable part of the chancel is the Easter Sepulchre,



SEDILIA AND PISCINA.

which we never remember to have seen in any other church in so perfect a state. It is of four compartments, one over another, within a foliated and ogeed arch, flanked by buttresses having foliated pinnacles. The upper and third compartments are vacant. The second contains a representation in relief of our Blessed Lord's resurrection. He appears just rising from the tomb; and two angels, one on either hand, are represented on their knees, waving their censers towards the figure of the Lord. In the lowest compartment, occupying as many niches, are three soldiers, watching at the sepulchre, in their attitude of fear, which the Evangelist describes: *for fear of him (the angel) the keepers did shake, and became as dead men.* The soldiers are of course represented in the dress of the time at which the sepulchre was erected. They have shields, with the following heraldic devices:—a lion rampant: a cross, and an eagle displayed with two heads. These are all of them common

bearings, and it would perhaps be difficult to assign them to any particular families, even if a previous question were sufficiently determined,—how far, that is, we are to look on the devices upon shields which form part of the costume of figures introduced into ecclesiastical sculpture, as the arms of individuals. One would not think that a Christian knight would choose to give his cognizance to one of the persons occupied in any act against the Redeemer: but it seems to be generally believed that some of the hideous, or otherwise unsavoury representations in ancient carved work, are caricatures of individuals, brethren in the convent perhaps; and such representations would be



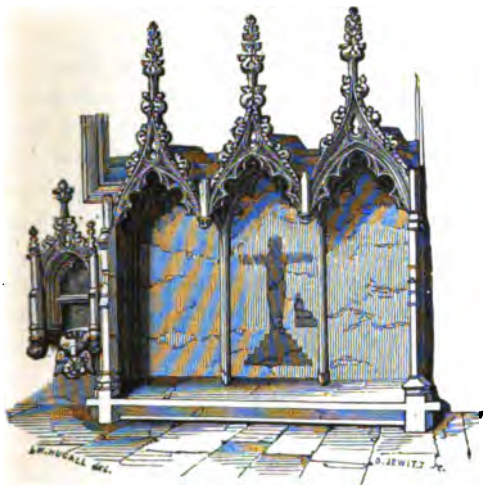
EASTER SEPULCHRE.

scarcely accepted as compliments in the present day. If such likenesses were introduced with the good will of the persons represented, the same tone of feeling would induce the gentleman of coat armour to lend his heraldic distinctions even to the watchers at our Lord's sepulchre.

"The Easter sepulchre is one of the appendages to ancient churches, most singularly connected with the highly imaginative, and we need not hesitate to say theatrical, services which had been already introduced, when the church of Pattrington was erected. A consecrated wafer representing the body of our Blessed Lord, which had been in scenic representation entombed in the holy sepulchre on the night of Good Friday, was raised again in like fashion on Easter morn: and in all this the agency of more active personages than the carved figures beneath and above the tomb was required; the clergy themselves taking their part, and representing, as is supposed, the several persons concerned." The roofs throughout the church are the original open timber roofs, elegant, but of simple construction.

The gems of this first series of Yorkshire churches are certainly the Norman one at Adel, the early English church at Skelton, and this noble edifice of the decorated style at Pattrington. Bolton Percy near Tadcaster may be cited as a fine example of the *perpendicular* style, to the best

period of which it belongs, having been completed in the year 1424. It consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, vestry, and chancel. The first view of the interior is very impressive, the eye wandering uninterrupted "through the midst of slender shafts, and beneath the elegant though very simple roof, to the wide and lofty chancel arch, and the great east window beyond." The rood screen of this church has been sawed off to the top of the lower compartment, but behind it six of the old stalls still remain, and some of the original open benches with carved poppy-heads are left. A great portion of the painted glass in the



SEDILIA AND PISCINA, BOLTON PERCY.

windows has also been preserved. There is not much elaborate ornament in this church. The sedilia and piscina, which occupy their usual place in the south wall, offer some peculiarities of character. At the back of one of the seats there is a singular impression of a brass, "which once represented a crucifix, with the kneeling figure of St. John at the left side of the cross. The seats in the sedilia are of equal height, and

not, as is common, lower as they recede from the east; and they are not separated even by intervening columns, the points from which the canopies spring, and which usually rest on the capitals of slender columns, being converted into pendants, and finished with figures underneath. The piscina has two perforations, separated by a delicately-carved flower, which rests, as it were, at the bottom of the basin."

In conclusion, we willingly give our entire commendation to the work before us. Of the numerous wood-cuts interspersed in the text, of which we have given a few examples, it is only necessary to say that they are engraved by Jewitt. The descriptions are well written, as it appears, by different individuals, at present (as we understand from a notice in one of the later numbers) under the editorial care of the Rev. G. A. Poole. The historical notices are necessarily somewhat scant and meagre, from the want of documents; but in some instances, they present facts and anecdotes not uninteresting to the antiquary or to the general reader.

T. W.

AN ESSAY ON THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF THE EAST-ANGLES. By D. H. Haigh. Leeds, Green. London, Rivington.

THE numismatic history of East-Anglia commences with the reign of Æthelberht, at the latter part of the eighth century. Three centuries and upwards had elapsed since Britain had been relinquished by the Romans. During this period the early coins called *sceattas* were struck ; these will be the subject of a separate essay, in which Mr. Haigh will discuss the claims of certain coins to be appropriated to Alduulf and Beorn, who appear in the list of kings of the East-Angles.

The only specimen of the known money of Æthelberht has the royal bust with the legend + EDILBERHT, and the name of the moneyer LVL, in Runic letters ; on the reverse, the wolf and twins (a copy from a well known Roman coin) and the word REX. Pegge first published this coin, the genuineness of which has been suspected, more, perhaps, from the fact of Pegge's attention having been drawn to it by the notorious forger White, than from any obvious mark of fraud in the coin itself. Mr. Haigh believes it to be perfectly genuine for these substantial reasons:—The workmanship is different from White's known forgeries. It resembles in weight and style Offa's earliest coins, and the runic letters denote the name of a moneyer of Offa and Coenuulf. The device of the wolf and twins is found on several *sceattas*, and imitations of Roman coins are to be recognized in the types of the money of other Saxon princes. Those numismatists who have believed this coin to be genuine have assigned it to Æthelberht II, king of Kent, but the points of resemblance to the coins of Offa prove it, in Mr. Haigh's opinion, to be of much later date, and therefore to belong to the series of East-Anglia.

"From 793 to 855," Mr. Haigh remarks, "the history of East-Anglia is a complete blank ; and all written record of the names of those who successively swayed its sceptre has perished. During this dark period we have no light to guide us, from chronicle or charter ; but in the absence of these we have a series of coins, which, from many concurrent circumstances, appear to be East-Anglian ; and their evidence will be found to be of the highest importance in tracing the succession of the kings of the East-Angles." The first, of which only two or three are known, bear the name EADWALD ; next a long series of an Æthelstan, which by that safe guide, comparison, Mr. Haigh believes to be a brother or son of Æthelulf, mentioned in the Saxon chronicles, as having been appointed, on the death of Ecgbearht, deputy sovereign of the kingdoms which the latter had subdued, Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, and who died in 852. The next, Beorhtic, is presumed to be

*Æthelstan's successor.* Only one authenticated specimen of this king is known. This and the coins of *Æthelweard* which follow, were first removed from the West Saxon series by Dr. Combe and Mr. Lindsay, a restitution assented to by English numismatists and also by the learned Pole, Professor Lelewel.

A considerable portion of the Essay embraces a disquisition on the legends relating to Eadmund, from which are extracted materials contributing, conjointly with numismatic evidence, to sound conclusions which will be acceptable not merely to the collector but also to the general historian, who, if he has not blended an examination of ancient coins with his studies, will be surprised and delighted at the stores of information they comprise. Authentic and irrefragable monuments, they often aid in clearing up dubious and obscure points, confirm dates, and shed a ray of light where all is else dark and unrelieved by historical information. Yet this field of research, rich and inviting as it is, has been hitherto but imperfectly explored, and the labourer in it meets but little support when he offers to the public the fruits of, perhaps, a life of patient toil and investigation. Thus, when a twelvemonth ago the author of this valuable Essay proposed to publish, in eight quarterly parts, a work illustrative of the history of the Anglo-Saxon kings, he found the number of subscribers so few, that, in justice to himself, he was compelled to abandon his plan, and adopt that of giving a series of Essays, each complete in itself, for the benefit of purchasers, in case he should not feel justified in continuing the publication. This wish on the part of the author not to break faith with his subscribers should be met with a corresponding spirit of liberality on their part. The work is extremely well got up, and the coins, upwards of sixty in number, are well engraved by Bevan of Hull and M'Dowall of Dublin, from careful drawings by the author himself, from originals in public and private collections.

C. R. S.

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THE CURIOSITIES OF HERALDRY. WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM OLD ENGLISH WRITERS. By Mark Antony Lower; author of *ENGLISH SURNAMES*, &c. With numerous wood engravings, from designs by the author. London, J. Russell Smith. 8vo.

THE only individuals who affect to sneer at heraldic pursuits and studies are those of apocryphal gentility, or whose ancestral reminiscences are associated with the rope sinister, or some such distinctive badge. But the fact is, there are few sciences that have been more neglected, from the simple circumstance of having been entirely misunderstood. Heraldry is in truth a branch of the hieroglyphical language, and the

only branch which has been handed down to us with a recognized key. It in many cases represents the very names of persons, their birth, family, and alliances; in others it illustrates their ranks and titles; and in all *is*, or rather *was*, a faithful record of their illustrious deeds, represented by signs imitative and conventional. Taking this view of the question, it is evident that it is capable of vast improvements; in fact, in our opinion, a well emblazoned shield,—not like the abomination awarded to Sir Sidney Smith, (p. 177),—might be made practically to represent, at a single glance, a synopsis of biography, chronology, and history. And we might perhaps award the science a much higher degree of antiquity than Mr. Lower. Insignia of individuals and races, which are of a kindred character with heraldry, at least in its original form and design, may be recognized among the nations of antiquity, and may perhaps be carried back to the primeval ages of Egyptian history. The Israelites, from their long captivity familiarized with such objects, naturally adopted them as distinguishing characteristics; and Sir W. Drummond believed that the twelve tribes adopted the signs of the zodiac as their respective ensigns; “nor,” as has been observed, “does the supposed allusion to those signs by Jacob imply anything impious, magical, or offensive to the Deity.” Where could he search for any eternal monument of His blessing more apposite than the zodiac? The land-marks of the earth are transitory; the mighty deep itself is liable to change; but the starry signs preserve for ever the magnificent character which they presented to the first man.

The heraldry (?) of the heroic ages may be traced in the pages of Homer and *Æschylus*; and in the succeeding generations we have testimony of the adoption of a sort of armorial bearings by the princes of Greece. Omitting *Nicias*, *Lamachus*, *Alcibiades*, and others on record, we will merely observe that the arms of *Niochorus*, who slew *Lysander*, were a dragon, thus realizing the prediction of the oracle,

Fly from Oplites’ watery strand;  
The earth-born serpent too beware.

Nor were mottoes by any means unfrequent. The shield which *Demos-thenes* so pusillanimously threw away was inscribed “To good Fortune.”

The animals which are frequently represented within shields on the Roman vases sufficiently establish the fact, that this usage was common amongst that great people; and the striking example of a goat, on a specimen in the British Museum, might, by analogy, without any great stretch of imagination, be ascribed to the family of *Caprus*!

But the subject is too important, and its ramifications too extended, to

be effectively disposed of by this Parthian glance; which may be considered as suggestive rather than argumentative. We shall, therefore, for the present quit speculation, and present our readers with a few extracts from Mr. Lower, who has accomplished his labour of love in his usual happy style, and produced a work, which will not only enlighten and interest the admirer of the "lordly science," but enlist recruits in the good cause, proving that "heraldry is, in the eyes of every man of any pretensions to taste, an useful, because an indispensable science."

The *prima facie* argument, from what we have thus far advanced, would seem to be, that we are prepared to return an unqualified verdict in favour of "The Curiosities of Heraldry." And such is in fact our intention in a great measure; but, in parliamentary phrase, though recognizing the principle of the bill, we do not pledge ourselves to all the details. For example, Mr. Lower, at page 101, says, "The *Sagittary* is the centaur of antiquity—half man, half horse, and is said to have been assumed as the arms of king Stephen, on account of the great assistance he had received from the archers, and also because he had entered the kingdom while the sun was in the sign Sagittarius. Sir John Maundeville tells us, that in Bacharie 'ben many Ipotaynes, that dwellen somtyme in the watre and somtyme on the lond; and thei ben half man and half hors: and thei eten *men when they may take hem.*' We might perhaps assert, with equal probability, that this worthy monarch knew very little of the signs of the zodiac or of Ipotaynes, but assumed his *canting* coat—a centaur and garland—from the former, *equitans*, quaintly representing *Aquitaine*, and the latter his Christian name, *Stephanos*, (*Στεφανος*), a garland.

We do not think Mr. Lower had any occasion to bespeak the public favour in reference to his illustrations,—both draughtsman and engraver have "done their duty" in a very creditable manner. And the high estimation in which we hold them, will be best manifested by the large transfer of their labours to our own pages which we propose making.

When discussing the subject of "impaling," we are informed:—

"Nisbet mentions a fashion formerly prevalent in Spain, which certainly ranks under the category of 'Curiosities,' and therefore demands a place here. Single women frequently divided their shield per pale, placing their paternal arms on the sinister side, and leaving the dexter *blank*, for those of their husbands, as soon as they should be so fortunate as to obtain them. This, says mine author, 'was the custom *for young ladies that were resolved to marry!*' These were called 'Arms of Expectation.'

"The gorgeous decoration of the male costume with the ensigns

of heraldry soon attracted the attention and excited the emulation of that sex which is generally foremost in the adoption of personal ornaments. Yes, incongruous as the idea appears to modern dames, the ladies too assumed the embroidered *coat of arms*! On the vest or close-fitting garment they represented the paternal arms, repeating the same ornament, if *femmes soles*, or single women, on the more voluminous upper robe; but if married women, this last was occupied by the arms of the husband, an arrangement not unaptly expressing their condition as *femmes-couvertes*. This mode of wearing the arms was afterwards laid aside, and the ensigns of husband and wife were impaled on the outer garment, a fashion which existed up to the time of Henry VIII, as appears from the annexed engraving of Elizabeth, wife of John Shelley, Esq. copied from a brass in the parish church of Clapham, co. Sussex. The arms represented are those of Shelley and Michelgrove, otherwise Fauconer; both belonging, it will be seen, to the class called canting or allusive arms; those of Shelley being *well-shells*, and those of Fauconer, a *falcon*.

This description is very graphic and amusing; and may be coupled with the illustration of the *Flasques*.

"FLASQUES, always borne in pairs, are two pieces hollowed out at each side of the shield: FLANCHES and VOIDERS are modifications of this bearing. The last, says Leigh, 'is the reward of a gentlewoman for service by her done to the prince or princess.' It is not improbable that it was borrowed from a peculiar fashion in female costume which prevailed temp. Richard II. Chaucer uses the word *voided* in the sense of removed, made empty, and this is probably the origin of the term."





Among fancy monsters, whose zoology is only referable to the poetical fabrication of antiquity, the dragon decidedly takes the lead; and a better idea of this heraldic creation could not be conceived than that afforded by "the annexed cut, which represents a *dragon volant*, as borne in the arms of Raynon of Kent, and the *draco volans* of the zoologists. A fossil flying lizzard has been found in the lias of Dorsetshire, which, to employ the words of Professor Buckland, is 'a monster resembling nothing that has ever been seen or heard of upon earth, excepting the dragons of romance and heraldry.'



In this category may also be included the Ram-eagle, the Cat-fish, and the Ass-bittern (the arms of Mr. Assbitter!); to whose several effigies we beg leave to introduce the reader, as finding no parallel, without we look for it in the opening lines of Horace's Art of Poetry.



It is quite evident that a perfect analysis of a work of the description under consideration is an impossibility. But we must, before concluding, cite two more passages; the first is the "Conjectural origin of the Pile," which is thus described by Mr. Lower:—"The pile is a wedge-like figure based upon the edge of the shield, and having its apex inwards. The following etymons have been suggested: 1, *pilum*, Lat. the head of an arrow; the Spaniards and Italians call this ordinary *cuspis*. 2, *pile*, French, a strong pointed timber driven into boggy ground to make a firm foundation. 3, *pied*, French, the foot; in French armory it is called *pieu*. I cannot admit any of these derivations, though perhaps my own etymon may not be deemed less irrelevant, viz. *pellis*, the skin of a beast, whence our English terms pell, pelt, peltry, &c. The skin of a wild beast, deprived of the head and fore legs, and fastened round the neck by the hinder ones, would form a rude garment, such as the hunter would consider an honourable trophy of his skill, and such as the soldier of an unpolished age would by no means despise; and it would resemble with tolerable exactness the pile of heraldry."



And now, in the words of our author, "Non verbis sed *rebus* loquimur," consequently behold the *canting* or *punning* arms of the family of Dobell. Sable a doe passant between three bells argent.

These "allusive arms are of two kinds: first, those which contain charges that relate to the character, office, or history of the original bearer; and secondly, those which convey a direct pun upon his name," as in the instance above cited.

To the numerous examples introduced by the learned and indefatigable author, we would add the arms of the town of Saffron Walden in Essex, —a sprig of saffron enclosed within a wall; and those of the family of Mereweather, —a sun and three martlets, emblematic of *merry weather*.

This catalogue might be readily extended, but enough has been advanced in approbation of "The Curiosities of Heraldry;" and, we venture to hope, to induce a more favourable opinion of a science which we, in common with our author, pronounce to be at once "*lordly, poetical, and useful*." We conclude this very desultory notice of a most admirable work by a quotation from Burke, and leave all cavillers to "chew the bitter cud of reflection."

"To be honoured and even privileged by the laws, opinions, and inveterate usages of our country, growing out of the prejudice of ages, has nothing to provoke horror and indignation in any man. Even to be too tenacious of those privileges is not absolutely a crime. The strong struggle in every individual to preserve possession of what he has found to belong to him, and to distinguish him, is one of the securities against injustice and despotism implanted in our nature. It operates as an instinct to secure property, and to preserve communities in a settled state. What is there to shock in this? Nobility is a graceful ornament to the civil order. It is the Corinthian capital of polished society. *Omnes boni nobilitati semper favemus* was the saying of a wise and good man. It is, indeed, one side of a liberal and benevolent mind to incline to it with some sort of partial propensity. He feels no ennobling principle in his own heart who wishes to level all the artificial institutions which have been adopted for giving a body to opinion and permanence to fugitive esteem. *It is a sour, malignant, and envious disposition, without taste for the reality, or for any image or representation of virtue, that sees with joy the unmerited fall of what had long flourished in splendour and in honour.* I do not like to see anything destroyed, any void produced in society, any ruin on the face of the land."

S. I.

ANCIENT COINS OF CITIES AND PRINCES, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A., No. IV. 8vo. pp. 32, with Representations of SIXTY-FOUR COINS of GALLIA. John Russell Smith.

THIS is the continuation of a work already announced and noticed in the *Archæological Journal*. The present Number completes *Hispania*, with a notice of the remarkable coins of Ebusus, the Punic inscriptions on which have been so ably interpreted by M. Lindberg of Copenhagen, although they had baffled the ingenuity of the learned during the last century. The section relating to Gallia shows how much has been done by the Numismatists of France for their primitive money, and how little information can be gained as to the early currency of that province from the great work of Eckhel, or the dry and uninviting catalogue of Mionnet, who blindly mingles Gaulish and British coins in one general list, under the head of "Chefs Gaulois," though many of his descriptions were taken from Combe only, and he had never met with the coins in France! The plates accompanying this work are executed with great care, and to the collector and numismatist are alone worth the cost of the number. Six numbers will form a volume, when a title and ample index are promised.

C. R. S.

THE PICTORIAL POCKET GUIDE TO RIPON AND HARROGATE: with Topographical Observations on Studley Royal, Brimham Rocks, Hackfall, and the monastic remains of Fountains and Bolton. By John Richard Walbran. 12mo. Ripon: Harrison. London: Nichols and Son.

IT is fortunate for topographical literature, when gentlemen of so much merit and archæological learning as Mr. Walbran will undertake to write guides and local histories; and in the neighbourhood to which the present work refers, abounding in interesting monuments of antiquity, local associations, and beautiful scenery, such a guide as the book before us is doubly precious to the visitor. Mr. Walbran has combined in his narrative the attractive style necessary to interest the ordinary reader with the profound research which characterises but seldom even the ponderous tomes of the elaborate county historian. The introductory historical sketch contains many curious anecdotes from local documents and traditions. The following is a good picture of the government of a town in the Middle Ages.

"The general government of the town devolved on the wakeman and his brethren. Besides their superintendence of institutions that had been assigned by the legislature to other and distinct persons and bodies, they managed many local matters, which, though now obsolete, tended much to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. A large share of their attention was beneficially directed to the disposition and management of the lands around the town, which, being inconveniently enjoyed

in common, were a source of perpetual contention and aggravation. They regulated also the commercial restrictions; and busied themselves with such useful matters as expelling all strangers of suspicious character: nor thought it a supervision too minute, nor an office too derogatory, to search yearly 'throwort the saide towne to vew who have made sufficient p'vision of feweell for winter, and who not;' and to adjudge that those 'lacking the same' should be amerced. Many of the original ends of their incorporation had, in the revolution of centuries, passed away; yet, from the necessity of the purpose, the office of watching the town, from whence the wakeman derived his style, was exercised to the last, and with many singular formalities, as will hereafter be noted in detail. Their meetings were held with a gravity that is amusing, when the temper of the times is forgot. Though the 'putting awaie of the towne's bull,' or the punishment of an incorrigible hedge breaker, was the subject of their deliberations, the opinions or counsel of the brethren were hid in mysterious silence, by stated pains and penalties. Even the man who watched the door was enjoined neither to stand 'within hearinge' himself, nor to suffer others; and had his curiosity excited, or subdued, according to his fancy, by the inefficient terrorem of a sixpenny fine. They resolved too, for the maintenance of their authority, that any inhabitant who should 'misuse or by-call the wakeman or his brethren w<sup>th</sup> any scornfull or opprobrious or slanderous words should be punished in the stockes by the space of one daie and *one night*.' The wakeman received for the support of his office, in addition to a household tax that will be hereafter noticed, 'a certen due of corne called the market sweepings in the market place of the towne of Rippon, together w<sup>th</sup> such other dues of stallage at tow head faires in the yeare as heretofore hath been accustomed.' He was not allowed 'to flytt out of the towne to dwell or soiorne elsewhere duringe the tyme of his yeare except God doe visite the said towne w<sup>th</sup> pestilence,' under a penalty of 20*l*."

The history of the town is followed by that of "the old abbay of Ripon," and of the architectural works of Wilfrid, now entirely destroyed; but Mr. Walbran believes that "the foundations and outline of the Saxon monastery might still be traced; and such an operation on a building whose preeminent antiquity is so well ascertained could not fail to be deeply interesting."

Mr. Walbran has thrown new light on the history of the fine cathedral. The Norman portion of this building has been generally believed to be the work of archbishop Thurstan, and therefore to be of the beginning of the twelfth century; but it is now at last given to its right author. Mr. Walbran says: "This noble work, I have, however, had the pleasure to discover, is another of the many benefits which the see of York derived from the pontificate of the wealthy and talented Roger, who held it from 1154 to

1181. The chroniclers have recorded comparatively nothing of one whose generosity and piety, in raising the ancient choir of York cathedral, and the adjacent collegiate chapel of St. Sepulchre, will now be dignified, at the distance of nearly seven centuries, by the edification of another most important work. It was fortunate, therefore, that in this instance he had evaded their neglect; and, in a record which he caused to be prepared, has himself notified—‘*quod dedimus operi beati Wilfridi de Ripon ad ædificandam basilicam ipsius quam de novo inchoavimus mille libras veteris monetæ.*’ With this treasure a noble pile was begun, as is still evident in those members of it which remain in the transepts, and north-west portions of the choir. The silence of the historians is not inexplicable; when Hemingford, the famous monk of Guisbrough, after acknowledging that he much enriched his archbishopric, ‘*in augmento reddituum et amplitudinem edificiorum,*’ tells us that monachism was the greatest object of the prelate’s aversion; and that he observed that his predecessor, Thurstan, had never erred more grievously than in founding the great abbey of Fountains. The quaint sarcasm of the historian, that he excelled rather in shearing than in feeding his flock, might lose a little of its point, if we could suppose he did evil in the intent that good might come, and took the wool to frame thereof more lasting vestments.”

Among the older monuments in this interesting cathedral, is a curious sculpture in bas-relief, which was very inaccurately engraved by John Carter, but of which the following more correct representation is given by Mr. Walbran, who says of it: “There stands hard by the font, and contiguous to the wall, an altar-tomb covered with a slab of grey marble, on the horizontal surface of which, is sculptured, in low relief, the representation of a man and a lion in a grove of trees and concealing some wild tale in



BAS-RELIEF ON A TOMB IN RIPON CATHEDRAL.

a black letter inscription that time has irretrievably mouldered from the vertical stone below. A century ago tradition recounted that it covered the body of an Irish prince, who died at Ripon, on his return from Palestine, whence he had brought a lion that followed him with all the docility and faithfulness of a spaniel; but, the precatory position of the man, who is habited as a pilgrim of the fourteenth century, rather induces me to suppose that the sculpture is in memory of his consequent providential deliverance from the ferocious animal, whose attitude is indicative of fear.”

We have not space to thread our way in company with Mr. Walbran through St. Wilfrid's needle (a singular crypt of extremely early work, which he has described at some length), or to follow him over the other antiquities of the church and town of Ripon. Nearly one half of his little volume is devoted to an account of the surrounding country, which is rich in objects of interest. An excursion through the picturesque scenery of Studley Royal, leads us to Fountain Dale, and the far-famed ruins of Fountains Abbey; the first view of which breaks suddenly upon the visitor as he is led unexpectedly into a building to which has been given the name of "Anne Boleyn's seat," and "unveils to the amazed and enraptured eye a scene where pen and pencil must fail."



FOUNTAINS ABBEY FROM ANNE OF BOLEYN'S SEAT.

immediately to hasten down a precipice, arched deeply and picturesquely in the woods; and on arriving at the path by the river's bank, will perchance scarcely gaze on the diversity of scenes, which the union of the dense woods with their liquid mirror present. Yet for awhile let gay fancy beguile us with merry visions of the past. On this glade the curtal friar of Fountains encountered Robin Hood, whom at length he threw into the Skell, and afterwards fought to his heart's content, and compelled to call in the aid of his fifty stalwart yeomen; when the friar whistled out as many of his good ban dogs, among which Little John let his arrows fly so fast, that the friar that

'had kept Fountain-dale,  
Seven long years and more,'

was brought to his senses and a truce. Presently we may halt on the swelling knoll, under the greenwood tree; and while reclining by the chrystal well that still bears the outlaw's name, recall the rude romaunt that lingers in each youthful mind. Tradition points to a large bow and arrow, graven on the north-east angle of the Lady Chapel, as a record of this dire affray. They bear no affinity to those symbols used by the masons, but have, I fancy, induced the report mentioned by Ritson, that Robin's bow and arrow were preserved at Fountains Abbey. But adieu to 'this quiet spirit-healing nook.' The longest summer's day will not suffer us to linger here. A few paces more and we stand enraptured within the hallowed precincts of Fountains Abbey."

A detailed and interesting description of the ruins in their present state, with several engravings, occupies fifteen pages. At a short distance from the western gate is Fountains Hall, built in 1611, by Sir Stephen Croker, "at an expense of 3000*l.*, though he ruthlessly quarried his stone from the walls of the abbey."

Further on, wide of the road to Harrogate, is Brimham, where nature has displayed

" Her virgin fancies  
Wild above rule or art,"

for these wonderful monuments appear with more probability to be the work of nature than of art. "The mighty hand of nature," Mr. Walbran observes, "has seldom left a more magnificent impression, than on this stupendous scene.

Afar off, the swelling precipice seems crowned by the inextricable wreck of a long desolated city. At a nearer view, the grim and hideous forms defy all discrimination and definition; and, at length, when standing among



BRIMHAM ROCKS.

them, our uncontrollable impressions continue to be of perplexity and astonishment. A cursory examination, however, soon satisfies us as to their origin, and leaves us in the contemplative enjoyment of the rude similitudes they present, and of the super-human power that has rent their ponderous blocks asunder, and projected them, with volcanic force, into all forms, and to vast distances. Impending high on the ridge of the great vale of Nidd, the storms and floods of unnumbered and primeval



ages have washed away the moorish soil that had been accumulated around and above their forms, and exposed their bare, bleak sides, in piles that the Titans might be deemed to have heaped up. The friable nature of their composition, wasted by the keen corroding blasts sweeping relentlessly from both the Atlantic and Northern Seas, and across miles of unsheltered and desolate moors, has aided the distorted formations, and created grotesque and singular shapes, analogous to those presumed to have been created and used by the Druidical superstition. When the conjoined learning and imagination of Borlase had awakened the minds of scholars to the existence of extensive monuments of this ancient priesthood in our island, it was natural, that such a numberless assemblage of erratic forms and mysterious origin, should not be long unappropriated or unpeopled with visions of the past. Major Rooke dissertated at length on them, before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1786, after a visit to Brimham; and since then they have been generally considered, and almost daily described, as the great veritable abode of Druidism in the northern parts. That the Druids may not have availed themselves of facilities thus appropriately furnished, imperfect investigation does not suffer me to deny. From the several rocking stones, which are considered the best evidence, I think nothing has been satisfactorily inferred; and, of the rugose tubes, penetrating rocks sometimes thirty feet in length, and deemed as passages for the impressive conveyance of mysterious sounds and words—correlative proof, difficult to be obtained, can only certainly decide. One stone, however, seems to present appearances for which it has been indebted to the hand of man. It stands on the brink of the northern precipice, and consists of several large irregular masses, applied one on the other, so as to form a column 19ft. high, and 47 in circumference—the ponderous weight resting on a small truncated cone, whose apex is but one foot, and base 2 ft. 7 in. in diameter.”

Harrogate presents little to interest the antiquary, and will not therefore detain us. The volume ends with a brief description of the ruins of Bolton abbey. Mr. Walbran is a sound and laborious antiquary; and we look forward with no small expectations to some larger historical works which he has now in the press or in preparation, some of which are announced in the preface to the Guide; in addition to which, we hear that he has collected a great mass of evidence for the illustration of the districts of Richmondshire and Craven, particularly on those subjects which Dr. Whitaker has left imperfect or inaccurate. T. W.

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AN Appeal has been issued by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Howden, Yorkshire, for Subscriptions for the Repair and Restoration of the interesting Church of St. Peter's, at that place. The Appeal is accompanied with engravings of the proposed restorations. The building of this church was begun about 1280, and was finished at the end of the fourteenth century, by Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham. The chapter-house is considered as the chef-d'œuvre of that munificent patron of architecture, but is in a state of great neglect and delapidation.

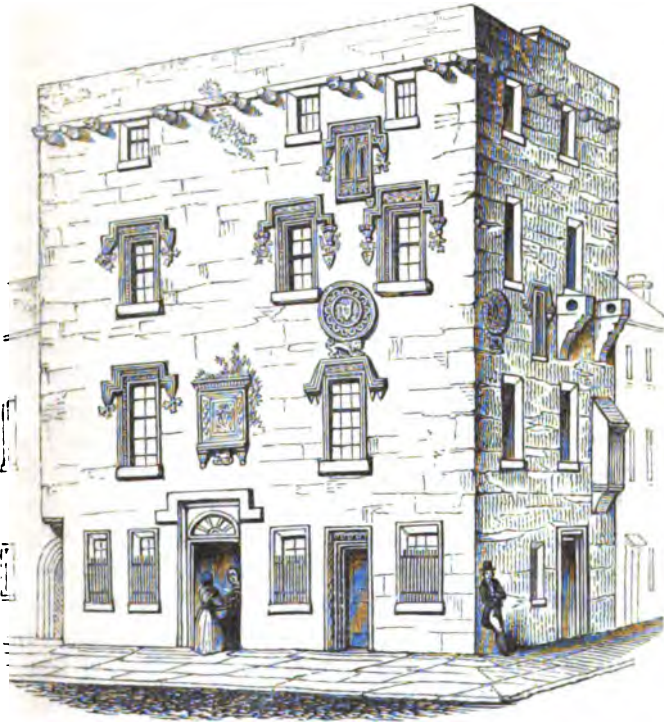
The Rev. Joshua Fawcett, incumbent of Wibsey, Bradford, Yorkshire, has made an Appeal in behalf of his parishioners, who had subscribed for a new peal of eight bells, for the sum of £2000, but having, by unexpected circumstances, incurred a debt of £400, (deficient in subscriptions), the individual who acted as the organ of their committee has been served with an action, and they are unable to raise a sufficient sum to relieve him. Contributions may be sent to J. Darlington, Esq., West Riding Bank, Bradford; or to E. J. Mitchell, Esq., of Bradford.

An Appeal has just been made to the public, for Subscriptions to Restore St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, and a Committee formed to carry this object into effect, of which W. P. Griffith, Esq., of 9, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, has consented to act as honorary secretary, to whom contributions may be sent.

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THE JOURNAL  
OF THE  
**British Archaeological Association.**

JUNE 1845.




ON THE ARCHITECTURAL PECULIARITIES OF  
THE TOWN OF GALWAY IN IRELAND.

BEFORE I had visited the western coast of Ireland my attention had been frequently directed, by the remarks of previous travellers, to the striking peculiarities of the city of Galway. I was told that the houses and public buildings still remaining—the relics of the “high and palmy days” of Galway, when its port was the centre of Irish

commerce—exhibited specimens of pure Spanish taste and style, and that the dark features and coal-black hair of the people also strongly indicated their Spanish descent. As I approached within a few miles of the city I at once recognized the truth of these remarks; the peasant girls, who were returning from the market in that town, were, in many instances, strikingly dissimilar in figure and feature to the Irish peasantry I had before seen. Their slender, tall, and graceful forms, long black hair and keen eyes; their dress, a petticoat of intense red or rich brown, with a closely fitting black boddice, ending just below the waist; their arms and feet uncovered, and the head only shaded by the dark hood hanging down to the waist,—brought forcibly to the memory the paintings of Murillo. On walking through the town on the morning after my arrival, I could scarcely imagine myself in Ireland, so singularly Spanish were the relics of the old buildings exhibited at each step. I had never visited Spain, and knew it only from pictures; but N. P. Willis, the American, and our own countryman, Inglis, had both done so, and they had, in their respective notices of this town, recorded this curious feature. Inglis had indulged in “rambles in the footsteps of Don Quixote” but a short time previous to his visit here, and he says, “I had heard that I should find in Galway some traces of its Spanish origin, but was not prepared to find so much to remind me of that land of romance. At every step I saw something to recall it to my recollection. I found the wide entries and broad stairs of Cadiz and Malaga; the arched gateways, with the outer and inner railings, and the court within—needing only the fountain and flower vases to emulate Seville. I found the sculptured gateways and grotesque architecture, which carried the imagination to the Moorish cities of Granada and Valencia. I even found the little sliding wicket for observation, in one or two doors, reminding one of the secrecy, mystery, and caution observed, where gallantry and superstition divide life between them.”

The engraving at the head of this paper delineates one of the most perfect of the ancient residences of the town; it is known as “Lynch Castle,” and was the dwelling-place of that powerful family of merchant-men for many generations. Their names occur either as provosts, portreves, or mayors





of Galway, no less than ninety-four times between the year 1274 and 1654, and the last mayor of the family in that year resided in this mansion.<sup>1</sup> A row of gargoyles run round the summit, precisely similar in style to those so commonly seen in Spanish ecclesiastical and other buildings, of which the pictures by Roberts furnish so many fine examples. The windows have been modernized, and all the mullions and tracery that no doubt once existed have disappeared.<sup>2</sup> The mouldings that now surround the upper portion of each are in their original state, and are exceedingly rich in detail, and beautiful in workmanship. The corbels which support them flow at the ends into elegant foliations, and sometimes surround small shields bearing the arms of the family and its alliances, while the outer angles of the moulding which springs from them are sometimes similarly decorated. A blank window occurs above the two to the spectator's right hand, between the second and third stories, where the original tracery remains; it is divided by a central mullion into two lights, and a transom beneath allows a small space between that and the outer frame-work to be devoted to a display of decorated masonry resembling a Gothic canopy. The window on the first floor on the same side of the house is equally peculiar, but in a different taste; the mouldings are supported by shields of arms; a lion stands above, supporting a circular piece of enriched masonry containing in its centre another shield. The execution of this bas-relief, and of one very similar on the other side of the mansion, is very peculiar, and indicative of its southern origin; the surface is cut in very low relief, and the entire depth of the carving forms a straight side, raised at once from the wall, when viewed at an angle. Over the principal door is another heraldic display similarly executed, and

<sup>1</sup> Their arms, a chevron between three trefoils slipped *or*, occur frequently on the public buildings and religious edifices of the town. Their crest was a lynx *passant guardant*. The motto *Semper fidelis*. They were descended from William le Petit, who came to Ireland in 1185 with Sir Hugh de Lucy. John De Lynch, the first settler in Galway, about the middle of the thirteenth century, married the daughter and sole heiress of William

De Mareschall, whose father was the great Earl of Pembroke.

<sup>2</sup> In Inglis's Ireland there is a plate, after a drawing by Bartlett, of "a street in Galway," in which this ancient house is represented as it may have originally appeared; although there is nothing said to give any other idea than that it is delineated faithfully as it now stands. I merely notice this to prevent a misconception of my own sketch.

enclosed in a frame-work of ornament and coat-armour. The door beneath has no decoration, and is not ancient in its character; the smaller door beside it preserves a few decorations similar in style to the windows above. At the side of the mansion beneath the further second-floor window are projecting supports for a balcony, and the house altogether is a striking and remarkable specimen of the Spanish taste of its builder.

Many other such mansions exist in the town, but they are in nearly all instances suffered to go to decay and ruin. There is one avenue known as "Dead Man's Lane,"—but which formerly bore that of "Lombard Street," from its being thickly populated with the rich merchants of Lombardy; it has on both sides of the way a row of these highly decorated stone houses, standing roofless and untenanted, without a floor remaining, and the walls falling gradually away at the summit. From being the homes of wealth and luxury they have sunk down to receptacles for the dirt and filth of the lowest and most neglected of the poor of the town, who congregate about them, and are to be seen in some instances shrouding themselves in the lower rooms, where the wind and weather does not yet fully penetrate, the upper ones being unroofed and exposed to its full influence. The doorway here delineated stands



nearly opposite Lynch Castle; it is a beautiful example among the many which abound in its neighbourhood. The deep moulding above is elegantly varied at each side, where the flat projection from the wall would only meet the eye, by an angular cutting resting upon the terminations of the hood moulding, as upon a corbel. The doorway is arched, and the spaces between the arch and

the mouldings above, is filled on each side with a boldly sculptured triple leaf, radiating from a central ball flower: the way in which the heavy hood mouldings terminate in delicately executed leaves at the base on each side, is very beautiful.

The hood-mouldings of all the doors, and many of the windows of these old mansions, always terminate at each side by a gradually inward slope towards the wall, so that each rib contracts to one point, from whence foliated ornaments spring forward and entwine in the most quaint and beautiful manner. Two examples are here given, from doors in Lombard Street.

They show the single and double turn of these ornaments : when single, they invariably turn on each side toward the door.



The trefoil is the prevailing ornament, as in the instance here exhibited, as well as on the doorway already described; the vine is also equally common, as delineated in the second example. The trefoil was the national emblem, as well as the armorial bearing of the powerful ruling family, the Lynches; the vine may, independently of its beauty and fitness as an architectural enrichment, have been chosen as a badge of the staple trade of the town—wine; with which it supplied nearly all Ireland. In 1615, the records of the town state that “upwards of 1200 tons of Spanish wine were landed here for account of the merchants of Galway.”

Over many of the gates are sculptured shields displaying the arms and quarterings of the persons residing there, with all their family connexions, as well as others containing their marks as merchants; very frequently the names of the owners are also engraved above them, together with the date of erection. One of the simplest and latest of these decorated doors bears the arms and crests of the families of Brown and Lynch, joined by intermarriage as proprietors, surrounded by mantling, and inscribed above each MARTIN BROWNE—MARIE LYNCH, separated by a cross springing from I.H.S., beneath which is the date 1627.

The cause of the peculiarities that thus existed in ancient Galway, may be explained by the very singular laws and regulations made by the inhabitants, for the exclusion of the native Irish; to the jealous manner in which they lived within their strongly walled town, enriched by an exclusive trade, and holding little or no connexion with the people without. Among the bye-laws of the corpora-

tion for 1516, it was ordered "that no man of the town shall lend or sell gally, botte, or barque to an Irishman." And in 1518 it was ordered that none of the inhabitants should admit any of the Burkes, M'Williams, Kellys, or any other sept into their houses; "that neither O ne Mac shoulde strutte ne swagger through the streetes of Galway." Hardiman, the historian of this town, has given many other curious entries from these laws, which show that Spanish pride and jealousy operated most forcibly upon the ruling powers of the town. He engraves a curious map of the town in 1651, which gives a bird's-eye view of every building, and displays the strong walls and bastions with which it was encompassed. He observes that this map "gives an accurate idea of the former opulent state and magnificence of Galway, adorned with superb and highly decorated buildings, and surrounded by every requisite for security and defence which either art could suggest or wealth command; it was universally admitted to be the most perfect city in the kingdom; while its rich inhabitants stood conspicuously distinguished for their commercial pursuits, public zeal, and high independance of spirit."

A brief notice of the rise and decline of this town, gleaned from Mr. Hardiman's quarto volume, may be here acceptable. In 1124 a strong castle was built, and the town put in defence, to the great jealousy of the Munster men, between whom and the men of Connaught, of which Galway was the capital, a deadly enmity existed, and which continued until very recent times.<sup>1</sup> In 1132, Connor, king of Munster, dispatched a body of troops under the command of Cormac M'Carthy, who took the castle, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and after destroying the castle and town, soon after defeated and slew Connor O'Flaherty, the lord of Iar Connaught. In 1149, after recovering themselves from this invasion, they were doomed to another from Furlough O'Brien, the new king

<sup>1</sup> In Hall's "Ireland," the following modern anecdote, remarkably characteristic of this hostile feeling between the inhabitants of the two provinces, occurs:

"We remember a man once express-

ing his astonishment that so much bother should have been made about a 'boy' who had been killed in a row at a fair, concluding his harangue by an exclamation, 'and he was nothing but a Connaught man, after all!'"

of Munster, who did them nearly as much mischief: with indomitable perseverance the inhabitants soon righted again, and in 1154 the ships of "Galway Dune" and of Conmacnamara were out upon an expedition to the northern part of the kingdom.

After the invasion of Ireland in 1170 the castle was fortified, and the town put into a state of defence. It at this time consisted of a small community, composed of a few families of fishermen and merchants, principally under the protection of the O'Flahertys, who held the castle and surrounding territory, as feudal lords, from the kings of Connaught; but it ultimately came into the hands of Richard de Burgo, and became his principal residence, and finally the capital of the province, which it still continues to be. He fortified it against the incursions of the Irish, and appointed a magistrate, called a provost or bailiff, who governed the inhabitants and established laws. It now increased rapidly in wealth and importance, and being the stronghold of the De Burgos, was always receiving additional military strength; yet incursions became frequent and destructive. An entry in the pipe roll, temp. Henry III, informs us that Gillepatrick Mac Carthy was fined 50s. "on obtaining his pardon for burning the town of Galway, and for the death of David Bree;" a singularly reasonable rate of charge for so much mischief!

During the reign of Edward the First the trade and prosperity of the town rapidly increased, and many new settlers appeared, laying the foundation of its future wealth. About this time some of the most important of the old families first came—families that continued for many centuries its wisest rulers and richest traders. The earliest settlers were the families of Blake, Bodkin, Ffont, Joyes, Lynch, Martin, and Skerret.<sup>1</sup> With the spirit and enterprise of these men Galway flourished greatly, foreign trade improved, and in 1277 Dermot More O'Brien, who resided at Tromra in Clare, received twelve tons of wine yearly, as a tribute from the merchants of the town, for

<sup>1</sup> "The fourteen ancient families of Galway" consisted of those already named, and Athy, Browne, D'Arcy, Deane, Ffrench, Kerwan and Morris. Many of these still exist; a large im-  
porter of wines is a lineal descendant and bears the name of the merchants Lynch, who have for above 400 years carried on this branch of commerce. (Hall's "Ireland.")

protecting the port from pirates, and maintaining a suitable force for that purpose. In 1303, the revenue called "the new customs," being an impost of three-pence in the pound, due from merchant strangers only, upon all commodities imported or exported, was farmed out for one year only to Richard le Blake for £32.

In 1375, the king's staple was fixed in the town for the sale of wool, sheepskins, woolfels, and leather, a privilege only before granted to Cork and Drogheda. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the trade of the town wonderfully increased, both with France and Spain, from whence the merchants annually imported vast quantities of wine, as well as other commodities. They were still as exclusive as ever, and as anxious to keep out the Irish, as well as all external rulers. For this purpose they exerted themselves to obtain from the pope a separate religious jurisdiction within their own walls, which was granted them; and they also procured from Richard III a power to remodel their corporation, turn out the De Burgos, who had become exceedingly unpopular, and elect a mayor and two bailiffs from their own body as rulers, and that no person, not excepting the king's lieutenant and chancellor, (who were then privileged), should enter the town without their license. The first election of officers under this charter took place on the first of August 1485.

During the next century Galway was regarded as the stronghold of the English government and trade. Its wealth increased, and its improvement as a town continued. About the middle of the sixteenth century an Italian traveller is quaintly described in the annals as having seen at one view "the blessed sacrament in the hands of the priest,"<sup>1</sup> boats passing up and down the river, a ship entering the port in full sail, a salmon killed with a spear, and hunters and hounds pursuing a deer; upon which he observed, that although he had travelled over the greatest part of Europe, he had never before witnessed a sight which combined so much variety and beauty."

The downfall of Galway began with the fall of the Stuarts. In 1642, the fleet of Alexander, Lord Forbes, consisting of seventeen ships devoted to the Parliamentary

<sup>1</sup> This must have been before 1568, when public mass was prohibited.

party, landed at Galway, took possession of St. Mary's church, planted ordnance against the town, burnt the surrounding villages, but did not gain the fort; which was, however, taken and demolished in 1643. Ludlow, the commander-in-chief, who, in 1651, was making the country around bitterly feel the "curse of Cromwell," was sent to by the people of Galway, to propose terms of capitulation, they having held out for the Stuarts. He coolly told them that "if the Lord inclined their hearts to submission, such moderate terms would be consented to as men in their condition could reasonably expect;" refusing all other arrangements, and also forbidding an appeal to the parliament. The principal nobility and inhabitants now shipped themselves off and abandoned the town, which surrendered and was placed under the military government of Colonel Stubbes, who tyrannized over the inhabitants, fining them at the rate of £400 a month, and enforcing payment at the sword point of his soldiers, who would rush like banditti into the dwellings of the wretched inhabitants to obtain it. He even seized and shipped to the West Indies upwards of a thousand persons, of all conditions, under the pretence of insurgency and vagrancy. In July 1655, all papists were ordered to leave Galway before the following November; and "the superb houses which, in the language of the Annals, were fit to lodge kings and princes, and described as the best built and most splendidly furnished in the kingdom, were seized upon and occupied by the lowest of the populace, until they were completely ruined."<sup>1</sup>

Not only did the houses of the merchantmen of Galway display their taste and magnificence:—they are described by Sir Henry Sidney as "refined, of urbane and elegant manners, contracting no stain from their rude and unpolished neighbours." Heylin calls their town "a noted empire, and lately of so great fame with foreign merchants, that an outlandish merchant, meeting with an Irishman,

<sup>1</sup> Hardiman, "History of Galway." The town never recovered these fatal wars. Charles the Second, with his usual ingratitude, behaved ill to the Galway men, who had incurred debt and ruin in his cause. He left them to destitution, but he gave the town the

privilege of being a free borough of itself, taking in two miles in a direct line round it, to be called the County of the Town of Galway. The walls and batteries were levelled by William III in 1691 after the surrender, and fresh government forts erected by the sea.

demanding in what part of Galway Ireland stood." With such men the churches and monastic buildings received their full share of decorative enrichment, but of which little now remains. Civil war originally, neglect afterwards, and recent "improvements," have all done their part in the demolition. There is still a convent in Lombard street, possessing its old external features, but the collegiate church of St. Mary, originally founded in 1320, contains the most interesting vestiges. The porch was erected by James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, mayor in 1493, as a protection to the poor from the inclemency of the weather; and as a residence for the sexton, who still lives in the rooms above, which are reached by an external stair



beside it. The door leading into the church is a good example of the prevailing taste displayed throughout;—the ornaments surrounding it resembling those so frequently seen in French architecture at this period, and known as that of *François premier*, or the *Renaissance*; but the slender pilasters shooting upward from the sides and centre, with their peculiar foliated pinnacles, show its direct transmission from the country where that style originated. The windows of the church externally present the

same features as this door, the tracery *flamboyant* and elegantly varied, the corbel heads quaint and peculiar. Gargoyles, like those at Lynch castle, project from the roof, and are occasionally more grotesque. Within is a noble nave, separated from the side aisles by a series of columns of great solidity. They are now unfortunately perfectly plain, but only a few years since they were richly sculptured with wreaths of flowers and fruit, with canopies and figures of saints, in the style, as well as I could guess from the description I obtained, of the famous pillars in Rosslyn Chapel. I could hear of no view taken while the church was in this state, and I could listen only

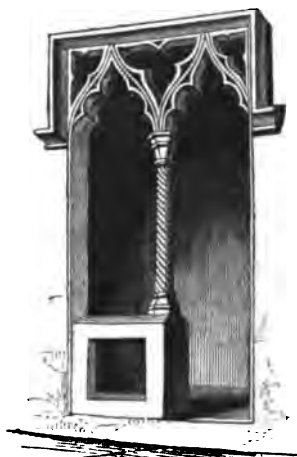


to the regret of all who described the "improvements," and join with them. The day of spoliation came, "a great builder" came from Dublin, and as ornament was not necessary, and canopied saints "smelt of papistrie," the beautiful pillars were cut smooth, and the whole interior, to use the old woman's phrase, made "as plain and nate as a new pin." A blank surface succeeds the enrichment of the olden time, and the exquisite pillars have become mere blocks of stone to support a roof! Some few remains of its former glories remain. The tomb of Nicholas Lynch



still stands embedded in the wall of the south transept, or "Lynch's aisle," as it is termed. Long may it lie, and continue as perfect and beautiful as I saw it when the sketch was made for the accompanying cut. It is in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and the beauty of the flamboyant tracery which fills the space between the outer and inner arch is perfect. I can hope to give but a general idea of this on the small scale I have represented it.

In the wall of the south aisle is the elegant recess here engraved. The shaft of the pillar which divides it in the centre is decorated with a spiral line from top to bottom. The base and capital are sexagonal, and support ogee arches filled with elegant tracery. A curious plain doorway is near this, with a circular cap-moulding, at each side of which crouch a hare and hound. The spandrels in the square-headed doorways, of the florid English style, were frequently decorated with some such quaint figures. The combat of St. Michael with the dragon was





not uncommon, the saint occupying one side and the fiend the other. In the screen of St. Saviour's church, Southwark, a singular example occurs—a monk is chasing a fat pig, and

endeavours to secure the animal by the tail as it runs down one side of the arch, while he scrambles up the other.

The font has originally been very beautiful, but it has suffered from mutilation. It is placed in the nave, on three steps. It is square, standing upon an octagonal base, richly sculptured with a row of trefoil or lozenge-shaped leaves, having a smaller trefoil between, similar to the Tudor flower, which forms so common a finish to the screen-work of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster. Each face of the square basin is elaborately sculptured, with pointed arches filled with flamboyant tracery, or richly decorated quatrefoils. The Irish hound and three fleurs-de-lys appear on one side; the arms of De Burgo on another. This font has been engraved from my sketch in Van Voorst's "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts."

I cannot dismiss this imperfect paper without adding a few words on the interest and importance of Irish antiquities generally. Not only do many of their towns display architectural remains of much curiosity, but vestiges of early times of the most extraordinary character abound. Unlike the English peasant, the humblest Irishman has a love for the history of the great men of his country; he treasures their names, their deeds, and story; and he is always full of anecdote, and ready to accompany the traveller, anxious to investigate the remains of "the fine ould ancient times" which he himself delights to descant upon, and to offer all information and service in his power. In his humble cabin the stranger always finds a warm welcome; and his deep-seated love of his native land urges him to treat any one as its friend who can lead his mind back to the days of its former glory.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

## ON THE TRANSMISSION OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY TO OUR TIMES.

It may not be without interest to consider the means by which various antiquities have been preserved and have devolved to our times, and it is not unconnected with a correct knowledge of them. Indeed, in regard to the villas of the Romans, and some of their other structures, there are particulars which seem to require explanation, and, perhaps, have hitherto not fully received it. To supply this will be one of the principal objects of these remarks, which otherwise will be but brief; and it may be premised that they apply only to the primæval class.

### OF BUILDINGS.

It is well known that in Greece and Italy, as well as other parts of the continent, and even in our own island, there are some few structures of the ancients, either still nearly entire, or only so partially in ruins as to exhibit considerable remains of what they once were: it is not intended to speak of these under this head; but merely to treat of those remaining portions of villas and domestic structures in our own country, of which many specimens have come to light.

The Roman villas which have been examined in various parts of England have been found covered over with a depth of earth, varying from about four or five feet to two and three, above the higher parts of them now left; and when the superincumbent mass of earth has been removed, not only have hypocausts and tessellated pavements been often found in existence, but even frequently some small portions of the side walls, stuccoed and exhibiting the pattern of the painting and embellishments. These ruins are pronounced by antiquaries to have been buildings destroyed by the Romans themselves on leaving the island, or by the Saxons afterwards in their invasions. What we have now to do with is their having become subterraneous, and the why and the wherefore of that circumstance. In modern times the plough has gone over them, or flocks have fed over them, at a very different level of surface from

what formerly existed. Hypocausts, indeed, were sunken down low when they were first formed, but the buildings must have been otherwise so constructed as to have had their tessellated pavements above the level of the adjoining ground: now they are several feet below it. This might not beforehand have been expected, nor is it a thing which we should think likely would now occur.

In fact there was something peculiar in the state of things which produced the effects now alluded to. It is certain the same entire chain of circumstances would not again take place in the case of an edifice abandoned by its owners in a ruinous state at the present time.

That the buildings in question were destroyed by the Romans themselves, or Saxons, there is but little doubt; though we should rather say the latter. There are frequently traces of fire, which denote the devastations of war; since dwellings which suffer by that calamity in peaceable times are generally rebuilt. The reputed cause of their destruction may be therefore admitted, but it must be assigned that very altered circumstances in the population of the country, both as to numbers and habits, took place concurrently with the time of their destruction, to account for the state in which these remains are found.

Britain appears to have been very populous before the coming of the Romans. Cæsar says that there was "an infinite multitude of people;" and some other facts and data can be collected to the same purpose. During the first part of the Roman sway there is no reason to suppose that the case was otherwise; but in the latter times of their residence here, the incursions of the Saxons, the continual levies for the Roman armies which were taken out of the country, as well as emigrations to the opposite coast of Brittany, must have caused a diminution. However, there is reason to believe, that after the Romans were withdrawn, there was a real devastation of the population in the Saxon wars. Those invaders are believed to have given but little quarter in battle, and to have had but slight compunction in slaughtering the inhabitants, or driving them away, in order that they might not dispute the possession of the country. The Britons appeared to have retired from time to time to the parts which continued to be possessed by their contrymen; till at last they were repelled to Wales,

or Caledonia, or had emigrated across the sea, and joined that portion of their countrymen which had before taken refuge in Brittany. The arrival of fresh parties of the Saxons could have in nowise supplied these deficiencies. Hence there must have been suddenly a complete decay of the population. The part that remained must have consisted of the Saxon armed forces, some few tillers of the soil, and such as arrived as settlers from the native country of the invaders. To ask if the arts introduced by the Romans continued to be cultivated, is needless. Indeed, they were probably held in great abhorrence; as the Saxons seem to have entertained much aversion to the Romans. Thus, as well as an excessive falling off of population, a great change of tastes and manners ensued; and at this juncture it was that the villas in question were destroyed.

It does not appear necessary in this place to support the foregoing assertions by arguments or authorities, the great desolation of Britain at this period not being controverted.

The above causes will account for the non-removal of a greater part of the structure of these edifices for building materials, and for the pavements and a portion of the embellishments remaining. This leaves it open for us to come to the main subject of our enquiry, in what way these relics, which were certainly above the ground in the times of the Romans, that is their floors and upper parts, have since become subterranean?

The villas may be divided into two classes: those in low situations, by rivers, streams, or rivulets,—believed to be by far the greater number; and those in more upland places.

As for the first. On their being left in ruins in the general depopulation and devastation of the country, the streams becoming obstructed from want of attention, and greater overflowings in periods of rain taking place than before were accustomed, the silt or alluvial deposit of the same reaching beyond the usual limits, would accumulate in the hypocausts and upon the floors, and gradually cover over the parts of the buildings which had escaped destruction.

During this process the thinness of the population, disregard for the arts, and perhaps superstitious notions, might prevent these relics from being materially disturbed. In a century or two, by the time population was somewhat

recruited, they would have become concealed from observation.

But how to account for their becoming in course of time not only out of sight, but covered with a depth of soil, three, four, or five feet in thickness? This results from the beds of the rivers, rivulets, and streams themselves being raised to a higher level in course of time, by fresh accessions of gravel and other materials which their own waters bring down—a circumstance rather overlooked by geologists, but capable of the fullest proof from observation and fact. Thus the waters in the rivers in their usual state being lifted up to a higher level than they before occupied, in consequence, when floods occur they attain a higher elevation, and a thicker stratum of deposit ensues than could have taken place in their former condition.

As to the upland villas—being similarly neglected, they would become overgrown with brakes and brambles. The fallen plaster and loam which had been used in the building, would form in the first instance the covering of the floors. Afterwards much would be effected by the drifts from the adjacent ploughed lands, occurring about the time of the vernal equinoxes, or perhaps rather before. At this period of the year, the soil having been first frozen, becomes highly pulverized by the beams of the sun; when strong gales of wind acting on the surface, often occasion a drift of dust and small particles somewhat similar to a sand drift. An amount of deposit takes place from this cause greater than might at first be supposed; and the effect would be increased from the former uninclosed state of arable lands, and consequently the greater extent to be acted upon, and the less obstruction to the winds. This process not perhaps taking place every year, but occurring more or less in the majority of years, and repeated from century to century, joined to a continual production of vegetable earth from a decay of plants, is the means we may most probably assign for so great a depth of soil being formed. We may consider that it is from the operation of these causes, that when the spot of ground containing the villa, after lying rough and neglected for a long succession of centuries, on being required for agriculture, is at last cleared of bushes and other incumbrances, no discovery is made, and that the plough can go without its

being suspected that there are buildings or parts of buildings underneath; the site, indeed, and adjacent ground, only appearing like other ploughed fields.

That the soil with which they are covered was brought to these places appears hardly probable. Had the land been sufficiently valuable to be made good at this expense, the building materials would have been so, to be removed. These places would be found more disturbed than they are, and it could scarcely happen that the ornamental parts would be still remaining.

In regard to the domestic buildings and other architectural remains of the Romans and Roman-British in such of our towns and cities as were formerly inhabited by them, they are buried at even still greater depths. In London there are instances of their being fallen in with as deep as eighteen feet. In Canterbury primeval remains have been found at fourteen feet. The London Roman houses retain very frequently their tessellated pavements, which are pretty much the same in their style, subjects, and workmanship, as those of the country villas. From the impediments of modern houses and streets, no entire Roman house of large dimensions has been excavated in London, or probably ever will be. They are usually discovered in forming sewers. The papers of Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the 29th volume of the "*Archæologia*," at pages 145 and 267, make us better acquainted with this subject than we could otherwise have been; as well as informing us of the probable first nucleus of Roman London, and its progressive extent afterwards.

To account for these structures being buried to such a depth, it must be assumed that Roman London, after the departure of that people, was taken and destroyed at some period by the Saxons. They having a total disregard to the domestic embellishments of their predecessors, troubled themselves not either to remove or destroy their tessellated pavements; and merely spreading the rubbish of the former buildings, and making a smooth surface, erected their huts and slighter structures thereupon. As arts and civilization extended among the Saxons themselves, buildings of greater account and more enlarged would ensue, which now the former artificial soil would have become sufficiently consolidated to bear; and from the frequent build-

ings and rebuildings of the Normans who succeeded them, as well as those of more recent times, joined to other accumulations, the present great depth of soil over the ancient foundations and pavements has taken place.

Some few buildings in ancient Britain, as kilns for crockery and furnaces for coining, may possibly have been covered over and concealed by their possessors after the departure of the Romans, who, being driven away by the invaders, might probably suppose an opportunity would occur of returning to them.

#### OF STATUES.

Where accounts have been obtained how these have reached us, it is generally that they have been found in ruins of buildings or dug up elsewhere, but the latter the most usual; and here we must take the scene of our inquiries out of this country, as comparatively few have been discovered in England.

Of those found in the ruins of temples and buildings to which they belonged, it is evident that when such structures became dismantled and fell into decay, no one thought it worth while to remove them. There they were left, till by crumbling materials they became totally covered out of sight and forgotten. Many fine statues, both in Greece and Italy, have been thus obtained by excavations made in the ruinous heaps of former edifices.

In other cases where they have been discovered, they were most probably buried by their owners on a change of religion taking place and idolatry becoming disreputable. They were thus concealed under the idea that it might become once more in vogue, when their favorite deities might be again brought to light. Many statues were also thrown into the rivers and streams, and there is no question that numbers of them were precipitated into the Tiber, which the Jews once offered to divert to another course, in order that they might excavate the channel. A small image in metal of Apollo, taken out of the Thames, and now in the collection of Mr. C. R. Smith, seems to have been purposely disfigured before it was thrown away, as was done in other cases.

But the statues or idols were, without doubt, frequently destroyed by the public authorities. In such cases, devo-



tees might secrete portions of them as relics, which may account for the detached fragments so often found.

#### OF COINS.

The Roman soldiers appear to have been frequently accustomed to bury their money before leaving their stations on an expedition. Many accounts are extant of hoards in vases and urns discovered, which it may be presumed were so deposited. From the rarer discovery of these collections during the last century, it may be reputed that the greater part have already come to light. However, a great supply is afforded by researches made where interments have taken place. Many are found in rivers and streams. In particular, the bed of the Thames is richly stored with them, without its being well ascertained how they have been so deposited. In some instances a great quantity of Roman copper and brass coins are found around the sites of former Roman stations and fortresses, which, doubtless, do not owe their occurrence to any one sole cause. The very trifling value of the smaller Roman coins must have made their owners careless of them; and when an emperor was deposed, and a more fortunate rival ascended the throne, many might be thrown away in contempt.

Of fibulæ, armillæ, bracelets, jewelry of all sorts, weapons, and armour, pottery, and glass, from the Barberini vase to the coarsest specimen, places of interment seem the fertile source.

The above inquiry does not notice the discoveries of statues and paintings and other objects of antiquity at Herculaneum and Pompeii, as those acquisitions, though extensive, form exceptions to the usual modes in which antiquities have come down to us.

BEALE POST.

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## RAGLAND CASTLE.

BY DR. HENRY EDWARDS, AUTHOR OF "THE DOCTRINE OF THE SUPERNATURAL ESTABLISHED," "HISTORY OF THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM," ETC. ETC.

RAGLAND CASTLE is situated about eight miles from Monmouth, near the road thence to Abergavenny; it gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, and the dignity of a baron to the honours of his grace the Duke of Beaufort, he being styled Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Lord of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower. Among the numerous ancient residences of distinguished families, which still rear their ivy-mantled heads, and though silently yet forcibly remind us of the mutability of human grandeur, there is not one more worthy the traveller's attention than Ragland Castle.

This edifice, which when in its splendour was reckoned one of the finest in England, stands on a hill called, before the castle was built, Twyn-y-ciros, which in Welsh signifies the Cherry Hill. The space of ground within the castle walls measured four acres two roods and one perch. In casting the eye over the whole of this building, the mind is astonished at the immense labour which must have been exerted to collect together such a quantity of materials of different descriptions. It should be observed that the generality of these edifices are placed either on, or near, the bank of a navigable river (for the purpose of defending some important pass or place), by which means the carriage of stone is attended with little trouble; but in the present instance there is no navigable river nearer the castle than the Wye, from which it is distant, at Monmouth, eight miles, at Chepstow twelve. Besides, there does not appear any quarry in the country of the same kind of stone as that with which it is built, which is of a light-grey colour and very hard; nor has the writer been able to learn from any well-informed friend, the place from whence it was collected. No such stone as that used for the chimney-pieces, and other ornaments, is to be met with in Monmouthshire.

Our ancestors appear to have been particularly well-skilled in the composition of their cement, which is now nearly as hard as the stones it holds together. Even the Goths and Vandals of the country, when they were ordered

to rendezvous at the castle with pick-axes, in order to destroy it, "after tedious battering of the top," were obliged to desist from that method as fruitless, and adopt other arts for its demolition.

Nor are the architects who built it less deserving of our praise,—for such is the neatness and exactness with which the facing stones are laid, that they exhibit the same perfect appearance as though the artist had but just left the scaffold. The bricks which compose the south wall are no more deficient in point of durability than the stone, being extremely well burnt; but this ceases to be a matter of surprise, when we consider how peculiarly adapted the soil is for such a purpose.

We can now form but a very imperfect opinion of the extent to which the outworks were carried. When the estates of ancient families are set out for profit, the tenant soon brings about a revolution of former purposes, or, in other words, adapts ancient uses to modern manners. What are lawns, or slopes, or bowling-greens, to a farmer? His attention is directed to what will best pay his rent. He calculates how many bushels of potatoes will grow on the slope, and whether the lawn is most valuable under pasturage or tillage. Just so has it fared with Ragland: every succeeding occupier having converted the adjoining places into what he deemed most conducive to his interest.

It appears that we can arrive at no positive certainty as to the precise date of its erection. Mr. Grose, in his "Antiquities of England and Wales," observes, that "this castle is of no great antiquity; its foundations are said to have been laid about the time of Henry the Seventh, (1485-1506), since which additions have been made at different periods. Leland thus describes it:

"Ragland, yn middle Venceland, ys a fair and pleasant castel, eight miles from Chepstow and seven from Bergavenny, the towne by ys bare, there lye to goodly parkes adjacent to the castel." And in another place, "Morgan told me that one of the laste Lord Herbertes builded al the beste coffes of the castel of Ragland." Camden calls it "a fair house of the Earl of Worcester's, built castel ways."

We know not on what authority he fixes so late a date as the reign of Henry VII, since Mr. Collins informs us, in

the "Pedigree of Herbert," that Sir John Morley, Knt. Lord of Ragland Castle, resided here in the reign of Richard II. Mr. Jones says it was built by Sir William Thomas, and his son William Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded at Banbury. Sir W. Thomas lived in the reign of Henry V, and was present with the king at the memorable battle of Agincourt, in defending whom, in company with Sir David Gam, he lost his life, his majesty bestowing on him the honour of knighthood before he died. The Earl of Pembroke was beheaded in the 8th of Edward IV, 1469, so that both these testimonies contradict the assertion. The ornamental parts of the interior might have been afterwards added, as our national taste improved; but as the towers and principal parts possess great uniformity, as well with regard to the stone as to the style of architecture, we yield our opinion to those writers whose authority we have quoted.

So much for its antiquity; let us now examine its principal structures. In surveying the generality of these edifices, we are left in doubt or obscurity respecting either their founders or the families who resided in them, their uses, or the hands that shivered them into ruins; but in walking round this castle, every part may be so distinctly traced, and its purposes so immediately applied, that imagination has nothing to conjecture. In a direct line with the castle were three gates; the first of brick, from which, at the distance of one hundred and eighty feet, by the ascent of many steps, was the White Gate, built of square stone, one hundred and eighty feet from the castle. At some distance, on the left side, stands the Tower Melin y Gwent, (the Yellow Tower of Gwent) which for height, strength, and neatness, surpassed most if not every other tower in England or Wales. It had six outsides; that is, it was of a sexangular form, each side thirty-two feet broad, the walls ten feet thick, all made of square stone, well built, in height five stories, and commanded a delightful view of the surrounding country. Its battlements being but eight inches thick, were soon broken by the shot of great guns; but the tower itself received little or no damage from bullets of eighteen and twenty pounds weight, at the rate of sixty shots a day.

This tower was joined to the castle by a sumptuous

arched bridge, encompassed about with an out-wall, with six arched turrets with battlements, all of square stone, adjoining to a deep moat thirty feet broad, wherein was placed an artificial waterwork, which spouted up water to the height of the castle. Next to it was a pleasant walk, set forth with several figures of the Roman emperors, in articles of divers varieties of shell work. Within the walls and the green adjoining (then the bowling-green, being twelve feet higher than the walk) on the right hand, was a garden plat, answerable in proportion to the tower. Next to this plat stood the stables and barns. The castle gate has a square tower on each side, with battlements, having four arched rooms one above the other. Within this gate was the pitched stone court, one hundred and twenty feet long and fifty-eight broad. On the right side thereof was the Closet Tower; like the former, it had three arched rooms, of eighteen feet in the clear inside every way. Straight-forward was the way to the Kitchen Tower, of six outsides, each twenty-five feet broad; the kitchen twenty-five feet in the clear inside, and about twenty feet high, having two chimneys besides the boiler; the wet larder under it arched, of the same bigness, and the room above similarly arranged. About the middle of this pitched stone court was the passage into the stately hall, sixty-six feet long and twenty-eight broad, having a rare geometrical roof, built with Irish oak, with a large cupola on the top for light, besides a compass window, sixteen feet high in the light and as much in compass, with two or three other large windows at the upper end. On the right side was the way to the parlour, being forty-nine feet long, and twenty-one feet broad, which was noted as well for the fair inside wainscots and curious carved figures, as for the rare and artificial stone work of the flat arch, in a large and fair compass window on the south side, beaten down by the enemy's great guns, and two great windows at each side. Before the entrance into the parlour, on the right side, were the stairs to the dining-room, of the same proportion as the parlour. On the other side was the door to the gallery, one hundred and twenty-six feet long, having many beautiful windows, but the most pleasant was the window at the farthest end.

That part of the castle standing out like a tower, being

about sixty feet high, was the most pleasant for aspect. Under the stairs was the way to the beer cellar, forty-nine feet and a half long and fifteen feet broad. Then to the wine cellar, forty-three feet and a half long and sixteen feet and a half broad. There were three cellars more, one as large as the former, all well arched. At the lower end of the hall was the buttery, thirty-two feet long and eighteen feet broad.

At the entrance of the hall, straight-forward by the chapel, forty feet long, on the left hand, was a large court, one hundred feet long and sixty feet broad, arched and carved like the paved court; very remarkable, not only for the curious carved stone work of the walls and windows, but also for the pleasant marble fountain in the midst thereof, called the White Horse, continually running with clear water. Thence through a fine gate, under a large square tower, arched with carved stone works, over a bridge, forty feet long, with two arches, is the way to the bowling-green, two hundred and sixty feet long and seventy-seven broad, much admired, for its prospect westward, by King Charles the First, who visited this castle several times. The park was planted thick with oaks and large beech trees, and richly stocked with deer.

This castle was a garrison from the beginning of the Civil War, and kept by the earl at his own charge; but being strongly besieged, and having no hopes of relief (being one of the last garrisons), it was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 19th day of August 1646. Afterwards, the woods in the three parks were destroyed; the lead and timber were carried to Monmouth, and thence by water to Bristol, to rebuild the bridge there after the great fire.

The great tower, after tedious battering the top thereof with pickaxes, was undermined, and the weight of it propped with timber, whilst the two sides of the six were cut through: the timber being burnt, it fell down in a lump, and remains so to this day. After the surrender, the country people were summoned to rendezvous with pickaxes, spades, and shovels, to draw the moat in hopes of wealth, but being disappointed in their views, they were set to cut the stanks of the great fish-ponds, where they had store of very large carp and other fish.

The artificial roof of the hall, as it could not well be taken

down, remained whole twenty years after the siege. Above thirty vaults of all sorts of rooms and cellars, and three arched bridges, besides the tower bridge, are yet standing; but the most curious arch of the chapel and rooms above, with many others, are totally destroyed.

Many coins of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, etc. have been found, but not one of them deserving of preservation from the crucible of the silversmith, to whom they were speedily to be consigned. Every reader of taste must regret the vandalism that destroyed the magnificent library at Ragland Castle, belonging to the Marquis of Worcester, esteemed one of the first in Europe.

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## NOTES ON ANGLO-SAXON MASONRY.

MR. BLOXAM, in his interesting article on "Mixed Masonry of Brick and Stone," in the *Archæological Journal*, pp. 307-317, has adverted to the utility of being able to discriminate works of the different eras, by pointing out the features characteristic of their construction. This subject has been less attended to than it deserves, for there can be very little doubt, that, although most of the architectural features of our earlier structures have disappeared, a greater number of remains are extant in the walls of our churches than is generally estimated. The frequent alterations to which all our churches were subject, those alterations being always made in the prevailing taste of the time, may often lead us into error as to the original period of erection; the style of a door or window are not certain criteria of dates, being so frequently additions, taking the place of others of an earlier design.

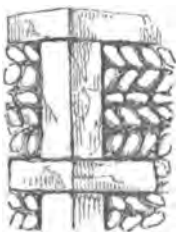
Mr. Rickman<sup>1</sup> first pointed out peculiarities in several churches, both of architectural feature and construction, which are now well known and generally admitted to belong to the Anglo-Saxon era; he thus opened a new field for research, which has since received considerable atten-

<sup>1</sup> "Archæologia," vol. xxvi.

tion, and many new facts have been brought to light. The long and short quoining is now generally taken as a feature peculiar to Anglo-Saxon construction ; it is found in the church of Earls Barton, in Northamptonshire, and many others, of the early date of which there can be no reasonable doubt, and I think it may be questioned if it is ever found in buildings posterior to the eleventh century. It may be well to take note of the materials and construction generally associated with this work, in order, if possible, to arrive at some general idea of the features of Anglo-Saxon masonry, always bearing in mind, that the nature of the materials found in different localities necessarily exercises a control on its character ; it is for this purpose that the following facts, gathered at random, chiefly from churches in Suffolk, are offered to the readers of the Journal.

The church of Hemingstone presents a rather remarkable specimen of long and short work at one corner of the nave ; the proportions of the upright masses of stone to the horizontal is very singular, the former being nearly three feet in height, the latter but six inches ; no architectural feature of an early character remains in this church. The adjoining parish of Gosbeck has the nave of its church quoined in a similar manner, but at Hemingstone the stone is well squared and wrought ; at Gosbeck, however, it is of very rude workmanship, and it may be noticed in the specimen of it here given, that the uprights alternately present their narrowest and greatest width at either side of the angle. Both these churches are covered with a modern coating of plaster, by which the disposition of the materials is concealed.

The greater part of the tower of Debenham church is of early construction, and is no doubt a portion of the church dedicated to St. Mary, mentioned in the Domesday record ; it is built of large flints laid in herringbone fashion, with occasional horizontal courses of the same material, not observing a strict regularity in its recurrence : it has the long and short quoining. Brundish church has a tower in all respects similar in construction, the quoin-





ing excepted; it is certainly of early date. The nave of Leiston church is quoined with long and short work; it is built of flint laid in herringbone and covered with an original coarse rough-cast, which, from its so frequently accompanying early masonry, may, in connexion with other facts, be considered an evidence of primitive construction. Rough-cast is indeed frequently found in Norman work, but there is a peculiar coarseness in that of the Saxon period, which is composed of coarse gravel, lime, and sand, the great durability of which is attested by its preservation through so many centuries.

Practical men say, that the coarser the material mixed with the lime, the less its strength is exhausted; a fact the early builders seem to have well understood. The impenetrable hardness of some of the rough-cast plaster is extraordinary.

One of the most curious instances of early quoining is found in the church of Bedford, at the west angles of the nave; it consists of Roman tiles placed alternately horizontal and upright, on the long and short principle, having at the point on which the roof rests five tiles disposed horizontally in the usual alternate manner: it is not uncommon to meet with this arrangement in long and short quoining. An early Norman door, ornamented with the zigzag, is on the north side, but it has every appearance of being a more recent addition.

The last example at present to be noticed, is Swanscombe church, in the neighbourhood of Gravesend. It is built of an heterogeneous mixture of materials, chalk, rag, masses of stone of various kinds, and an admixture of Roman tile. The tower shows some attempt at a regular plan in the disposition of its materials; it is for the most part constructed of small stones, laid in courses of three and four alternately with one of flint; this disposition is by no means regularly observed, sometimes there are two courses of flints, and sometimes but two of stone. There is something in the above arrangement like an imitation of the Roman manner, flint being used in the place of tile. The quoining presents some curious features, and has evidently been controlled



by the nature of the material at hand ; it exhibits a strange variety of stone, some disposed in long and short masses, some alternately with Roman tiles, and the latter are found worked into the rubble, here and there, without any order. It may also be well to observe, that a large circular window of Roman tile, on the south side, is now blocked up.

The chancel is chiefly flint-work set in herringbone, and covered with the durable rough-cast before noticed: the south side, where much of this is removed, shows very evident indications of the walls having been formed by planking the sides, until the mortar or concrete had firmly set ; the marks of the planks are still very visible. This part of the church has undergone many alterations ; an addition to the east end is easily to be distinguished, from its patched appearance ; lancet lights of the twelfth century have superseded windows of a much earlier date, traces of which still remain ; and a doorway on the north side appears to have been blocked up at the same time as the addition was made to the east end, but its architectural features are quite destroyed.

Herringbone work, according to Mr. Bloxam, is not of itself a criterion of date: he is doubtless correct, but the flint-work in this fashion I have above noticed, appears to me, from its being always connected with other facts, to be one of the indications of Anglo-Saxon work.

The few instances here brought together, may not contain matter entirely new, but the subject is worthy of attention, and it is to be hoped, that other members of the Association will take advantage of opportunities that may occur to them to furnish additional information.

J. G. WALLER.

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## OBSERVATIONS ON THE NIMBUS.

FROM M. DIDRON'S "ICONOGRAPHIE CHRÉTIENNE."

SOME remarks on the nimbus, or glory encircling the heads of divine and holy personages in the Christian iconography of the Middle Ages, have already been given in a review of M. Didron's invaluable work in the first volume of the "Archæological Journal"; but, as the "Iconographie Chrétienne" is not, as yet, so extensively known in this country as it deserves, a few further remarks on the same subject from that work may, perhaps, be not altogether uninteresting to our readers.

There seems to be no doubt that this method of representing excellence or power is derived from classical antiquity. M. Didron has cited instances where the deities, as well as personifications of moral virtues, and even the emperors, are distinguished by the head being encircled with the nimbus. He is of opinion, that it originated among the fire-worshippers of the East, and that in reality it represents fire or flame, emblematical of the divine power and intelligence emanating from the head. In Persia and other eastern countries, at the present day, the heads of sacred personages are surmounted, or surrounded, by a mass of flame, rising up into the air like a pyramid. An example of this is seen in the cut, Fig. 1, taken from a manuscript in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and representing a Persian king with his head thus enveloped in a pyramid of flame.



FIG. 1. A PERSIAN KING.

In the earliest Christian monuments the nimbus is not found, even when the Deity is represented. The sarcophagi and frescoes in the catacombs of Rome represent the Father and the Son either with no nimbus, or with the plain nimbus, which at a later period was the attribute of saints and angels. Even as late as the twelfth century we sometimes find the divine person represented with the plain nimbus.

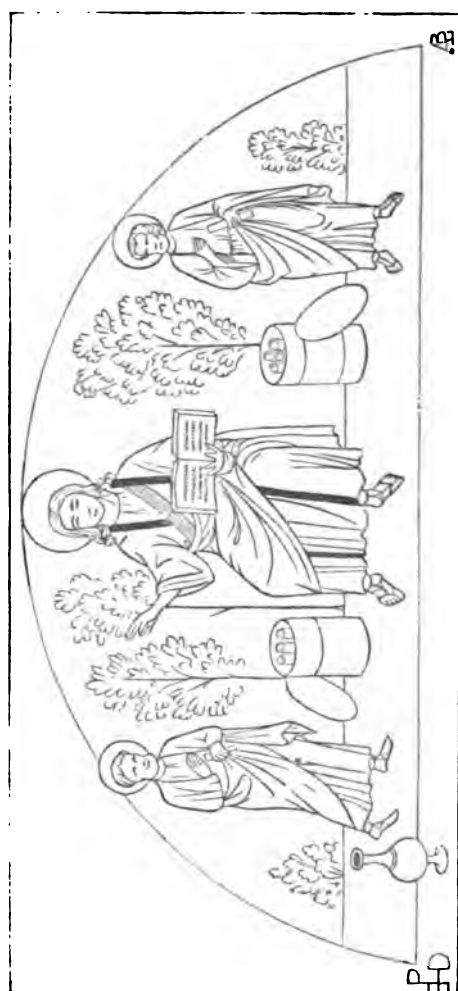


FIG. 2. FRESCO OF THE EARLY AGES OF CHRISTIANITY, IN THE CATACOMBS.

Our cut, fig. 2, represents Jesus Christ without beard, seated between the two apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and with the same plain nimbus as that which encircles the heads of the apostles. The age of the fresco from which these figures are taken is somewhat uncertain, but it is believed to be the earliest example known of the Christian nimbus. In aftertimes the nimbus of the divine persons is distinguished by the addition of a cross, branching from the centre, as in fig. 3, which represents the Father creating the sun, moon, and stars. It is taken from a miniature in a French manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century.



FIG. 3.

The form of the nimbus was not always circular. In some instances it is triangular, rising up in form of a pyramid, the point being over the head. This form is found in Italy, and especially in Greece, and was considered as emblematical of the Trinity. The divine nimbus is also sometimes represented in the form of a lozenge, as in fig. 4, taken from an illumination of the fourteenth century, in an Italian manuscript in the Royal Library at Paris; and this lozenge sometimes runs into the form of a square; but this square is distinguished from the ordinary square nimbus, which was used to distinguish saints or holy persons still alive, by having the points upwards and sideways, as in the lozenge-shaped nimbus.



FIG. 4. THE FATHER, WITH A LOZENGE-FORMED NIMBUS.

M. Didron mentions one remarkable exception to this rule, in an Italian mosaic of the end of the thirteenth century, in which God is represented with the common square nimbus, but the square is included in a larger circular nimbus: the circle, he observes, is here the emblem of eternity, the square of life—God lives and is eternal.

The nimbus, as the emblem of power or excellence, is

not confined to the divine persons or to the saints. The personages of the Old Testament are sometimes distinguished in the same manner. In a monastery in Mount Hymettus, in Attica, Adam has a nimbus; in some of the early paintings in churches in France, the prophets, some of the Jewish kings, Abel, Melchisedec, Jacob, etc. are represented with the same attribute. The Virgin Mary, it may be observed, has the nimbus often richly ornamented, but never with the cross, which is the exclusive attribute of the Deity.

Allegorical figures also, such as the cardinal virtues, the winds, the elements, day and night, etc., are not unfrequently accompanied with the nimbus in Christian monuments. In the east the nimbus was used still more widely than in the west; it was there often applied to mark power whether good or evil. In a Byzantine bible of the ninth or tenth century, in the Royal Library at Paris, Satan, tempting Job, is repeatedly represented with a nimbus.



FIG. 5. SATAN WITH A NIMBUS.

Our cut, fig. 5, is taken from one of the illuminations of this manuscript; Job appears lamenting over the fall of his house, while Satan is dancing on the ruins, and carries in his hand the chafing-dish with which he intends to set them on fire. A still more remarkable circumstance characterises our figure 6, taken from an illuminated manuscript, of the twelfth century, in the Royal Library at Paris: it represents the beast with seven heads of the Revelations, the leopard with the feet of a bear. Each of the

heads has a blue nimbus, with the exception of two—one of which, the least in magnitude, but doubtlessly the chief in power and dignity, has a red nimbus, and the other—the one which according to the sacred text was wounded

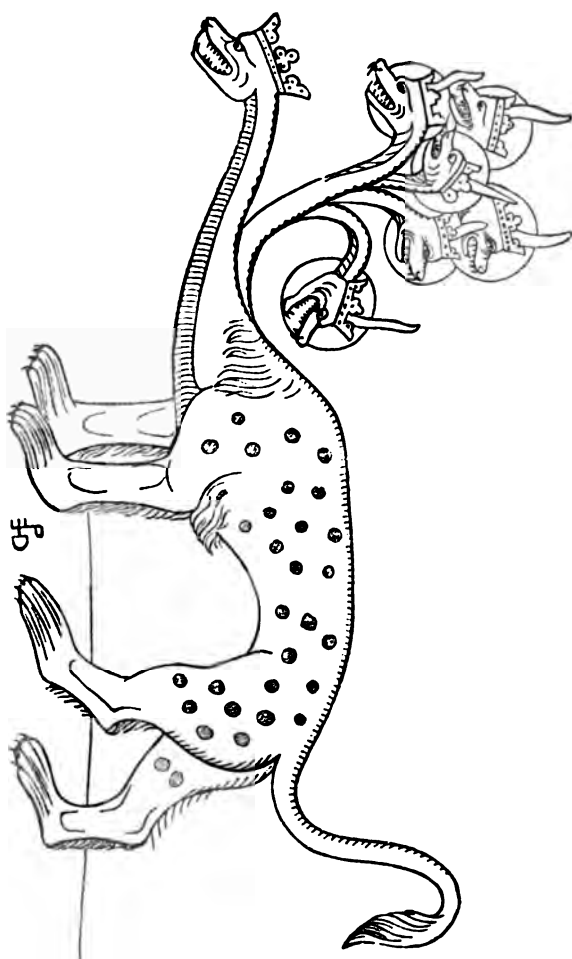


FIG. 6. THE BEAST WITH SEVEN HEADS OF THE REVELATIONS.

to death—is without nimbus. Since the nimbus designates power, a head at the gasp of death ought to have no nimbus. When an individual is in his force, he is honoured with the nimbus; but when he becomes weak, when he is no longer capable of resisting an attack, when disease or death triumphs over him, then he is degraded and deprived of his nimbus. On the early frescoes of the church of St. Savin, near Poitiers, which exhibit some marks of the influence of Byzantine art, the great dragon of the Revelations is represented first at the moment when it attacks the woman who gives birth to a child which is to govern the nations; and then we see the same monster when in turn it is attacked by St. Michael and his angels. In the first picture the dragon has a yellow, or golden, nimbus, like the angel which snatches the child from its fury. In the second picture, the dragon, on the point of being vanquished by its assailants, is without a nimbus. In the painted glass of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, the beast with seven heads, when he is worshipped by the infidels and drags with his tail the third part of the stars of heaven, has a nimbus on each head; but when, in another compartment, the angel with the key of the abyss chains and seals him in the gulph for a thousand years, the monster, vanquished and degraded, has lost its nimbus. Other examples of this kind are cited by M. Didron.

The influence of pagan ideas on Christian iconography are frequently observed. In our seventh figure, Jehovah,



FIG. 7. THE GOD OF COMBATS.

as the god of combats, is represented armed with the sword and bow, on a circular shield, which calls forcibly to our minds the *imagines clypeatae* of the classic ages, of which it is probably an imitation. The Deity has here the crossed nimbus. It is taken from an Italian miniature of the end of the twelfth century, in a manuscript in the Royal Library at Paris. Some of these singularities originated probably with the Gnostics and other sectarians of the earlier ages of Christianity.

Some monuments furnish peculiarities in the use of the nimbus which it is not easy to explain. Fig. 8, taken





FIG. 8. THE TRINITY COMBATING BEHEMOTH AND LEVIATHAN.

from an Italian manuscript of the thirteenth century, represents the three Divine persons combating Behemoth and Leviathan: two only have wings, and these have each a plain nimbus, while the third has the crossed nimbus peculiar to the Divine person. Perhaps the artist left his work unfinished, or was led into some accidental mistake, of which many instances are found. Our ninth figure probably represents one. It is taken from a statue of the thirteenth century, in the cathedral of Chartres, and represents St. John the Baptist carrying the Lamb of God. St. John is properly exhibited with a plain nimbus; but the Lamb is inscribed in a plain auriole, without the crossed nimbus, which he ought to have had. This, it is supposed, it was inconvenient to the sculptor to give it.



PAUL GVRAND del.

FIG. 9. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Sometimes the hand of God is represented alone, issuing from the clouds. This hand frequently, but not always, bears the same nimbus which at other times encircles the head. It is subject, however, to many variations, originating perhaps in the caprice of the artist. Our last cut, fig. 10, represents the Divine hand encircled in a crown, which it holds out to the infant Jesus. It is taken from a Latin mosaic of the ninth century, in the church of S. Maria Nova, at Rome.



FIG. 10.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

## ANCIENT TREASURES OF THE EXCHEQUER.

WHEN the Trial of the Pix took place, before a Committee of the Privy Council, at which Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst presided, on the 21st of June 1842, the ancient crypt, or private chapel of Edward the Confessor, in the cloister of Westminster Abbey, called the Pix Chamber (being one of the treasuries of the Receipt of the Exchequer), was opened, and the trial-pieces were brought out, in the usual manner, by one of the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Chief Clerk of the Comptroller of the Exchequer, for use by the assayers and jury of goldsmiths, then sworn to make trial of the public coin. On that occasion, a small wooden box, and a bag of green baize, were brought into court, and their contents inspected by some of the lords there present; and the curiosity of those articles induced the Comptroller of the Exchequer, Lord Monteagle, to detain them for more attentive examination. His lordship having shown them to Mr. Black, one of the Assistant-Keepers of the Public Records (who was present at the opening of the Pix Chamber, and throughout the trial), afterwards requested him to draw up an exact account of them; which he accordingly did at his leisure hours, assisted by those of his lordship's officers

who perform the duties of the department of weights and measures. That description of the articles being transmitted by Lord Monteagle to the Lords of the Treasury, their lordships resolved on depositing the seals in the British Museum, the articles relating to the coinage in the Royal Mint, and the weights in the Comptroller's office. The report itself is communicated to these pages by the author.

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REPORT OR DESCRIPTION OF THE MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, PART OF THE ANCIENT TREASURE OF THE EXCHEQUER, LATELY BROUGHT FROM THE PIX CHAMBER IN THE CLOISTER OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, CONTAINED IN A BAG AND A BOX; ADDRESSED UNTO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MONTEAGLE, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE RECEIPT OF THE EXCHEQUER.

These miscellaneous articles consist of

- I. Ancient Seals.
- II. Ancient Weights.
- III. Ancient Coining Instruments.
- IV. Assay-pieces of Gold and Silver, with ancient Memoranda thereto relating.

The first and third are now placed in the green baize bag; and the second and fourth in a small oaken box, the lid of which is split in three pieces, and it has no lock or other fastening.

#### I. ANCIENT SEALS, ALL OF BRASS.

No. I. "S. Henrici Dei gratia Regis Angl. et Franc. et Domini Hibern. pro episcopatu Dunelm. sede vacante." The *obverse*, bearing this inscription, has the figure of the king on horseback; and the *reverse* has the royal arms of France and England quarterly, with the same inscription, except "Sigill." for "S." at the beginning. Diameter 3 inches; inscriptions in small black letter; mark at the top, on the edge, a star of 6 points (\*). It is perfect, except that the four corner-pins, by which the parts were kept evenly together when impressed, are broken off; and it yields a fine impression.

This seal must have been made for Henry VII., because the only vacancies of the *See of Durham* which occurred in a Henry's reign, were, after John Sherwood's death, in 1492, for two years; and after William Sever's death, in 1505, for two years. The seal is round, being intended for the administration of the judicial and civil affairs of the *Palatinate*, and not oval, as ecclesiastical seals were.

2. *Obv.* " + Sigill. Edwardi Regis Angl. apvd Norwycvm." *Rev.* " + Pro lanis et coreis liberandis." The customer's seal for wools and hides, at *Norwich*. Both parts marked with a *star* at top, as well as at the beginning of the inscription. All the corner-pins are perfect. The obverse part is bright and clean; the other somewhat rusty; they having been separate, but now matched.

3. *Obv.* " + Sigill. Edwardi Regis Angl. apvd Wynton." *Rev.* " + Pro . lanis . et . coreis liberandis." A like seal, for *Winchester*. Both parts marked with a *star* at the top; one of the corner-pins is lost. Both parts are rusty.

Nos. 2 and 3 are perfect seals; but the following are imperfect, some being *obverses* only, others *reverses* only. They are all of the age of Edward I., and bear, in both parts, a shield with the three lions of England; the inscriptions are all in capital letters of that age; and they are all about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter.

4. " ✠ S. Domini : Edwardi : Regis : Anglie : civitatis : Eboraci." Obverse of the like seal for *York*. Without corner-pins: marked *E* on the back, toward the top.

5. " ✠ S. Domini . Edwardi . Regis . Angl . de Lenna +." Obverse of the like seal for *Lynn*. With three corner-pins: marked "LE" on the back; and thus " \ / " at the top on the edge.

6. " ✠ S : Domini : Edwardi : Reg : Anglie : de : Shoreham :." Obverse of the like seal for *Shoreham*; marked "SORH" on the back, and with three separate notches on the upper edge, increasing in depth toward the back. With four corner-pins.

7, 8. " + Pro . lanis . et . coreis . liberandis." Two reverses of like seals, for some ports unknown. The one has four corner-pins; the other holes only, without pins: both are marked with a *star* on the upper edge.

9. " ✠ S. Pro lanis : et coreis : liberandis *re* :." A like reverse; with four holes, but no pins; marked "X" on the upper edge.

10. " ✠ : Sigillvm : Antiqve : et : Nove : Cvstvme :." The reverse of a customer's seal, for some unknown port. The inscription is finely engraven, with extra strokes fringing the letters. It has four corner-pins, and is marked "R" on the back, toward the top."

## II. ANCIENT WEIGHTS.

No. 1. An ancient pound weight of brass, bell-shaped; less than the standard troy weight of the Exchequer, by 15 dwt. 9 grains; apparently a Moneyer's Pound.

It appears by Kelly's Cambist (1835, 4to. p. xxi.) that "the Moneyer's Pound," which was abolished or disused in 18 Hen. VIII. weighed 5400 grains, or less by 360 grains than the Troy weight which was substituted for it. As this weight is 369 grains less than the standard, and consequently differs only 9 grains from that statement, there cannot be a doubt that it is a genuine specimen of the *Moneyer's Pound*, and perhaps the only one now in existence.

2. A Nest of 5 Weights, being the  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound, 2 oz., 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz., apparently made of latoun or bell-metal; whereof the largest weighs 3 oz. 14 dwt. 8 gr. of the standard troy weight.

The pound of this weight must have been equal to 7136 grains; exceeding the present avoirdupois weight (Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74) by 136 grains.

3. An odd Nest-weight, 17 grains less than the half-ounce in No. 2; apparently made of latoun, or bell-metal.

4. An ancient Box, of elegant shape like an urn, turned in box-wood. Its side is inscribed with ink, in a hand-writing of the time of Henry III. or Edward I., thus,—"*Grana pro auro.*" It contains only one small circular Weight, of copper, marked with two dots, as if serving for *two grains*; but it weighs less, by almost a quarter of a grain, than the present standard.

5. A flat circular Weight, rudely made of lead, and obscurely marked in the centre. It is  $1\frac{5}{16}$  inch in diameter, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  thick, and weighs 2 oz. 16 dwt. 2 gr. of the present troy standard.

6. A thin flat Weight, of lead, about an inch square, with the corners cut off; weighing 9 dwt. 7 gr. of the present troy standard.

7. Small leaden Weights, of various shapes and sizes, mostly irregular; some of which are marked with notches. The ingot-shaped one, marked "V," weighs 2 dwt. 5 gr. of the troy standard. They are 17 in number, including one which was found among the assay-pieces of silver, No. 2.

## III. ANCIENT COINING INSTRUMENTS.

No. 1. The Lower Coining Iron, for a coin one inch in diameter. It consists of an hexagonal shaft,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and  $1\frac{5}{16}$  in diameter, of which the upper part (to the extent of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch) is bevilled off to the size of the coin, and the lower part (to the extent of  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch) is spread out to the diameter of  $1\frac{11}{16}$  inch, forming a broad border of about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, to rest on the edges of the socket in a block of wood, into which the remaining portion of the iron was fixed; which portion is a quadrangular spike, about an inch in diameter at the thickest part, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The whole length is  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

2. The Upper Coining Iron, for a coin of the same size as No. 1, being probably its fellow-instrument. It is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, of cylindrical shape, little more in diameter than the face of the coin; but it is irregularly spread out at the other extremity, by the force of the hammer, to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch across.

The type of the coin is utterly defaced in both these Irons; which are so rusty, that not the least trace of the coin is visible.

3. An Upper Coining Iron, shaped more like a *punch*,<sup>1</sup> being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, irregularly rounded, and tapering from  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch to  $\frac{2}{3}$  inch, which is the diameter of the face of the coin. It is irregularly spread by the hammer, to the size of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches at the top, and partly split; and it is much corroded with rust. It presents the *reverse* of a coin, apparently of one of the Edwards, with a single cross reaching beyond the ring; but of the legend only some few unintelligible traces of letters appear.

4. A Holder for the coining-punch (as it may be conjectured), being a piece of sheet lead, 7 inches long, and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, folded up at one end, to the length of 4 inches, and then rolled up into an irregularly cylindrical shape; now much bent and bruised; being just capable (if reduced to its proper shape) of protecting the coiner's left hand, as a sheath for the Iron No. 1.

<sup>1</sup> It gives a sufficient idea of the fitness of the Latin word *cuneus*, to represent a moneyer's die, in our ancient records, whence the English word *coin*.

IV. ASSAY PIECES OF GOLD AND SILVER, WITH ANCIENT  
MEMORANDA THERETO RELATING.

These valuable articles are the contents of small white paper packets, numbered "1—27" by a modern hand, and collected together in a white paper wrapper. They are accompanied with a decayed paper, about 100 years old, bearing the fragments of 2 seals of arms, and the following inscription:—

"The Things contey . . . . . in this box were formerly in the old Cordoval Bag. w<sup>ch</sup> being rotted, they were putt here in presence of the R' hon . . . . . Lords of the . . . . . Counsell 16 . . . ."

No. 1. Containing an old paper, 7 inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , to which is attached within, a flat piece of gold,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, fastened with red wax; thus inscribed by an ancient hand:

*Without*: "Crowne Goolde. Assaium Auri duplicis rose factum xx<sup>o</sup> die Maij a<sup>o</sup> regni R. Henrici viij xxij."

*Within*: "Thys peese of goold is of the Croune goold of the dowbull Roose wherof the assaye was made the xx day of Maij the xxij yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>."

No. 2. Containing two rough lumps or assay pieces of silver, weighing respectively 13 dwt. 5 gr. and 5 dwt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; without any memorandum. There was also one of the small leaden weights found with them, now put with the rest. See *Ancient Weights*, No. 7.

No. 3. A rough lump or assay piece of silver, weighing 10 dwt.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gr., without memorandum.

No. 4. } Wanting. See No. 28.  
No. 5. }

"No. 6. Small round box containing a weight, supposed to be a grain." Paper so inscribed: the article is transferred to the *Ancient Weights*, No. 4.

No. 7. Containing an old paper, 6 inches by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , to which a piece of gold,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, is attached with wax, and inscribed by the same hand as No. 1, thus:—

*Without*: "Assaium auri puri factum xx<sup>o</sup> die Maij anno regni R. Henrici viij xxij<sup>do</sup>. Fyne goold."

*Within*: "Thys peese of goold is of the fyne goold wherof the assaye was made the xx day of May the xxij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>."

No. 8. Containing an old paper,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 6, decayed

on one edge, to which is fastened, on red wax, a piece of gold  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch long; thus inscribed by an ancient hand:—

*Without*: “Assaium factum mense Octobr. a° xvij° R. H viij.”

*Within*: . . . “saium auri factum xxij<sup>do</sup> die Octobr. anno xvij° R. H. viij.”

No. 9. Containing two decayed pieces of vellum, in a state of tinder, both inscribed by the same hand; but the inscriptions are imperfect, and in fragments. One is thus read: “Thassaye . . . Sylver Anno xv . . . octav . . . videlicet xxvij di . . . Antiqui ponder.” The other is similar, but less perfect, and probably related to the gold: the month “Octobr.” appears there, also the year “quintodecimo Regis H.” With these fragments are found, one flat piece of gold,  $\frac{13}{16}$  inch long, weighing 3 dwt. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; and one small button of silver, weighing 1 dwt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. There is also an old paper, inscribed “Essayes of gold. H. 8.” but to what it relates doth not appear.

No. 10. Containing an old paper, not inscribed outside, but thus within: “The assaye of the old silver is better than the standard by a ob. weight.” (That is,  $\frac{1}{2}$  dwt.) It incloses a small button of silver, weighing 1 dwt. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

No. 11. Containing an old paper, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , inscribed by an ancient hand, *outside* thus: “Aurum Corone rosie;” and *within* thus: “Assaium Auri Corone duplicis rose factum iiij<sup>to</sup> die Junij A° xix R. H viij<sup>th</sup>.” It incloses a piece of gold shaped like a portion of a ring, weighing 3 dwt. less  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

No. 12. Containing an irregularly shaped piece of paper, six inches along the edge; inscribed *outside*, by an ancient hand, “The assay of tourney anno regis H. octavi sexto.” There is no writing within, but it contains a small button of silver, weighing 1 dwt. 3 gr.

No. 13. Containing an old paper, 8 inches by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , inscribed thus *within*, by an ancient hand: “Gold and silver takyn of p<sup>e</sup> monyes made in the Mynt w<sup>t</sup> yn the tou<sup>r</sup> of London assaid by fore my lord Chaunceler busshop of Salisbury and odir lordes of p<sup>e</sup> Kynges Cowncell the xij day of Febr. A° xvj° of ou<sup>r</sup> soverayn lord Kyng Herry the vj<sup>th</sup>.” (16 Hen. VI., 1438.) It incloses a flat piece of silver,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length, and weighing 1 dwt. 23 gr.; also a very small piece of gold, weighing 8 grains.



No. 14. Containing an old paper, 8 inches by 5, inscribed by an ancient hand, *outside* thus: "Sylver. Assaium argenti factum xx die Maij A° regni R. Henrici viij xxiij<sup>do</sup>." And thus *within*: "This peese of sylver is of the sylver wherof the Assaye was made the xx<sup>th</sup> day of Maij the xxiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup>." The silver is a flat piece, 1½ inch long, and fastened down with red wax.

No. 15. Containing an old decaying paper, 7½ inches by 5½, to which are fastened two small square buttons of silver, laid in red wax; with this inscription above (*within*),—"Argentum. Assaium factum xxiij die Octobr. A° xviiij° R. H viij<sup>vi</sup>." Indorsed thus (*outside*)—"Assaium factum mense Octobr. A° xviiij° R. H viij<sup>vi</sup>."

No. 16. Containing an old paper, 5½ inches by 4; inscribed, "Argentum purum sterling," *outside*; and thus *within*: "Assaium argenti factum iij<sup>mo</sup> die Junij A° xix R. H viii<sup>vi</sup>." It incloses an irregular piece of silver, 1½ inch long, weighing 4 dwt. 8 gr.

No. 17. Containing a small old paper, about 3 inches by 2, thus inscribed outside, by a hand of the time of Henry VIII., "xxij karettres." It contains some fine particles of pure gold, beaten very thin.

No. 18. A small old paper, 4½ inches by 3, inclosing a small button of silver, weighing 8½ gr.; thus inscribed within only, "this sylver is just starlyng," in a hand of the time of Henry VIII., or earlier.

No. 19. A small decayed parchment, 3½ inches by 2½, thus inscribed outside, by an ancient hand: "The assay of sylver Anno viij R. H viij<sup>vi</sup> viz. ix<sup>mo</sup> die Junij." Two small buttons of silver are contained in it, weighing together 2 dwt. 6 gr.

No. 20. Three small pieces of gold, hammered very thin and doubled up irregularly, weighing together 9½ gr.; also a piece of red wax with which they were attached to the original parchment cover, some of which yet sticks to one side. A copy of the ancient inscription, written about 100 years ago, is preserved within an old paper, 6 inches by 3, thus: "Assaium Auri factum mense Maio A°. 29°. H. 8."

No. 21. A corner of a sheet of paper, being 3½ inches by 2½, inscribed thus outside: "xxij° die Novembris anno regis

H. octavi sexto. Standard." It contains a small button of silver, weighing 1 dwt. 3 gr.

No. 22. An old piece of rough paper, uninscribed, except with the number, containing—(1) a flat piece of *silver*, nearly an inch square, weighing 5 dwt. 5½ gr.; also (2) the remains of an ancient parchment wrapper, in extreme decay, of which the inscription is: "Assaium auri factum xvj<sup>o</sup> die Junij An . . . xxxij<sup>do</sup> Regis Henric . . . tavi." But to which piece of *gold* this inscription related, it is impossible to say.

No. 23. A flat piece of gold  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, weighing 3 dwt. 17 gr., and a small button of silver, weighing 1 dwt. 3 gr.; contained in a small old paper, 5½ inches by 2, which has been substituted for the original wrapper, and bears a copy of the original inscription, written by the same hand as No. 20, thus: "Assaium Auri & Argenti anno 32<sup>o</sup> H. 8." There is also an outer wrapper of old paper, 4½ inches square, inscribed with the number only.

No. 24. A corner of a sheet of old paper, 5 inches by 2½, inscribed thus at the broad end, by an ancient hand: "xxvj<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis anno regis H. octavi secundo." It contains two small buttons of silver, weighing together 2 dwt. 6 gr.

No. 25. An old paper, 5½ inches by 3, inscribed *outside* thus: "Aurum purum;" and *within* thus, "Assaium de auro puro factum iij<sup>o</sup> die Junij A<sup>o</sup> xix. R. H. viij<sup>a</sup>." It contains a piece of gold, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square, weighing 2 dwt. 15 gr.

No. 26. A small round box, turned in box-wood, the diameter of which, across the lid, is 1½ inch, and within is 1½ inch, and the height is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The lid is inscribed, both without and within, by a hand so ancient as the time of Henry III. or Edward I., in these words:—

*Outside*: "ij asaia de Monet. per R nunc fabricata."

*Within*: "ij. assaia facta de pixid. Magistri Runcini. de Camb. London." Repeating the word "London."

The contents of this neat little receptacle, which is in the most perfect state of preservation, are, *five thin plates of gold*, evidently consisting of the assay-pieces beaten out, each of which is stamped with the letters A and V. They are all circular, except one; the largest is 1½ inch in diameter, and the smallest  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch. The

irregularly shaped piece is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Their aggregate weight is 7 dwt. 8 gr. It contains also a modern paper ticket, marked "No. 26 or No. 1."

There is found also, the *lid only* of a corresponding box, the inscriptions on which are :—

*Outside* : "ij assaia de Standardo."

*Within* : ".ij. assaia de Standardo." Repeating the word "Standard."

It evidently is of the same age as the other box ; but its other half, and its contents, are missing.

No. 27. An old (but not ancient) piece of paper, 8 inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , uninscribed except with the number ; containing, besides two minute fragments of decayed parchment, with particles of ancient writing, the following unhistoried trial-pieces of both metals :—

*Gold*, 3 pieces :—(1) a small ingot, partly beaten flat,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, weighing 12 dwt. 11 gr. ; (2) a thin piece,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, weighing 2 dwt. 19 gr. ; (3) a thick piece, shaped like the end of a tongue, weighing 2 dwt. 16 gr.

*Silver*, 3 flat pieces, whereof one is thick, and two are thin, weighing together 13 dwt.

*Silver*, 7 small buttons, weighing together 7 dwt. 9 gr.

No. 28. Six irregularly shaped rough lumps of silver, of different sizes, which were found loose, and are now put together. The smallest weighs only 6 grains, but the largest 12 dwt. 19 gr. ; the four others weigh 6 dwt. 12 gr. and the total weight is therefore 19 dwt. 13 gr.

[No. 29.] The extremity of a bar or ingot of silver,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in diameter ; the upper surface of which is rounded and impressed imperfectly with the dies of a coin of Henry III.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in diameter. The letters visible are, on the *obverse*, . . . ENRI . . . REX ; and on the *reverse*, . . PHE . . only. The extreme length is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the weight 7 oz. 10 dwt. 15 gr.

From one end have been anciently cut portions for trial of the pix ; and it is probably the remainder of the oldest standard-piece in existence.

\*.\* No. 28 and 29 have been added to this series of numbers by the compiler of this Description or Report, having been found loose. Perhaps the former supplies what appears to be wanting at No. 4 and 5.

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.

August 8, 1842.

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

## Proceedings of the Central Committee.

APRIL 23.

A folio manuscript of examples of various legal documents, written apparently in the time of Queen Anne, was presented by Mr. W. D. Bruce, of Ripon.

Mr. Smith exhibited a quantity of silver coins of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First, being a portion of sixty pounds weight discovered near Bilston, in Suffolk, which have been successfully claimed by Trinity College, Cambridge. The coins exhibited possess no particular interest, and no novelty of type, but it is to be hoped that those in the possession of Trinity College will be carefully examined.

The Rev. S. Isaacson exhibited two small enamelled shield-shaped badges, apparently of the fourteenth century, on one of which is a peacock with tail displayed, on the other, azure, a lion rampant, or, and an ornament which appears to have formed the termination of a belt, and which from the peculiar design of animals intertwining appeared evidently to be Anglo-Saxon work. These objects were discovered at Dymchurch.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sketch of a Roman fibula of bronze, found on the site of Burlow Castle, near Alfriston, in Sussex. It was communicated by Mr. Charles Ade. Burlow Castle is a small fort situated upon a immense mound, which has the appearance of being a tumulus.

Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, Suffolk, exhibited, through Mr. Smith, several Roman antiquities found in that neighbourhood, consisting of an ornamented bronze handle of a chest, with the rivets by which it had been fixed in the wood; a bronze bracelet representing a snake with two heads; two cochlea or spoons in plated bronze; two hair-pins, one in bone, the other in bronze, accompanied with a letter, in which Mr. Warren states:

"They were found at Pakenham, about half a mile from Ixworth, in digging for gravel, in February 1844, and which I communicated to you at the time; there were only two coins found at that time, which could not be made out, but one was found since, in the same spot, of Constans, but not in a good state of preservation. The bracelet, if I may so call it, was also found in Pakenham, about a quarter of a mile nearer to Ixworth, in February 1845. At the same time was found four or five urns, tolerably perfect, of the common sort of ware, and some fragments of the red or Samian ware, and a few very thick pieces of a light stone colour; likewise a large brass coin of Nerva in a middling state of preservation as regards the obverse, but the reverse as smooth and plain as

if it never had an impression on it. The urns did not contain anything but earth, as the workmen told me. The bracelet is like one figured in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, Plate XI."

Mr. Warren also states his intention of sending to the Committee a map of the neighbourhood, with indications of the places where he had known antiquities to be found.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, who was present, exhibited a piece of chain mail of a remarkable character, and in fine preservation, which drew some observations from Sir William Betham and Mr. Planché.

Mr. William Chaffers, jun., presented to the Committee a coloured drawing, executed by himself, of the paintings on the wall of Croydon church, on which reports had already been made to the Committee by Messrs. Waller and Price on the 9th of April. In a paper accompanying this drawing, Mr. Chaffers gave an abstract of the legend of St. Christopher, and compared it with the details of the painting. In conclusion, Mr. Chaffers observed :

"Paintings of this saint are not uncommon in churches ; on the north wall of that at Hengrave are the remains of a similar picture in distemper, and there is another in the window of West Wickham church. Sir Thomas Browne, noticing the legendary story of St. Christopher, says that, before his martyrdom, he requested of God that, wherever his body was, the place should be free from pestilence and infection, and therefore his picture was usually placed in public ways, and at the entrance of towns and churches, according to the received distich,

" ' Christophorum videas postea tutus eris.' "

"The specimens of mural painting of this period are mostly executed in distemper, i. e. water colours being mixed with size, were laid on the wall when dry ; these are often confounded with fresco, which was much more durable, the colours being applied while the mortar was wet ; the difference may be easily detected. The art of painting in fresco had been lost, and was not revived generally until the sixteenth century.

"The spoliation of such interesting objects of antiquity and interest is unfortunately of every day occurrence, as in the case of the paintings in East Wickham church, which, in spite of the remonstrances of the Committee of the British Archæological Association, were entirely destroyed. It appears to me, that every churchwarden who can manage to clothe the walls with a coat of whitewash, considers himself worthy of being handed down to posterity in some such memorial as the following :—" *Beautified* by Samuel Smear and Daniel Daub, Churchwardens." Instances of these memorials are more numerous on Croydon church than on any other I remember to have seen, and as this painting will be, and is perhaps by this time *beautified*, another corner will be found to commemorate this

last act of Vandalism. It may be said that the principal figure is too much obliterated to be an ornament if preserved, and they have no funds that could be applied to the purpose of restoring it, yet, at least, the compartment on the right, which is comparatively perfect, containing the supposed portraits of the king and queen, might at a very trifling expense be varnished, which would preserve the colours, and being by the side of the organ gallery, it could not surely be considered offensive to the eye."

Mr. Chaffers further stated that the present church of Croydon is supposed to have been built in the time of Archbishop Courtney (circa 1360), whose arms may be seen on each side of the north door, and he thinks that the paintings may be ascribed to that period. It ought to be observed that the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, the vicar, has done all in his power to preserve them.

Mr. Smith read a note from Mr. Artis, of Castor, Northamptonshire, relating to a fresh discovery of Roman statuary in the same place where those, of which an account was given to the Canterbury meeting, were found. The note was accompanied with a rough pencil sketch of the articles in question. Mr. Artis is at present occupied in further researches, the result of which, with an account of the former discovery, will probably form the subject of a paper in our next number.

Captain Shortt, of Heavitree, Exeter, communicated some particulars of the discovery of several hundred denarii, plated and of billon, at Little Gornhay Farm, near Tiverton, most of which were unfortunately dispersed before he received information of the discovery. They were found in an orchard, in rather low ground, not above two feet below the surface, and had been deposited in a jar, which was broken to pieces. Mr. W. Chapple, the tenant of the farm, succeeded in preserving specimens, which are of Commodus, Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Elagabalus, Julia Soemias, and Alexander Severus; among them are several quinarii. Captain Shortt also stated that he is now occupied in watching excavations in various parts of Exeter, and that several interesting discoveries had been made. On the site of a Roman bath in Queen-street, coins of Claudius, Nero, Gallienus, Salonina, Constantine, and Decentius, have been found, together with a large earthen vase, fragments of the red ware termed Samian, with figures of gladiators fighting; a large patera, with potter's impress, VERECVNDI; tiles impressed with concentric semicircles, and, adjoining the bath, an immense quantity of bones of oxen and sheep, and the entire skeleton of an ox. A sketch of a small bronze casket which has also been found, accompanied Captain Shortt's communication.

A letter was read from Mr. Bradfield, of Winchester, who informed the Committee that,—

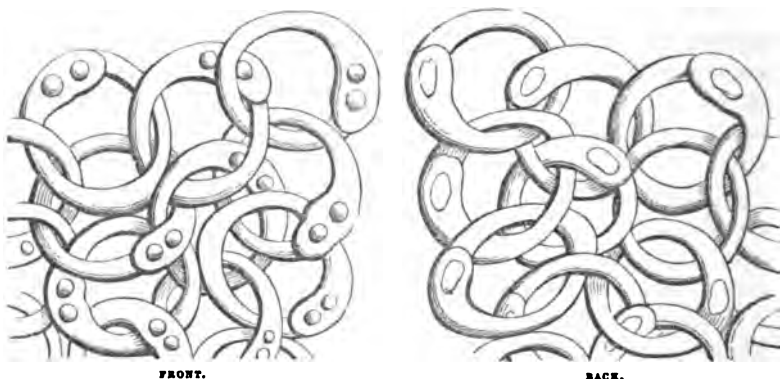
"In sinking a dead well in the garden at 'the abbey,' the head of a grave formed of chalk was struck on about three feet below the surface. A rude attempt had been made to face and joint the pieces of chalk, which were three to four inches thick, but no mortar had been used. The body, lying looking to the east, about four feet in length, was uncovered and exposed; the bones tolerably perfect, without the slightest appearance of having been deposited in any coffin. The arms were of unusual length, the upper part being eighteen inches, and the lower fourteen inches, so that in all probability the person buried was very tall. The depth of the grave was twelve inches, and the width twenty-one inches at the inside. The bottom consisted of small lumps of chalk. The site is on the eastern part of the city, and within the enclosure of the abbey of St. Mary, founded for Benedictine nuns by the queen of the great Alfred, and appears, from many particulars mentioned by Milner in his history, for which he gives his authorities, to have been held in high estimation, and to have become the resort of many West Saxon ladies of royal and noble parentage. It was suppressed at the dissolution of religious houses, but considerable remains of the buildings are said by Camden to have existed at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which testified their extent and magnificence. There is no doubt that it was the most ancient and important religious establishment, after the priory of St. Swithin and the abbey of St. Grimbald or Hyde. An extensive modern house was afterwards erected, and it is somewhat remarkable that, in the course of the last century, this was also converted into a nunnery. It is now again a private residence, retaining the name of 'the abbey,' and, although deprived of nearly half its enclosure, possesses ample pleasure-ground to render it a desirable dwelling for a family of importance. There is, too, a clear and rapid trout-stream running through it."

## APRIL 30.

Sir Samuel R. Meyrick communicated the following remarks on the chain mail exhibited by him at the former meeting :

"In forming any kind of theory, it is always advisable to get as many facts as can be procured for its foundation; and if, indeed, we have ourselves no thought of applying them to a system, we render a service *pro tanto* to those who may hereafter be so inclined. I have therefore sent for the inspection of the Committee, together with a drawing of a small portion, a piece of chain mail, which the circumstances I am about to detail lead me to believe formed part of the armour of an English knight, and the size of the rings in which induce me to assign it to the reign of Edward II, if not that of his predecessor. A very respectable farmer, who is one of my tenants, on looking at the sculptured fragments of the De Mauley effigy in the chapel at Goodrich Court, exclaimed, 'I remem-

ber, when quite a boy, a rope-maker, a very old man, had a piece of what he called old armour, which he said had come from a church in Gloucestershire, and which he had cut in two, so that each bit was somewhat larger than his hand, and which, after placing on a rope, he used to clasp with his strong gloves and rub violently up and down, on purpose to smooth down the little rough projections caused by the making.' I enquired if he thought it at all likely that the pieces still existed? He was afraid not, for this was above thirty years ago; but promised when he next went to Ruardeen to make every enquiry. By using great diligence, he discovered and procured them from the son, one being broken



in many places, the other perfect, but greatly worn, from the use to which it had been applied. Mr. Roach Smith was so good as to show me several collections of brass rings quite as large, if not rather bigger, than the steel ones in this specimen of chain mail; they were all in lengths made of four welded together at the edges, and were found with some Roman remains discovered in London. Precisely of similar construction, though of about half the size, were some others, dug up with Roman objects of interest, though I cannot recollect where, in the possession of Lord Prudhoe, and shown to me by Mr. Twopenny, in order to obtain my opinion. These last I conjectured to have formed part of the armour of one of the *cataphracti equites*, and a comparison of those belonging to Mr. Roach Smith with plate 32 of 'Hope's Costume of the Ancients,' induces a belief that they were portions of a *lorica catena* of one of the mercenaries in the service of the Romans in this country."

The Rev. S. Isaacson exhibited the original deed of confirmation (now in his possession) by Walter Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, of the orders given in 1301, by John de Pontiserra (*alias* Sawbridge), then Bishop of Winchester, for the government of the chapel of St. Elizabeth at Wolvesey, near Winchester, founded by him. This deed is dated at



Lambhuth (Lambeth), on the XII Kal. Dec. 1320, and the archiepiscopal seal is in beautiful preservation.

Mr. Vint, F.S.A., of St. Mary's Lodge, Colchester, exhibited, through Mr. Smith, a drawing by Mr. A. J. Sprague, of an elegantly decorated Norman arch, discovered in the wall of the old Moot Hall in Colchester, now destroyed. Mr. Sprague has since communicated the following particulars:—

“ This window appears to have lighted what was the principal hall of the building. It looked towards the street. The sill was placed about nine feet above the level of the street, and three feet above the pavement of the hall, the floor of which was elevated about six feet from the



ARCH AT COLCHESTER.

ground. It had been bricked up and plastered over, as was also a corresponding aperture, the stonework of which had been entirely removed. The two windows appeared to be about equidistant from the central doorway, the head of which was elliptical, with ornaments of a similar character. I believe the period of its erection to have been the earlier part of the twelfth century.”

Mr. J. O. Halliwell communicated the following curious inventory of goods in the house at “Fyndyrne,” taken from a manuscript of the fifteenth century, now in the public library of the University of Cambridge.

INVENTATORIUM.

Memorandum, that theys be the percellys off clothys at Fyndyrne.

Item, iiii feddur beddes & iiii pylloys and ix bollsters.

It. xi blankkettes, xiii coveredledes, & iiii coverynges.

It. ii burd coveryngys, iii bankkers, xiii cusschyns.

It. vi matteras.

NAPRE.

It. xv peyre off flaxon schetes, off them ii peyre off brode schetes, iii shetes off elne brode clothe.

- It. x peyre of canvas shetes, vii pyloberys.  
 It. iiii dyaper borde clothys, iii dyaper towelles, vi dyaper napkyns.  
 It. vii flaxon borde clothes, vi canvas borde clothys.  
 It. iii flaxone towelles, iiii canvas towelles.  
 It. ix flaxon napkyns, vii canvas napkyns.

## VESSELLE.

- It. vi brasse pottes and a posnet, v brasse pannys and iii kettyllys, ii skelettes.  
 It. viii new chergers, vi new dyschys & viii new sacers.  
 It. xii cherschers off the myddylle sworte and iiii off the oldyst sworte.  
 It. xii dysshys of the myddylle sworte and ii of the eldyst sworte.  
 It. xij sacers of the mydyll sworte and ij of eldyst sworte.  
 It. v puter basynes, ii yarres and ii rond puter basyna, vi cownterfettes.  
 I. iii maslen basyns a yore and a colawnder.  
 It. viii chawndelers, ii chaffyng dysches, a mortar and a pestelle.  
 It. iii bottellys.



Mr. J. G. Waller exhibited a drawing of a Norman font, in St. Peter's church, Ipswich, the bowl sculptured with rude representations of lions; it stands on a pedestal of later date, ornamented with four figures, now defaced; this portion is of the fifteenth century. The bowl is very large, being 2 ft. 10 in. diameter, depth 18 in. and the sides measure 3 ft. 6 in length.

Mr. Waller also exhibited a drawing of a sculpture, representing a monkey chained to a rock, having on a monk's hood and holding in his hand a bottle, with a comic expression of joviality; it is ranged with several other figures of different character on the battlements of Bramford church, near Ipswich. It appears to belong to the close of the fifteenth century.

Fragments of sculpture of different dates are of no unusual occurrence in old churches and other buildings; and it is desirable, as well for the history of art as for the illustration of medieval legends and customs, that careful drawings should be made, both of these and of ancient carved wood-work, which is in general of a still more perishable nature.



MAY 14.

The Rev. F. Wrench presented a lithograph of the interior of Hythe church, Kent.

Mr. Smith stated that at the suggestion of a friend he had applied to Dr. Buckland for some account of a pillar supporting a cross still remaining in the churchyard of Nevern, Haverfordwest. Dr. Buckland in reply sent the drawing from which our woodcut has been made, with a letter from the Rev. J. Jones of Nevern, from whom he had procured the drawing, from which it appears that the pillar is of one entire stone, but the cross which surmounts it is loose and had formerly been fixed by an iron spike. It is 12 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. broad, and 1 ft. 7 in. thick, and according to the information of the parish-clerk it is buried six feet in the earth. It appears that there is a pillar at Carew Castle closely resembling the one at Neverne. Mr. Smith read other letters relating to the same subject, from which the Committee learns that many of these crosses are to be found in different parts of Wales and Cornwall, and it is earnestly recommended that rubbings or accurate drawings should be made of as many as possible. The antiquary will thus be enabled to compare them with one another, and to form his judgment with more certainty on their character and age. It was also stated by some of the correspondents that there are several interesting cromlechs near Neverne, and that in the neighbouring hill are seen the ruins of the rude stone habitations of the ancient inhabitants of this district.



The Rev. Stephen Isaacson exhibited the impression of a seal of Joanna de Stuteville appended to a document dated in 1227. It represents a woman riding sideways, holding the bridle in her right hand, and in her left an escutcheon bearing the arms of Stuteville. It is of some interest, as proving the incorrectness of the long-received opinion that Ann, the wife of King Richard the Second, first introduced the fashion for ladies to ride sideways on horses.



Mr. Rolfe exhibited two hundred Roman coins and a large quantity of broken fibulæ, rings, buckles, and bracelets in bronze, which have been picked up on Westgate shore, near Margate, during the present year. The coins range from Tetricus to Gratian, and, with the exception of a middle brass of Maximian and one of Magnentius, are all of small brass, a large portion being of the class termed *minimi*. The only specimens approaching to a degree of rarity are the two following. Allectus, with the type of Felicity standing holding in her right hand a long caduceus, and in her left a cornucopia. Legend, TEMPORVM FELICITI. In the field S.P. In the exergue CL. It differs only in a slight degree from those described in Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain." Helena, reverse SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE (sic); in the exergue P.LON. See the above work, 2nd edit. p. 166. There was also a plated denarius of Maximin, rev. ANNONA AVG. One of the rings is set with glass, and one of the fibulæ is enamelled in blue and red.

Mr. J. G. Waller exhibited drawings of two pieces of early sculpture in the western wall of the south aisle of St. Nicholas' church, Ipswich. They are evidently taken from an earlier structure, possibly



from the church of St. Michael, which is supposed to have occupied this site. One represents St. Michael encountering the dragon, with the remains of a curious inscription in the vernacular tongue. Some letters are quite defaced, what remains may be read thus: Her Sanctus Michael feht wið ðane draca, i. e. Here Saint Michael fights against the dragon. The letters which remain by the side of the angel seem to be fragments of the word "angel" used for pointing out the figure. The figure of St. Michael is habited

in a long robe terminating in a kind of flounce; the body is defended by a short coat of mail; in the right hand is a sword, and in the left the kite-shaped shield.

The other specimen seems to have formed part of a doorway, from its semicircular form; it represents a boar, rudely executed; around it are remains of an inscription, now too defaced to form any certain conjecture as to its meaning, but it has been read, *In dedicatione ecclesie omnium*

*sanctorum.* The style of the execution and the character of the letters, which resemble closely those of the Bayeux tapestry, seem to show that the sculptures belong to the close of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sword, daggers, and knives, recently brought up in the course of dredging in the river at Blackfriars bridge. They are in good preservation, and of the sixteenth century. Mr. Smith also exhibited a large quantity of knives, spoons, and other domestic implements, found in excavating for the new road from Farringdon Street to Islington. They are of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The knives were of a great variety of forms, and bear the makers' initial or mark in brass inlaid in the blades.

Mr. Fairholt stated to the Committee that he had recently visited Silchester for the purpose of making drawings for the "Archæological Album," (in the last number of which an account of that place, the supposed site of the Calleva of the Itinerary, is published, with views of the walls and amphitheatre of the Roman city), and he exhibited sketches of Roman remains discovered within the area of the ancient walls, and now in the possession of Mr. Barton, the tenant of the farm, and of the resident clergyman. These consisted of several elegant fibulæ, styli, bronze ornaments, a sword in bronze, a bronze steel-yard weight representing a bust, &c. The accompanying cuts represent the steel-yard weight and two of the fibulæ, figs. 1 and 2 being of the full size, and fig. 3 half the size, of the originals. The fibula, fig. 2, contains traces of enamel in the upper ornaments; the centre of the fibula, fig. 3, is beautifully enamelled in red and blue compartments alternately. Mr. Smith remarked that he had accompanied Mr. Fairholt on this occasion, and had



FIG. 1.



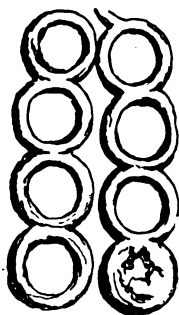
FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



examined an extensive collection of Roman coins discovered at various times at Silchester, and now in the possession of Mr. Barton. These



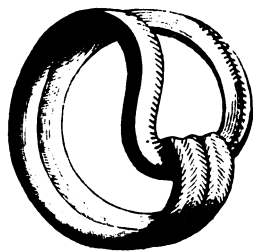
coins amount to several hundreds. They commence with Antonia and terminate with Honorius. Those of the time of Severus are particularly numerous, as are also the small brass of the family of Constantine.

Mr. Smith exhibited a portion of armour which had been already alluded to by Sir Samuel Meyrick. A mass of it was discovered a few years since in Eastcheap among unquestionable Roman remains. Sir S. Meyrick's opinion that it formed part of a Roman *lorica* is supported by this authenticated fact.

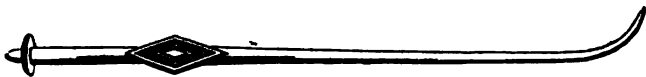
MAY 28.

The Rev. J. M. Traherne communicated the following extract from a letter from Mr. W. Brooke of Lincoln.

"Some curious fragments were dug up here last week on the line of the city walls (Roman), rudely sculptured. I have not heard any intelligent account of them from a competent observer, and wish that some one familiar with Roman remains would pass this way and look at them. The most distinct fragment is a *head* about the size of life, enveloped in, what might perhaps be considered, *rays*. Sculptured stone has frequently been taken out of the buried faces of our Roman walls, and apparently of Roman work; fragments of altars, columns, &c. ruined fragments, probably built into the walls by Saxons and Normans when repairing the walls. There is also a singular anomaly in the Roman antiquities of this place, which has long puzzled the few who care about such matters here, viz. a Roman aqueduct of earthen pipes, grouted in rough cement, such as are not uncommon in Roman stations, leading from the city to a spring a mile off; the peculiarity is that the spring head is in a hollow—a gentle one, but still palpable; and the water must have been forced up hill towards the city: this is scarcely consistent with our ideas of Roman hydraulics. The aqueduct is laid down in Gough's "Camden," and fragments are preserved in our Mechanics' Institution. Any intelligent antiquary passing this way, and who could throw light on the difficulty, would be very acceptable; and I would always have pleasure in escorting him to such curiosities as we have."



Mr. Smith exhibited a species of torques about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and an instrument upwards of 18 inches in length, both in bell-metal, discovered a few years since in a barrow near Brighton. The owner, Mr. F. Dixon of Worthing, had not been able to obtain any further particulars concerning the nature of the deposit. Mr. Dixon also sent for the inspection of the Committee, drawings by Mrs. Dixon



of a Roman urn, found with several others in 1820 at Findon in Sussex; and of urns, fibulæ, rings, &c. discovered a few years subsequently with Roman and Gaulish coins on the South Downs, near Lancing.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited some Saxon coins lately found in the Isle of Thanet, the most remarkable of which was an unpublished variety of the penny of Æthelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, bearing on the obverse the legend (in three lines): AEDILHEARD . ARCEP., and on the reverse (also in three lines), M . ✠ . OFFA . REX.

Mr. Alfred Scuse of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, exhibited the fragments of two urns, containing burnt bones and charcoal, discovered at a place called Burleigh, near Minchinhampton, by quarry excavators. One of the urns has six perforations at the bottom. Mr. Scuse promises further information relating to discoveries in his neighbourhood.



Mr. T. F. Dukes of Shrewsbury presented to the Committee a *fac-simile* of a charter of the Saxon king Baldred, granting in 681 to the Abbey of Glastonbury land at Pennard in Somersetshire. The original was found in the archives of the Marquis of Bath. Mr. Dukes, in a letter accompanying this *fac-simile*, made the following observations upon a local custom prevalent in Shropshire.

“ Amongst the ancient customs of this county, an Easter demonstration of clipping the church was observed in many of the parishes, and until lately was annually kept up at Kinnersley and Wellington, as well as one or two of the adjoining parishes, and, indeed, it is still observed at Wellington. I do not satisfactorily comprehend the precise object of this ceremony, but the following detail may afford you some idea of it. At the feast of Easter the parishioners, accompanied by their children and the younger branches of families, congregated in the churchyard on Easter Monday to perform the clipping ceremonial. The young people arrange themselves around the entire of the sacred edifice, and being joined hand in hand by their parents and relatives, and thus increasing gradually in number till the infantine chain was sufficiently lengthened to embrace the church; and as soon as the hand of the last assembled child was united to that of the first, the clipping was then perfected by a general combined embrace of the edifice, upon which the children and the assembled populace raised joyful shouts of praise and acclamation; the party afterwards, preceded by the minister, formed into procession and entered the church to attend divine service, at the conclusion of

which the children were sometimes regaled with cakes and other refreshments. This custom is now nearly obsolete, and at Wellington, though still followed there, it has greatly degenerated in its pious, sedate, and recreative temper; for it appears that one of the experienced boys of the town parades the streets on Easter Monday, blowing a horn, which speedily collects an assemblage of the children, who forthwith gather together in the churchyard, and as soon as a sufficient number have appeared, they join hands and clip the church; after which they raise a universal shout, and then disperse. Lord Forester's family have long held large possessions in this parish, in which one of their ancient mansions is still existing. John *Forster*, one of this family, resided in the town of Wellington tempore Henry VIII, and who, from an infirmity in his head, had a grant from that king to allow him 'the privilege of wearing his bonnett at all times and in all places.' This grant is now existing at Welling, the seat of the present Lord Forester. The following is a copy of this singular document:—

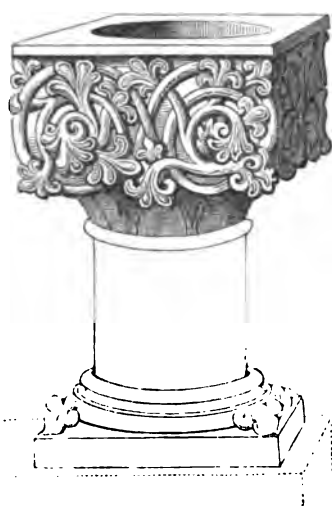
“ ‘ Henry Rex.—Henry by the grace of God, King of England and of France and Lord of Ireland. To all our officers, ministers, and subjects, greeting. Forasmuch as our trusty and well-beloved John Forster, of Wellington, in the county of Salop, gentleman, for certain diseases and infirmities in his head, cannot conveniently without his great danger be cured of the same, whereupon, in consideration thereof, we have by these presents licensed him from henceforth to use and wear his bonnett on his said head, at all times and in all places at his liberty; wherefore we charge and command you, and every of you, to permit and suffer him so to do without any challenge or interruption to the contrary. Given under our signett at our palace of Greenwich, the 21st day of November, the 11th year of our reign.’ ”

Mr. Smith stated, that a committee had been organized through the exertions of Mr. W. P. Griffiths, to prevent the spoliation of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell; that meetings had been held, a design prepared for the proper restoration of the decayed portion of the building, and that Mr. Griffiths was acting as honorary secretary to the committee, and would receive gratefully any subscriptions, however small, from those who feel an interest in preserving this remnant of former times from being *compoed*, if not altogether destroyed. Great exertions are making to carry the objects of this committee into effect. The subscriptions will be devoted to the reparation of the decorative portions of the gate, such as tapping or testing each stone in the north and south fronts, carefully rubbing those that are sound, and replacing those which are too much decomposed with new stone, not squared, but inserted so as to conform with the present appearance of the building.

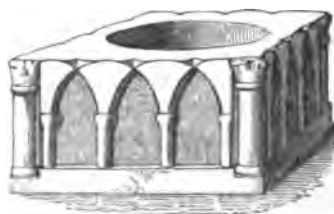
Mr. J. A. Repton communicated the following observations on two



early fonts in churches in Essex. "The antiquarian church visitor, who is animated by a somewhat higher feeling than the mere love of architec-



tural antiquities, must frequently be pained by the discovery that a venerable font, as ancient as the building itself, has been removed from its holy place in the church to make way for some modern monstrosity of bad taste. It is therefore a satisfaction to be able to submit to the Archæological Association a sketch of the beautiful Norman font in Springfield church. Having been repaired, by the good taste of the rector it is now restored to its proper place near the west entrance. In the adjoining parish of Broomfield, there is also a very curious specimen of a Norman font, which, it is to be hoped, may in time be restored to its original situation in the church, since it has been rescued from the desecration of a stable-yard, and is now placed in the belfry. This font is not much decorated, but



its massive form and the character of the columns leave no doubt as to its Norman date, although the pointed arches would lead many to consider it of a later period. There are peculiar indentures at the top of each arch, however, which induce me to imagine, that the original design (for some reason not fully carried out) was to make the round-headed intersecting arch, so prevalent in the eleventh century, and if it be so, it is a curious specimen, confirming the theory that the sharp-pointed arch was at first suggested by the form of these interlacing."

Mr. Planché read some extracts from a letter from Mr. M. A. Lower, of Lewes, Sussex, author of the "Curiosities of Heraldry," &c., on the subject of a seal of the hundred of Brightford, engraved in the first number of the Journal of the Association. Mr. Lower considered the seal to be as late as the fifteenth century, and referred to Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 76, to show that John de Michelgrover, who died in 1458, left a daughter and heiress, who married John Shelley, Esq. by which marriage the Shelleys became seized of the estate at Clapham, in the hundred of Brightford, and that the crest of Shelley is a griffin's head erased (argent), beaked, and gorged, with a ducal coronet (or), which exactly agrees with the bearing in the base of the escutcheon. Mr. Planché recalled to the recollection of the Committee, that he had mentioned the circumstance of the griffin's head being the crest of the Shelleys, but that its appearing here as a charge rendered it a matter of curiosity at the College of Arms, as the question would arise, whether it was a crest improperly used in a charge in the fifteenth century, or really a charge of the thirteenth century afterwards adopted as a crest by the Shelley family, a practice of which there are so many examples, and that this point could only be decided by an inquiry into the origin of the Shelley crest, and the date of its first grant or assumption.

Mr. Corner stated to the Committee, that a very few years ago the font, in which it is supposed Shakespeare was baptized, was lying neglected in a mason's yard at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Mr. Wright read the following communication from Mr. W. H. Gomonde, of Cheltenham.

"On Saturday December 7, 1844, Captain Bell and myself commenced opening a long barrow, the situation of which was somewhat singular, lying rather low, though elevated above a narrow valley, near a road which may have been an ancient track-way. The barrow lies east and west, about ten feet high and about thirty feet long. Mr. Pinching, the tenant of William Lawrence, Esq., had already caused a section to be made in the highest part, about six feet wide, to below the natural soil, and discovered nothing but a piece of brass with zigzag lines, supposed to have been a buckle, but which we have not been able to see. We made our section farther east; on the top we found rubble and earth mixed together, this extended to about six feet, with here and there a small piece of coarse pottery: under the rubble we arrived at a stratum of sandy earth and clay containing small fragments of burnt wood; this earth, &c. formed a ridge running quite through the length of the barrow; we found here bones, teeth, &c. of oxen. We penetrated to a considerable depth below the foundation, but found nothing more. We then made another excavation four feet deep on the west end, but were still

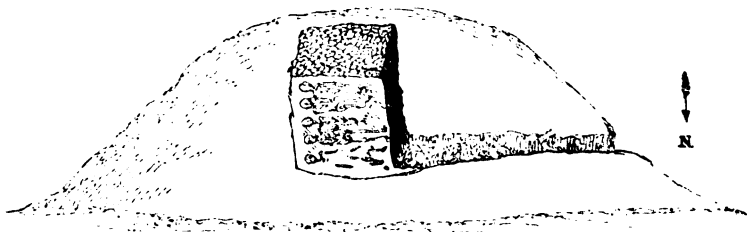
unsuccessful. I think the primary deposit has not yet been discovered; we have an idea of cutting through the whole length of the barrow.

"On Monday, January 20, 1845, Captain Bell and myself opened a barrow of a round form, above Shurdington, three miles from Cheltenham, in the 'Barrow-field;' the plough had so often passed over it that we did not expect to find the urn; we, however, made a section four yards square, and discovered only fragments of pottery and a few bones of oxen or sheep. This barrow lies not far from a long barrow opened formerly by Lysons, in which he found under a kistvaen a skeleton in a stone coffin.

"On April 26, 28, 29, 30, having heard of ruins near Cubberly, four miles from Cheltenham, called the Castle, Captain Bell and myself caused an excavation to be made where an arch was said to have existed; this we soon discovered, and found that it was the commencement of a long vaulted passage entirely choked up with rubbish; this we caused to be removed, when we arrived at a rude doorway formed of two upright stones, with another at the bottom grooved to hold a door; in the side stones were square holes as if for two beams to secure the door, which had evidently been of wood, from the quantity of charcoal found at the entrance; an angular-headed nail was also found and a large hinge-bolt of iron much corroded. Just within the door was a square recess about a foot square; in the rubbish was a quantity of painted glass (of which I send some coloured drawings) and fragments of encaustic tiles. Tradition says the passage extends a long way into the country, but we penetrated only to fifteen feet, as the crown of the arch was perfect only to that extent; indeed this latter appears to have been rebuilt at a later time than the passage, as we found the lateral walls extending much farther; we still think of prosecuting our researches farther at some future time. It is singular that there is no account of a castle having stood here. Some of the glass and the tiles would lead one to suppose them of the time of Henry II, other portions of the glass appear more modern. After we left this excavation, we investigated some interesting ruins called the 'Town End,' extending from the field called the Castle, and on the banks of a small but limpid stream: the remains consist of various walls just peeping above the surface of the soil and covered with turf. We found various walls without cement, fragments of black pottery, perhaps Saxon or British; we were told a sort of bakehouse had been found some time back, and a kind of mortar; we opened the ground in various places, but found only pottery of different kinds and qualities, but no fine Roman. A penny of one of the early English kings had been found, but so rubbed as to be illegible.

"On Tuesday, 29th, we commenced opening a barrow in the 'Old Heath Field,' not far from an old oak, called 'the Salter's Oak,' and the camp on Lechampton Hill; the barrow is of a round form depressed to

the south : we began by making a cutting eight feet broad by about three feet deep from west to east : after proceeding about ten feet we came to some human bones, which appeared to have been disturbed, and a small fragment of pottery ; we then came successively to four perfect skeletons,



one of which was lying on its right side, the rest were on their backs, the legs of all were drawn up to the chin ; they lay in a sort of trench, three feet wide, the teeth were generally perfect, some appeared younger than the others, the bones were of the ordinary size, the heads were to the east, the feet to the west. The situation of this barrow is most picturesque, overlooking the rich and luxuriant valley of Gloucester, about one mile from Gloucester, three from Cheltenham, and half a mile from the Roman camp on Lechampton Hill. All these excavations were made on the lands belonging to William Lawrence, Esq. of the Green-way, to whom the Society have been much indebted for his kindness and liberality. No arms or coins were discovered.

“P.S.—The bronze helmet found at Lechampton and exhibited to your Society, has been pronounced by Sir S. R. Meyrick to be British, of that kind called *penfesdaen*, i. e. scull cap.”

Mr. John Barrow exhibited a quantity of Roman small brass coins of the Lower Empire, picked up at Richborough castle, Kent.

Mr. Smith exhibited an impression in wax from a leaden matrix discovered in the bed of the Thames, and now in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It is evidently of very early design, and the kite-shaped shield and peculiarities in the costume would lead us to believe it to be of the twelfth century. It bears the legend *Sigill: Henric : de Perci* : round the figure of a knight on horseback. Mr. Smith also exhibited two other circular leaden seals discovered in London, and now in the collection of Mr. John Newman. One of them bears the



legend *Sigillum Martini de Cornhulle*, with the figure of a bird with upraised wings, holding in its beak a cord with seal attached (?) The other has the legend *S. Wilh : Seler . de . Derbi* : round a flower of six petals.

Mr. T. F. Dukes presented coloured drawings of a fragment of a Roman tile, with the letters 'CENTIO, which appear to be the concluding portion of an inscription; and an earthen crucible; both found during recent excavations at Treves, and now in the Shrewsbury and North Wales Museum.

Mr. Alfred Pryer of Hollingbourne, Kent, in a letter to Mr. Smith, recommended a survey to be made of the hills from Folkestone through Kent and Surrey, with a view to ascertain the extent and character of what he believes to be a regular chain of early fortifications.

Mr. Clarke of Saffron Walden informed the Committee of a recent discovery at Chesterford, near that place, of a large urn about 14 in. high, a patera of Samian ware inclosed in the urn with bones, an unctuarium, and the fragment of another vessel of Samian ware. The only article of any novelty was a piece of iron somewhat resembling the handle of a small pail. These relics have been preserved from destruction, and are now deposited in the museum of Saffron Walden, of the contents of which Mr. Clarke is printing a catalogue.

Mr. Smith exhibited a quantity of fibulæ in bronze, two of which bore marks of having been enamelled, two bronze bells, rings, buckles, pottery, and coins, forwarded by Mr. Silvester of Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, in whose gardens and in the neighbouring field they had recently been discovered. Mr. Burkitt also forwarded coloured drawings of stones in conglomerate or Hertfordshire pudding-stone, which had formed portions of querns or hand-mills. These are also in the possession of Mr. Silvester. Last year Mr. Smith drew the attention of the Committee to the existence at Springhead of extensive foundations of Roman buildings. Mr. E. Collier, the proprietor of the land, has very kindly expressed himself willing to aid the Association in any excavations which it might be deemed advisable to make in order to ascertain the extent and nature of these subterraneous works.

Subjoined is a catalogue of Mr. Silvester's coins. The inscriptions exhibit nothing worthy of particular remark.

#### ROMAN COINS DISCOVERED AT SPRINGHEAD.

SILVER.			
Consular	.	1	Julia Domna . . . 2
Augustus	.	1	Caracalla . . . 2
Vespasian	.	3	Geta . . . 1
Trajan	.	1	Julia Mamaea . . . 1
Hadrian	.	1	Severus Alexander . . . 3
Faustina the Elder	.	1	Salonina . . . 3
Faustina the Younger	.	1	Valerian Junior . . . 2
Severus	.	5	Postumus . . . 5

## LARGE BRASS.

Domitian . . . . .	1	Faustina . . . . .	1
Hadrian . . . . .	3	Marcus Aurelius . . . . .	4
Sabina . . . . .	1	Faustina Junior . . . . .	2
Antoninus Pius . . . . .	3	Commodus . . . . .	1
			<hr/>
			16
			<hr/>

## MIDDLE BRASS.

Antonia . . . . .	1	Hadrian . . . . .	4
Agrippa . . . . .	2	Antoninus Pius . . . . .	1
Claudius . . . . .	2	M. Aurelius . . . . .	1
Nero . . . . .	3	Lucius Verus . . . . .	1
Vespasian . . . . .	12	Faustina Senior . . . . .	2
Titus . . . . .	1	Lucilla . . . . .	1
Domitian . . . . .	5	Caracalla . . . . .	1
Trajan . . . . .	5		<hr/>
			42
			<hr/>

## THIRD BRASS.

Postumus . . . . .	1	Helena . . . . .	3
Gallienus . . . . .	3	Magnentius . . . . .	2
Victorinus . . . . .	16	Constans . . . . .	2
Marius . . . . .	1	Theodora . . . . .	2
Tetricus . . . . .	20	Valens . . . . .	10
Claudius II. . . . .	5	Valentinian . . . . .	1
Carausius . . . . .	5	Gratian . . . . .	4
Allectus . . . . .	2	Rude imitations of Roman coins	7
Constantine Family . . . . .	70	Illegible . . . . .	131
Urbs Roma . . . . .	11		<hr/>
			296
			<hr/>

## TOTAL.

Silver . . . . .	33
Large Brass . . . . .	16
Middle Brass . . . . .	42
Small Brass . . . . .	296
	<hr/>
	387
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There are also a few since discovered, in the possession of Mr. E. Collier, among which is a second brass coin of Pius  $\mathfrak{P}$  "Britannia Cos. IIII." in good preservation, and there are two Gaulish or British. The earlier specimens of the Springhead coins are generally worn by circulation, while the later ones are usually in a fair condition.

The Rev. S. Isaacson informed the Committee of important discoveries made by Mr. T. Bateman Jun. and himself in barrows in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, full particulars of which will be laid before the Congress of the Association at Winchester in August.

Mr. Planché exhibited the catalogue of a gentleman's wardrobe of the time of Charles the Second. It is written on a slip of vellum, five inches in width by fifteen in length, headed,—“A mapp of all my wearing cloathes I have now, 1661,” and is divided into thirty-four rows of a dozen squares each, numbered from 1 to 12. Thus—

Cravatts plain	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

having a row of smaller squares beneath, with holes corresponding to the figures, through which were inserted knotted threads according to the numbers possessed of the articles specified. The list comprised "crauatts plain—lased crauates—..... things—great cuffes—..... cuffes—hankers—cuffs plaine—drawers—sleues—shirts hole—halfe shirts—boot hose line[en]—lining (linen) topps—line stookens—line socks—wooling stookens—wooling topps—woo. boothose—.....socks—line. towells—cloth doublets—cloth briches—cloth cotts—stufe doublets—stufe briches—stufe cotts—weast cotts—boouts—showes—spours—halfe stookens—Jersi boothose—searge stokens—searge topps."

Mr. Gomonde forwarded some notes on ancient coins, recently discovered in Gloucestershire, and intimated his intention of augmenting the list, by directing the members of the Branch Association to keep a record of the discoveries of British and Roman coins. The following are the coins enumerated by Mr. Gomonde.

**BRITISH COINS IN GOLD.**—Two specimens, differing slightly from some figured in Ruding. No specimen like No. 16; Pl. 1, Ruding. Bought at Cheltenham, but believed to have been found at Dorchester, near Oxford.

**ROMAN GOLD.**—Magnus Maximus. *Æ. Restitutor Reipublicæ.* found at Birdlip, six miles from Cheltenham.—Five gold coins of Valentinian R. *Victoria Augg.* found at Tewkesbury.

**ROMAN SILVER.**—Julia Titi. *Æ. Venus Augusta*; found in Cheltenham.

**ROMAN BRASS.**—Coin of Pius in middle brass, *Æ Britannia*, found at Gloucester and at Cirencester; and small brass coins of Julian, Theodosius, Gratian, and Valens, found near Cheltenham, in the Wickham Field, called Wacrescomb in ancient writings: Campus Wiccii? are found fragments of Roman pottery and small brass coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, Gallienus, Constantine, Fausta, Valentinian, etc. At Cirencester innumerable coins are found, a catalogue of which Mr. Gomonde promises to prepare.

Mr. Puttock communicated some observations on the Durnovaria of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester.

Mr. Mark Antony Lower informed the Committee that there was one railroad in progress, and two more in contemplation, all converging at Lewes, which, it is probable, will bring to light many interesting objects of antiquity. The Lewes, Brighton, and Hastings line (the one in progress) will cut *through* the priory of St. Pancrass, while the old mansion occupying the site of the Whitefriars monastery, will be *totally destroyed*. Mr. Lower promises the Committee to watch the proceedings.

Mr. E. B. Price made the following communication. "I am induced

to trouble you with a few remarks suggested by a recent visit to Northfleet Church, in the hopes of some little intercession being made with the authorities of the parish for the preservation of one of its ancient memorials. I allude to the remains of the magnificent monumental brass of Peter de Lacy, 18 Oct. 1375, which formerly lay in the centre of the chancel. This portion of the church has within these three years been decorated with a deal flooring, consequently no trace now remains of the site of one of the earliest specimens of this description of ecclesiastic memorials. Although little remained when I saw it (three years ago) beyond the figure and portions of the inscription and canopy, the matrix sufficiently conveyed some idea of its original beauty and magnitude, but this of course is now covered over. Fortunately the beautifully executed figure had long since lost its rivets, or it would doubtless have shared the same fate. It is *now* in two pieces, with a very fair chance of shortly being in three, for the head is very nearly off. Thus have all the many 'brasses' of Northfleet Church gradually disappeared from their original sites. One inscription plate to Nicholas and Margaret Baron, 1429, has been for years at the house of the parish clerk ! De Lacy now keeps company in an obscure corner of the vestry room with sundry other remains of brasses—one, a half-length of a priest, which, judging from the style, I presume to be William Lye, 1390, a mutilated figure of an armed knight, and a female. These last are doubtless William and Katharine Kikhill, 1433. (Vide Thorpe.)

"For a few shillings the whole might be securely fixed against one of the bare walls of the spacious nave.

"I may here mention that the old Parish Register is rather a curious document. It is on vellum, commencing in 1538 (the same year as the Birchington Register). The last date is 1653."

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## Notices of New Publications.

**THE FALLS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS OF NORTH WALES**, by Louisa Stuart Costello. London, Longmans, 1845. Square 8vo.

THE general interests of archæology are as much promoted by the publication of popular and attractive books as by learned disquisitions; for it is by such works chiefly that we must hope to call the attention of the public at large to the importance of every monument of antiquity, and to the necessity of providing for its preservation. We have already had more than one occasion to point out the improved character of local histories and guide-books since the establishment of the British Archæological Association. The book before us is a new proof of the increasing taste for archæology, and is well calculated to draw popular attention not only to the beautiful scenery, but to the interesting monuments and traditions, of Wales. It is written in a pleasing style, and the text does no less credit to its fair authoress, than the illustrations to her artists and engravers.

Wales, as every one knows, is covered with noble ruins of medieval castles and abbeys, as well as with the camps and cromlechs and other monuments of the primeval ages of its history. Of these it is Miss Costello's object to point out rather the picturesque, than the strictly antiquarian, points of view. Many of the old towns of the principality, strangers to the spirit of improvement and innovation which has swept through the more populous parts of our island, retain much of their old appearance, & contain many specimens of the street architecture of by-gone days. We give, as our first specimen of the woodcuts which illustrate this book, a street view in the town of Conway.

"Pennant says



A STREET IN CONWAY.

of Conway, 'a more ragged town is scarcely to be seen within, or a more beautiful one without;' this is but too true: the outside of the harp is picturesque, but its broken chords yield no tone. Though circumscribed by the circling walls, there is much more space than is occupied by buildings, and few of those are worthy of regard. One or two very picturesque, tottering, striped mansions still exist in the one principal street, and there is a curious old house with a stone window much ornamented, which is called *the College*, and may perhaps date as far back as Edward the First, who is said to have founded a college here, of which this is the only vestige." Part of this house is represented in the accompanying cut.



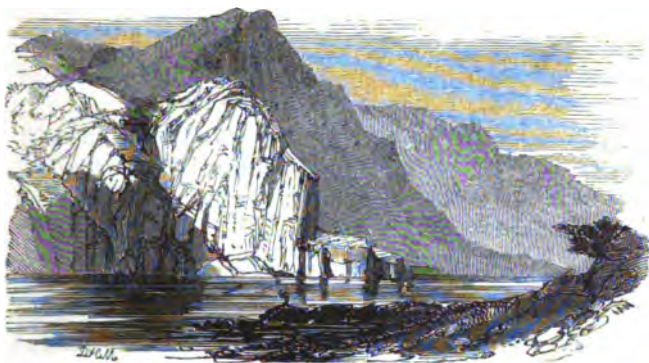
THE COLLEGE HOUSE, CONWAY.

The ruins, and even the remarkable natural objects, in Wales, are rendered doubly interesting by the numerous traditions and legends that are constantly found in connexion with them. Such is the story connected with the mountain pass by the lake of Llyn Cwellyn. On leaving the celebrated Beddgelert, Miss Costello observes :—

"We remained many hours at Beddgelert, but were unable to wander far along the valley, for dark clouds gathered over the hills, the air became oppressively heavy, and there was every appearance of a coming storm; a circumstance which almost every traveller has to record in this spot. At length, the expected rain came down violently, and continued, without intermission, the greatest part of the afternoon. We had twenty miles to return to Glynlifon in the evening, and the moonlight, which we had hoped would accompany us, was shrouded by the thick mist which hung over the mountains. However, we set forth with good courage, and our party being full of spirit, and ready to observe and remark on everything we saw or did *not* see, the long but rapid journey was very agreeably performed; occasional flashes of the moon permitting us to notice several remarkable objects in our way. We afterwards, on quitting that part of Wales for another, re-passed the road and saw the scenery by the light of day: it is inferior to that from Tremadoc, though there are some fine features and some curious legends attached to the mountains.

"The gigantic Mynydd Mawr here frowns over Llyn Cwellyn, a small gloomy lake well known to fishers for its char, and shelves down towards its waters, showing its bleak and barren sides and rugged front. Inaccessible as this mountain appears, on its highest point was once a fortress

inhabited by a robber chief, who was the scourge of the surrounding country, and who used to descend upon travellers, and plunder and murder all whom he attacked. The brother of Constantine the Great was



Llyn Cwellyn.

passing, at the head of his troops, along this rocky gorge on his way to meet his mother Helena, when this marauder, whom tradition names Cidwm, slew the young prince with an arrow. One of the soldiers was immediately sent forward with the disastrous tidings to the unfortunate mother, whom he met in one of the deep recesses leading to Tan-y-bwlch. She advanced joyously to meet him, thinking that her son was just at hand, but on hearing the lamentable truth, wrung her hands in anguish and exclaimed, 'Croes awr imi!' 'Oh adverse hour for me!'—whoever inquires the name of the spot in which the sad news reached the bereaved Helena, will be told that that part of the valley is to this day called 'Croes Awr.'

Another curious legend is attached to an insulated rock in the river Cynfael, known by the name of Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit, of which Miss Costello says:—

"We were in consequence of this adventure prevented pursuing our way to the celebrated falls of the Cynfael, which have great reputation in the country, nor could we make acquaintance with the strange rock which stands in the bed of the river, and is called Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit. There is a legend attached to this stone, which adds to the interest of its picturesque appearance. In the reign of Charles the First, there lived at



HUGH LLOYD'S PULPIT.

Ffestiniog a young man named Hugh Lloyd, who was happy in a wife whom he loved, and who spent some of his early peaceful years in this beautiful vale, but his happiness was suddenly destroyed by the death of the partner of his simple enjoyments, and he found himself a lonely and a wretched man. The country was torn with civil commotions—the strife and action suited the gloomy temper of his soul, and he left his native village to take up arms on the popular side. For many years he followed the strange fortunes of war, and as he was brave and reckless, he distinguished himself on several occasions, and from a poor man found himself possessed of very considerable property. The restoration of the second Charles, who was

‘Not worth the coil was made for him,’

deprived him of his occupation, and with his raven locks turned to grey, and his smooth cheek wrinkled and scarred, he turned once more towards the spot which gave him birth.

“It was a bright summer evening in autumn when Hugh Lloyd climbed the steep hill from Maen Twrog and gazed on the giant mountains, whose huge heads glowed with the golden rays of the setting sun, the changing leaves of the thick woods waving in the fresh breeze, and the winding river hurrying along the rich meadows; he turned with a sigh from the view, reflecting sadly on the alteration he felt in himself, and the unchanged aspect of Nature. He entered the village, and in a few moments paused before a cottage which, dimly through his starting tears, he recognised as that which was once his own. A handsome woman, stout and healthy-looking, though no longer young, was busy at the door distributing to her husband and several fine tall boys messes of flummery and milk as they sat on the stone bench outside laughing and talking. They soon observed the weary stranger, and invited him, with ready hospitality, to partake of their fare, which he joyfully did, and becoming quickly at his ease amongst them, began to tell stories of his warlike experience. At first he had replied to their civilities in English, but by degrees he resumed his native tongue, and, much, to their surprise, as he sat down the empty porringer, he addressed them in extemporary verses to this effect:—

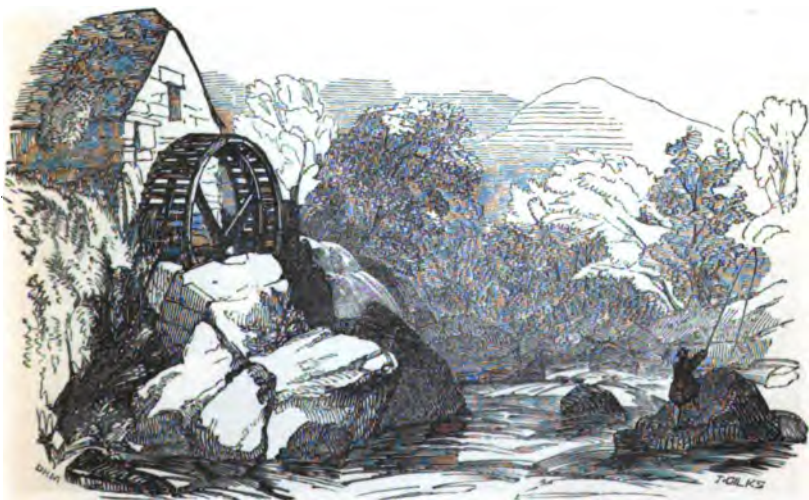
‘In sunny France they boast their wine,  
In Holland vaunt their butter fine,  
Of London’s dainties great the fame,  
And ev’ry land some praise may claim,  
But milk and flummery—fair Cambria’s boast,  
I hold the best and ever prize the most!’

“This effusion, like the Pennillion, which always excite delight and admiration when appositely composed and applied, was extremely successful. ‘You are, then, a native Welshman?’ was the inquiry. ‘I am so,

indeed,' returned the poet, 'and it is many years since I had three kisses from the young girl who first sat on this bench.'

"The ladle fell from the hand of the hostess as she was helping her guest to more of the food he loved. She gazed at the veteran with sparkling eyes, and clapping her hands together exclaimed, 'You can be no other, then, than Hugh Lloyd, whose hands made this seat for my sister, and to whom I, then a child, gave three kisses for permission to sit first upon it.'

"Nothing could exceed the joy with which the old soldier was recognised and welcomed: there was no question about his means, he appeared poor and travel-worn, and they offered him a home for the rest of his days. He accepted it, but had the satisfaction of telling them that he was a rich man and could in future support them all. He had acquired great knowledge and learning in his travels, and was looked upon as a sage, so much so that he became at length not only the admiration, but in some cases the dread of his neighbourhood, for he was supposed to read in his books of hidden secrets and mysteries seldom revealed to mortal man. The belief of the country was that, as he was often seen to stroll by the banks of the stream, and to seat himself on the rocks near the cataracts of Cynfael, he there held converse with spirits and was taught by them strange lore. They imagined that in many a stormy night he was accustomed to take his seat on the particular stone which is called by his name, and from thence deliver his incantations. After his death, which happened at an advanced age, his spirit was supposed to haunt that spot, and his voice was heard amidst the roar of the waterfalls, accompanied by the wailings of the spirits under his control."



CORYN MILL, NEAR PENRYN.

We are enabled to give a couple of specimens of the picturesque

sketches of scenery with which this elegant little volume is profusely enriched, in addition to its numerous lithographic views. The first represents a little mill at Coet Mor, near the great slate quarries of Penrhyn, the wheel of which is turned by a rushing stream breaking wildly over heaps of rocks. Of the slate quarries themselves, Miss Costello observes:—

“Most of these places, where enormous labour produces enormous wealth, are to me displeasing to contemplate; but there is nothing here that conveys an idea of over-tasked workmen, no horrible underground toil and dark dungeonlike caves, where human creatures are condemned, like souls in penance for some hideous crime, to drag heavy weights and chains through frightful chasms, and delve and dig for ore in spaces not large enough for them to stand upright—here are no deadly vapours, no fatal gases mortal to humanity—all is wide and open in the pure light of day, high, and broad, and healthy. The mountain is cut into ridges of slate, and here and there the projecting edges have formed themselves into graceful shapes: in the very centre of the quarry rises a beautiful conical pillar of slate which the admiration of the workmen has spared, now that their labours have brought it to the shape which it bears. It is a great ornament to the area, and it is to be regretted that in time it must fall, as the slate of which it is composed happens to be of the purest kind. The huts of the workmen scattered over the quarry have a singular effect, and the wild aspect of the men accords well with their abodes. The thundering sound produced by the occasional blasting of the rock is very grand as it rolls and echoes amongst the caves, and along the heights: and the grey masses glowing in the sun, and reflecting the sky through their rents, have an imposing aspect.”



ORILLI BRIDGE, NEAR CAPEL CURIG.

The last cut we extract from this book represents a handsome bridge

near Capel Curig in Caernarvonshire, "spanning with its fine arch the brawling mountain stream." In conclusion, we again recommend this attractive little work to our readers, rejoicing to have enlisted in any degree in the cause of archæology so intelligent and agreeable a writer. T. W.

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**THE ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES AND PRESENT STATE OF CROSBY PLACE, LONDON,** as lately restored by John Davies, Esq. Architect, delineated in a Series of Plans, Elevations, Sections, and parts at large, with perspective views, from original drawings by Henry J. Hammon. London. Weal, High Holborn.

THE truly interesting associations connected with the subject of this work, have been until within a very few years familiar only to the antiquary, and, beyond the sphere of his research. The actual existence of such a place was scarcely known. There is little doubt that the notice the building in question has of late met with is more to be attributed to a spirit of speculation than to a higher motive, and notwithstanding the liberality that individuals have shewn in the great work of its restoration, it cannot be denied, however humiliating the reflection, that the inducements and premiums offered for hunting up records to add to our knowledge, were held out more with the view of enhancing the value of the premises than for a more disinterested purpose. But be that as it may, we may now congratulate the citizen in possessing a unique specimen of the architecture of a former age, scarcely equalled in historical interest by any in the great city. Every information that can be gleaned in addition or confirmation of that already known, should meet with encouragement; and the work now before us is fully deserving our meed of praise, both as regards the historical sketch and general arrangement, as well as the delicacy of execution and spirit of the illustrations. Of all the associations connected with Crosby Place, the most indelible arises from the incidental mention made of it by our great dramatist, which is sufficient to invest its name with immortality, though even the name of its founder, that of Sir Thomas More, or any of the names which occur in its history, should be forgotten. In his historical notice, Mr. Hammon makes mention of an interesting document, entirely unknown previous to the present time, in which "the name of William Shakespeare appears in connection with that of Sir John Spencer, and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Helen's, with the sum of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the assessment, against

his name. This evidence must be deemed conclusive of what was previously only a conjecture, and as adding one more to the many interesting associations connected with Crosby Hall; nor can it fail to add deeply to the interest felt in contemplating this beautiful specimen of the domestic architecture of our forefathers, to remember, that our immortal poet lived near it in its palmy days, when yet uninjured and un mutilated, and was consequently familiar with its beauties." Mr. Hammon gives a very concise account from the earliest record of its being the residence of Sir John Crosby in 1466, tracing its vicissitudes down to 1831, when on the walls appeared the notice "to be let on a building lease"—it being then considered incapable of substantial repair. The results of the labours of the Committee which followed, occupy the remainder and chief portion of the work, the perusal of which will well repay the student in architecture as well as the antiquary; at the same time, while praise is due to the restorer, the keen eye of the antiquary will detect, in many parts of the building, that modern uses have been considered, by the obliteration and at the cost of several characteristics of the Old Hall.

A. H. B.

GLOSSARY OF ECCLESIASTICAL ORNAMENT AND COSTUME, compiled and illustrated from ancient authorities and examples, by A. Welby Pugin, architect. Henry G. Bohn, London. 4to. 1844.

THIS is, without any doubt, one of the most splendidly illustrated books that have recently issued from the English press, and one of great importance and utility to all who study the ecclesiastical antiquities of the middle ages. The name of Pugin is sufficient to stamp it as an authority. The illustrations consist of seventy-three magnificent plates, chiefly representing richly ornamented specimens of ecclesiastical robes, altar-pieces, &c. &c., executed in the best style of chromo-lithographic printing, which we believe the enterprising publisher of this volume (Mr. H. G. Bohn) first brought into notice in this country; and of a considerable number of excellent wood-cuts, representing various articles of church furniture, &c. The text, as the title would lead us to suppose, is arranged in the form of a dictionary, and is illustrated with a profusion of extracts from the old ecclesiastical writers and from various other documents. We have unfortunately not sufficient room to enter into a very critical examination of the merits of this work, but must confine our notice to giving a few examples of the nature of the information conveyed in it. It is not in our power to give specimens of the most remarkable part of the work,



the chromo-lithographic plates, but by the kindness of the publisher we are permitted to introduce a few of the wood-cuts, without which our extracts would be imperfect. We will merely observe that the book would, in our eyes, have been rendered more perfect, if the authority had been stated from which each figure has been engraved. As this is not always done, we are sometimes at a loss to decide whether we owe the example to the imagination of the author, or whether it is a genuine ancient specimen, and in this case, what is its date.

In illustration of this remark, we may point out the figure of a very elegant ciborium. The word *ciborium* had two meanings—in the first place it signified “a canopy or covering over an altar, supported by four pillars.”

“Ciborium also signifies a vessel in which the blessed Eucharist is reserved. In form it nearly resembles a chalice with an arched cover, from which it derives its name. Formerly the blessed Sacrament was reserved only for the Communion of the sick, and kept in a small vessel, called a pyx. The more modern custom of reserving the Blessed Sacrament for the Communion of the faithful, as well as that of the sick, introduced the use of the ciborium, as larger and more convenient for the purpose.”

The same may be said of the two altar candlesticks represented in the next cut, which are accompanied with the following explanation.

“**ALTAR CANDLESTICKS. Form.**—

There are five parts in an altar candlestick: 1, the foot; 2, the stem; 3, the knop, which for the convenience of lifting, is placed about the middle of the stem; 4, the bowl, to receive the droppings of wax; and, 5, the pricket terminating the stem on which the taper is fixed. Whatever enrichments may be introduced about a candlestick, they should always be subservient to these essential forms.

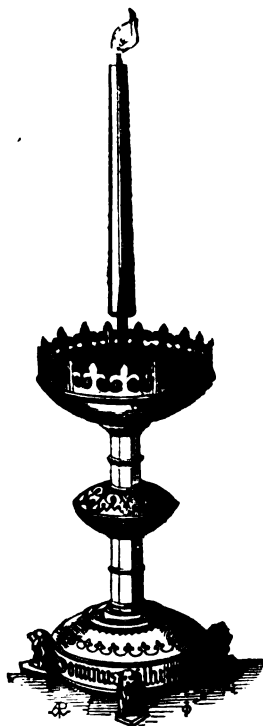
“**Material.**—Altar candlesticks have been made in gold, silver, or silver parcel gilt, copper gilt, latten, brass, crystal, and wood.

“**Number and arrangement.**—Candlesticks do not appear to have been placed on the altar previous to the tenth century, but to have been arranged round it. Till the sixteenth century, and even later, the usual number was two, one on either side of the cross. As is evident from



CIBORIUM.

illuminations and inventories, the custom of placing only two candles on the altar was by no means peculiar to the English church. On the altars depicted in early Italian frescos, and figured in D'Agincourt's *Histoire de l'Art*, having only two candlesticks, and in a work entitled *Der Weiss Kunig*, full of woodcuts, by Hans Burg-mair, the altar, where the Pope himself is celebrating, is only furnished with two candlesticks."



CANDLESTICKS.



Our next cut represents a very elegant design of an Ampul. The ampul was "a small vessel, or vial, for containing the holy oils.

"Item, an ampul plain, with a foot silver and gilt, and a spoon with an acorn ordained for Chrism; Item, an ampul of berral, closed in silver and gilt for the Oleum Sanctum, with a spoon having an acorn in the top: Item, an ampul of glass, wherein is contained the Oleum In-

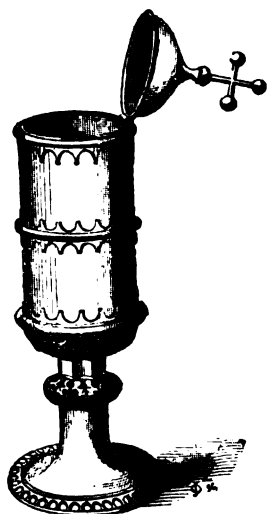
firmorum, with a spoon of silver and an acorn in the top.”—*Inventory of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln*.—*Dugdale's Monasticon*.

The next cut we borrow from Mr. Pugin's work is an early Monstrance, an article of which the following account is given.

“**MONSTRANCE.** A transparent pyx, in which the Blessed Sacrament is carried in solemn processions, and exposed on the altar.

“It is derived from the Latin *Monstro* (to shew), as it was in these vessels that the holy Eucharist was first visibly exposed to the adoration of the faithful in processions, benedictions, and on other solemn occasions.

“The use of monstrances is not very ancient. Father Thiers, in a learned treatise on the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, states that he has found it impossible to fix the *precise period* when the custom of exposing the Blessed Sacrament, and the consequent use of monstrances commenced; but as the *solemn procession* of Corpus Christi is not older than the early part of the fourteenth century, and as the Blessed Sacrament was originally carried in a *covered pyx* in that procession, it is not probable that monstrances were introduced before the end of the fourteenth, or generally used till the fifteenth century. The ancient forms of these vessels were very varied. The first, which I imagine to be the most ancient, is a Tower of precious metal, with four apertures of crystal (see cut). The Celestins of Marconcy, in France, formerly possessed a manuscript Missal, written in 1374, in which an initial letter D, occurring at the commencement of the



AMPUL.



MONSTRANCE.

prayers of Corpus Christi, contained an illumination, representing a bishop bearing the Blessed Sacrament, in a tower of this description, attended by two acolyths, holding lighted tapers.—See *Thiers, l'Exposition du Saint Sacrement*, 233.”

The shrines, or feretories, which once adorned most of our cathedrals and larger churches, were profusely enriched with gold and precious stones, which made them tempting objects of private rapacity at the time of the reformation. Mr. Pugin has given a beautiful example, and observes :—

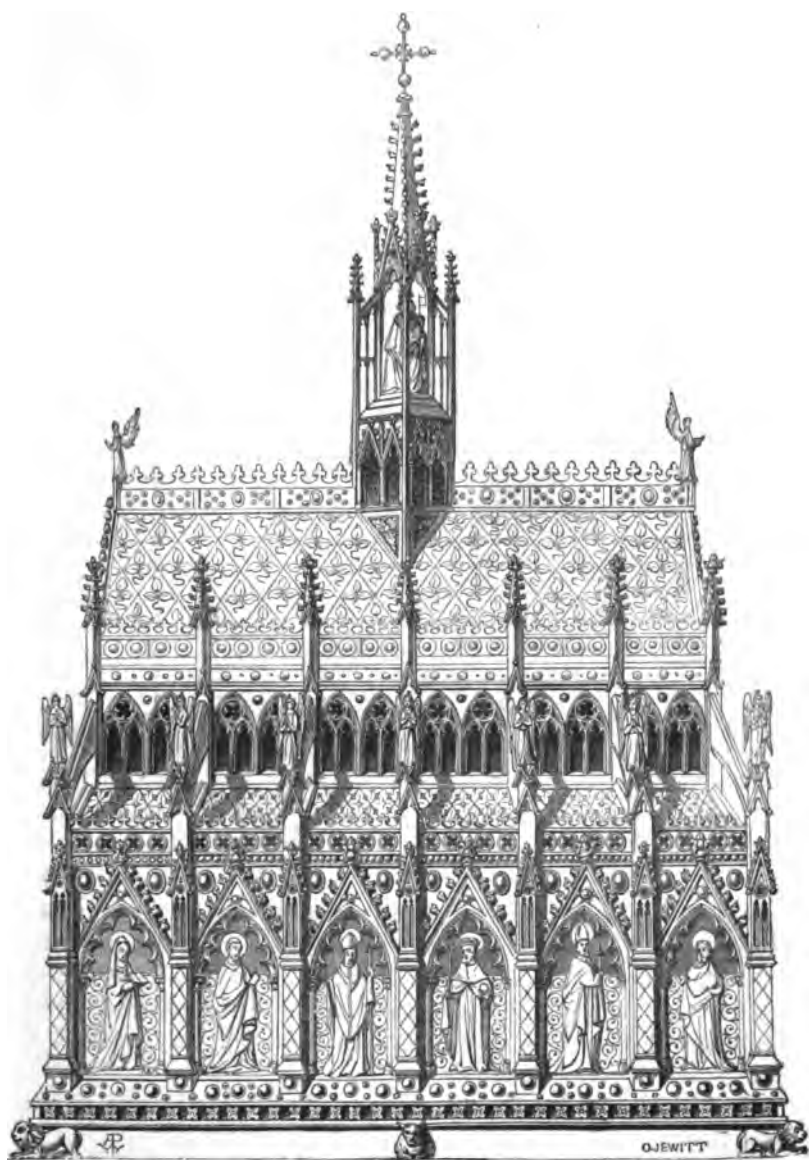
“ Feretory in its strict sense signifies a bier, but as the shrines containing the sacred relics of the saints were frequently carried in solemn procession, the shrines themselves in course of time became thus designated.

“ Raised shrines in churches, like that of S. Edward, at Westminster, were also called feretories. The use of feretra, or portable shrines, is exceedingly ancient; we have abundant testimony of their use in the Anglo-Saxon Church, both by record and representation. They are mentioned in the life of S. Adelard, who flourished in the eighth century; and there is little doubt of their having been used long previous. The solemn translation of the relics of SS. Gervasius and Protasius took place in the fourth century; and that the bodies were placed on feretræ or biers is certain, as the signal miracle of the blind man receiving his sight, of which S. Augustine testifies, was accomplished by his touching the *bier*, as it passed along; but whether the sacred remains were enclosed in shrines or not is quite uncertain. The type of a feretory is a coffin; and those which are of the most ancient form are simply a chest with a ridged top, like a roof, generally ornamented by pierced work or cresting, with the top and sides engraved and enamelled. This shape was always retained; for the richest examples of portable shrines executed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are all constructed of the same form, but covered with ornaments and images in high relief, as shewn in the cut, surmounted by pinnacles or small spires, of delicate detail.

“ Feretories were made of various materials. 1. Of solid gold and silver, adorned with jewels. 2. Of wood, overlaid with plates of the precious metals. 3. Of copper, gilt and enamelled. 4. Of wood, richly painted and gilt, sometimes set with crystals. 5. Of ivory, mounted in metal, gilt. 6. Of crystal, mounted in metal, gilt. 7. Of wood, covered with precious stuffs and embroidery.

“ Feretories were reserved in churches in the following different positions: 1. Under the altar. See Plate; also account of the shrines under the altar of Bayeux Cathedral. 2. Over the altar, on a beam, as over the ancient high altar of Canterbury Cathedral. 3. Round the choir, as formerly at Canterbury, and still at Winchester, Church of S.

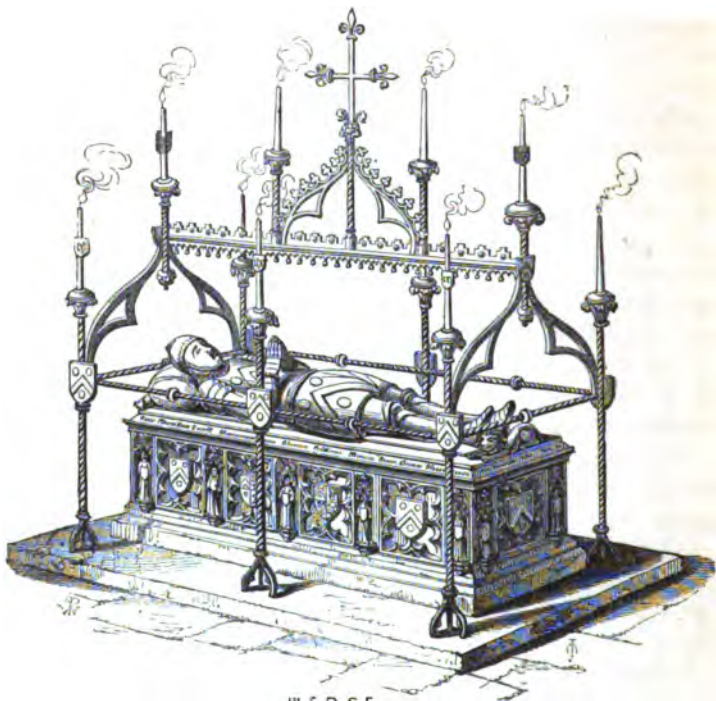
Remi, at Rheims, &c. 4. Raised on stone or wood work of elaborate design, as formerly at Durham, S. Albans, Canterbury, and still at Westminster."



FERETUM

We might cite a good article on the funeral herse, "a frame covered with cloth and ornamented with banners and lights, set up over a corpse in funeral solemnities;" but we prefer giving a representation of a herse of a different kind.

"There were also standing hereses of metal (resembling that shewn in the cut), fixed over tombs, to hold lighted tapers on anniversaries, and as a sort of cradle to receive the pall; of these I have only seen two examples remaining, the well-known brass one in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, which is composed of brass rods, with enamelled ends; and one



HERSE

in wrought iron, over a tomb of the Marmions in Tanfield Church, near Ripon, Yorkshire. But Mr. Bloxam, in his Glossary, mentions another in Bedell Church, in the same county. These hereses serve at once for a protection to the tomb, and a frame for lights or hangings, and when furnished with banerols of metal, shields and cresting, they produced a most solemn and beautiful appearance."

We conclude with the account of two articles of very frequent occurrence among ecclesiastical relics—the diptych and the triptych.

"It is mentioned, both in the Litany of S. Basil, and in that of S. John Chrysostom, that after the consecration of the Host, the deacon

commemorated the living and the dead, by reading with a loud voice the names of those recorded on folding ivory tablets. These tablets were called diptychs on account of their being in two parts, and folding together. Some were for the living, others for the dead. On the former were inscribed the name of the sovereign pontiff, those of the patriarchs, of the bishop of the diocese, of the ecclesiastics; and afterwards those of the emperor, princes, magistrates, and most distinguished people. On the latter, the names of those who had died in the odour of sanctity; and it was considered as an insult to the memory of a bishop, either to erase his name, or to refuse to inscribe it. Sometimes the names of general councils were also inscribed on the diptychs. These diptychs were usually read to the people from the rood-loft, but occasionally from the altar. There was also another sort of diptychs in use, mentioned by Cardinal Bona, which contained the names of those presented for baptism. Besides those which are the proper diptychs, and which may be classed among the sacred ornaments of the Church, were folding tablets of ivory or metal, with the representation of some sacred mysteries in relief. These were very common during the middle ages, and were often most exquisitely wrought. They vary considerably in size, but seldom exceed 8 inches by 4. (See *Traité sur les Autels*, by Mons. Thiers.)

“*Georgius*.—It is not to be doubted, that ivory tablets are to be placed among church ornaments. Some of these were diptychs. These contained the names of the reigning pontiff, of bishops, kings, and faithful living in Catholic communion: they were kept in the sacristy, and produced on solemn feasts.

“*Durandus*.—After the words *in somno pacis*, in the Mass, there were recited, according to Alcuin, from the diptychs, the names of the departed, and then the Mass proceeded: *Ipsis Domine et omnibus*, &c. Eudoxia, Empress, wrote to Pope Innocent, desiring that the name of S. John Chrysostom might be inserted in the sacred diptychs, ‘lest the Church should be bereft of the name of one, who had lived in a manner worthy of remembrance.’ Instances are found of bishops unjustly condemned, having their names inscribed in the diptychs, after their death, by way of reparation.

In the ‘*Voyage Littéraire de deux Bénédictins*,’ p. 24, a pair of very early ivory diptychs are figured, which belonged to the Cathedral of Bourges. They are thus mentioned in the text: ‘the diptychs of the



Church of Bourges are, perhaps, the most curious objects in the treasury. They are tablets of ivory, on which the names of the archbishops were inscribed, and they were exposed on the altar at Mass to enable the priest to recite the names of the archbishops in the canon. When the ivory was filled up, the other names were written on vellum, and inserted.'

"In Willemin's '*Monuments Français Inédits*,' Plate 42 represents ivory diptychs, anterior to the eleventh century, formerly belonging to the treasury of Beauvais Cathedral."

"TRIPTYCH. A table with two hanging doors or leaves by which it could be closed in front.



"Triptychs were made of most varied dimensions, from a few inches in breadth and height to many feet. They were also constructed of different materials and for different purposes.

"1st. Enamelled triptychs, with sacred subjects and emblems.—These are found of a very early date. The Earl of Shrewsbury has one in his possession, executed in the twelfth century, with the Crucifixion of our Lord, the Descent into Hell, the Resurrection, the Four Evangelists, and many other subjects beautifully disposed in an intricate interlaced pattern. The enamels are red, green, blue, and white, and in the borders are many stones.

"2nd. Ivory triptychs, carved with sacred imagery, and sometimes set



and hung with silver.—A remarkable triptych of this kind is preserved in the cabinet of Mons. Sauvageot, at Paris. In the centre are two angels, holding a sort of monstrance, hollowed out to receive a relic, with a cover to the same; the two folding leaves being powdered with fleurs-de-lys.

“3dly. Pictures in the form of triptychs.—Of these there are an infinite variety; indeed, all the finest pictures of the German, Flemish, and also the early Italian masters, were painted in this form. Every triptych usually contained five pictures. First, the centre piece, which was of course devoted to the principal subject. 2. The inner sides of the two doors. On these were either two other subjects relating to the centre, or, as was very frequent, portraits of the persons for whom the picture was painted, represented kneeling, and attended by their patron saints. 3. The outer sides of the doors, which were painted either with two images of saints, or a religious subject consisting of two figures, as the Annunciation. The paintings on the outer panels were generally executed in grey colours, called *grisailles*. An immense number of these triptych pictures are yet remaining; there is scarcely an antient church or gallery on the continent where some are not found. But among the most remarkable are those painted by Hemlinck, and preserved in the Hospital of S. John at Bruges, which, for exquisite feeling and execution, have never been surpassed. A triptych picture of our Blessed Lady, formerly belonging to the great Sir Thomas More, and containing an invocation for the protection of his family, is now in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury. It is greatly to be wished that this style of picture was again revived. Family portraits might then be made edifying works of art, instead of vulgar and awkward displays of private vanity.”

We do not quite feel the justice of this last remark. We will only add that Mr. Pugin's book is one without which no archæological library can be complete; and we are glad to hear that it has had a success which seldom attends such expensive publications.

T. W.

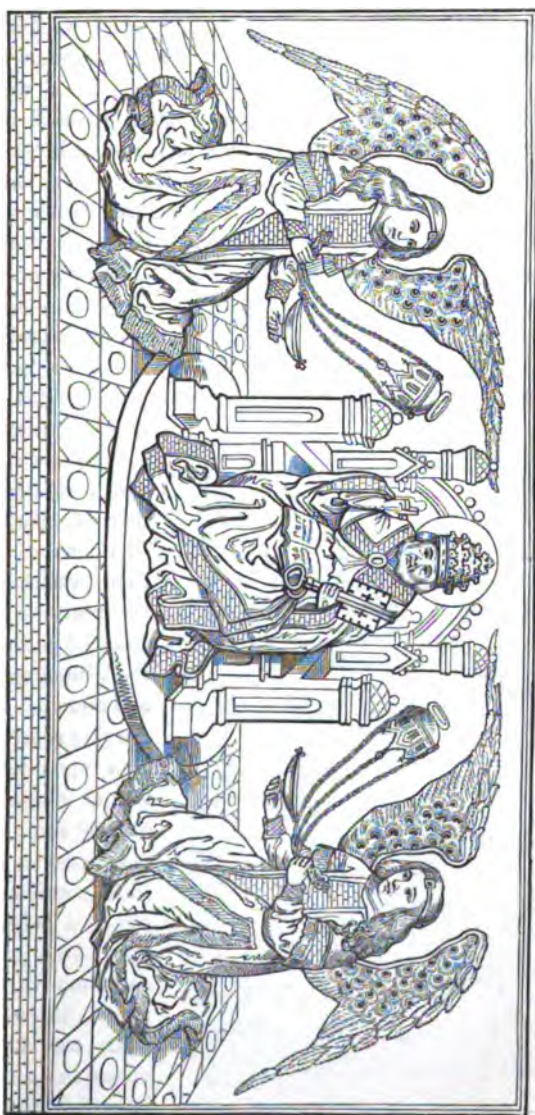
**CHURCH NEEDLEWORK**, with practical Remarks on its Arrangement and Preparation. By Miss Lambert, authoress of the “Hand-book of Needlework.” London: Murray, Albemarle Street.

A PECULIARLY difficult task has fallen to the lot of the fair authoress of the work before us. The Church of Rome, so splendid in all its appointments, and so lavish in public display, was succeeded by a form of faith which divested the ministry of “gaudy apparel,” and brought the Anglican Church to its primitive simplicity in the public celebration of its service. An interest has lately been evinced on all subjects connected with the internal decoration of churches, and here is the difficulty, the *quæstio vexata*, which renders the treatment of the present subject

one requiring great caution, lest the "decent celebration" of our admirable service merge into the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of the Romish ritual. In the present state of the question, Miss Lambert has had extra cares to contend with, but in her preface she says,—“I trust that, not having advocated the opinions of any, to none have I given offence. My aim has been to view the subject, both in its historical and practical bearings, in one light only—that of art.”

In the olden time, the hands of the fairest and the noblest ladies were employed extensively in the decoration of the church or the baronial hall. “The high regard in which these feminine arts were then held,” says Miss Lambert, “may be judged of from the fact, that Denbert, bishop of Worcester, in the year 802, granted a lease for life to Eanswitha, an embroideress of Hereford, on condition that she was to renew and scour, and from time to time add to, the dresses of the priests and ministers who served in the cathedral church.” The Anglo-Saxon ladies, who were remarkable for their domestic virtues, were also celebrated for their proficiency as needlewomen. Their Norman successors were also great adepts in this particular accomplishment, and the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux remains to us, a most valuable historic memento of their patience and perseverance. Such hangings were at this, and earlier periods, “frequently presented to adorn the walls of those chapels where altars dedicated to particular saints had been erected. Thus among the gifts made by Wiglaf, king of Mercia, to the abbey of Croyland, in the year 833, was, as Ingulphus informs us, a golden veil embroidered with the fall of Troy, to be suspended against the walls on his anniversary; and we are told, that in the tenth century, Edelfreda, widow of Brithnod, duke of Northumberland, presented to the church of Ely a veil, on which she had depicted with her needle the deeds of her deceased lord.” Fuller observes, of a later age, that whilst monks were employed with their *pens*, “nuns with their *needles* wrote histories also; that of Christ his passion for their altar clothes, and other Scripture- (and more legend-) stories, in hangings to adorn their houses.” The poets and romancists of the Middle Ages frequently describe the splendid hangings which decorated the stately halls of the rich and noble, and many examples may yet be seen upon the Continent, as well as in the cabinets of collectors in our own country, of the proficiency of the medieval embroideress. In the cathedral of Hradshin, at Prague, our authoress informs us, are preserved no less than three hundred and sixty-eight sacerdotal vestments, and, quoting Mr. Kohl, she gives the following account of one of the most curious. She says,—“one of the vestments was embroidered by the hand of Maria Theresa, but of all the embroideries the most wonderful is one made in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Anne, queen of Bohemia. She and her sister were the two last descendants of the ancient princely line of Przemyśl, whom Libussa called to the throne

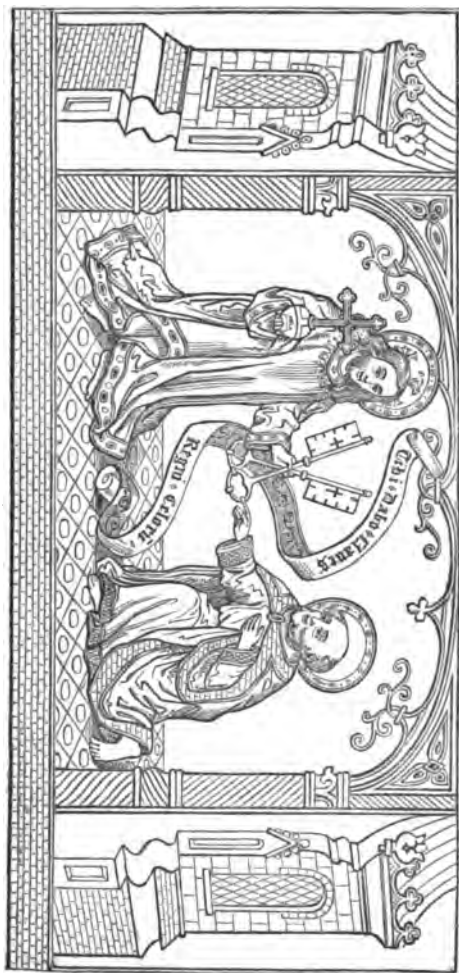
"NEEDLEWORK OF THE FOURTH CENTURY."



from the village of Staditz, near Toplitz. Some of our young ladies, who think they have attained no mean proficiency in the art of embroidery, ought to come to Prague for the sake of looking at the work of the last princess of the house of Przemsyl. It is a piece of white linen, upon which are worked with threads of gold the most beautiful and delicate flowers and arabesques. The pattern is precisely the same on each side, and withal so accurate, and yet so fanciful, that one is never tired of admiring it. The pattern, moreover, is constantly varied by the invention of new figures and forms, though the whole piece is thirty-three ells in length. The length of way which the little needle and the dainty finger of the queen must have traced over the linen with golden thread, is estimated at about ten leagues, and to me it seems as if the labour of

half a life must have been devoted to the work, which was executed in exile, and sent to the Hradshin as the parting gift of the last scion of a long race of kings."

The two engravings which accompany this notice of Miss Lambert's book, were for the first time published there, and are accurate copies of a splendid pall preserved by the Fishmongers Company of London. The first engraving represents the design upon the head and foot of the pall, which are exactly similar. St. Peter is seated on a throne, clothed in pontifical robes, and crowned with the papal tiara; he is giving the benediction with one hand, whilst in the other he holds the keys; on his knees lies an open book, in which the commencement of the Apostles' Creed is legibly worked,—"Credo in Deu' patre' omnipoten' Creato'." On



each side of the saint is an angel scattering incense from a golden censer. The second engraving depicts the design upon the sides of the pall, which also correspond, and represent, in their centres, our Saviour giving the keys to St. Peter; on a scroll is inscribed,—“*Ubi Dabo Claves Regni Celoru’*.” On either side of this are embroidered the arms of the Fishmongers Company, with their supporters. The whole is richly and elaborately wrought in gold, silver, and silk, on a coarse kind of linen cloth; the ground being composed entirely of gold, with a pattern in relief. The top of the pall, it is supposed, was originally embroidered in the same manner, but it has been lost, and its place is now supplied by a rich and curious brocade of gold, bearing the stamp of great antiquity.” Miss Lambert dates this curious pall “as far back as the fourteenth century,” but it is certainly a century less ancient, and the style of the architecture, as well as the drawing of the figures, would lead us to infer, that it was a Flemish work of the fifteenth century. The circumstance of the pall of the company being used for the funeral of Sir William Walworth (A.D. 1381) does not prove any allusion to *this* pall, as our authoress would infer, but to one much older, of which this may have taken the place in after time.

Miss Lambert observes:—“Most of the companies of the City of London, in former days, possessed ornamented funeral palls. In the year 1562, the Merchant Tailors had no less than three palls, and in 1572, John Cawood, a well-known printer, left to the Stationers’ Company a pall which is described in his will as ‘a herse cloth, of clothe of gold, pouderyd with bleu velvet, and border’d abought with blacke velvet, embroidered and steyned with bleu, yellow, red, and green.’ The Sadlers’ Company still preserve an ancient pall of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the arms of the company, and other devices, with the figures of four angels surrounding the sacred monogram; an engraving of which will be found in Shaw’s ‘Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.’ In the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine’ for 1813, is a curious article on ‘City Funerals,’ wherein the author, Thomas Adderley, Esq., cites many examples to shew that the City livery palls were commonly let out for funerals up to a very recent period.”

Our authoress is laudably *practical* in all her remarks on Church needlework, pointing out not only the necessity for good designs, but for available ones. “It is very easy,” she says, “for any one with a competent knowledge of drawing, to copy or invent patterns; but it requires a thorough knowledge of the art of needlework to design such as will prove effective when worked.” This is followed by some lucid remarks on the proper material and mode of working to be adopted by all who would produce such ornamental works, accompanied by some very simple and elegant designs upon wood. To our taste, the altar cloths facing

p. 70, are exceedingly chaste and appropriate, and perhaps better fitted to the present day than the decorative ornaments of the middle ages. Some beautiful examples of scrolls are, however, given of this date, as well as a curious series of sacred monograms and symbols. The practical part of the volume possesses much clearness, with a praiseworthy dislike of the unmeaning "Louis Quatorze style," and an earnest desire to be useful in directing attention to the honour of God in the decent decoration of His house; and while we admire the modesty which concludes the preface with—"If I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired: but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto;" we must give our fair authoress the full credit of having carried out the principle contained in another of her quotations: "No decoration is here recommended, which could expose either the founder, or the restorer of our churches, to the charge of reviving superstitious ornaments, and thereby of 'casting stumbling-blocks in the path, which truly leads to the Sanctuary.'"

F. W. F.

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# THE JOURNAL

OF THE

## British Archaeological Association.

OCTOBER 1845.

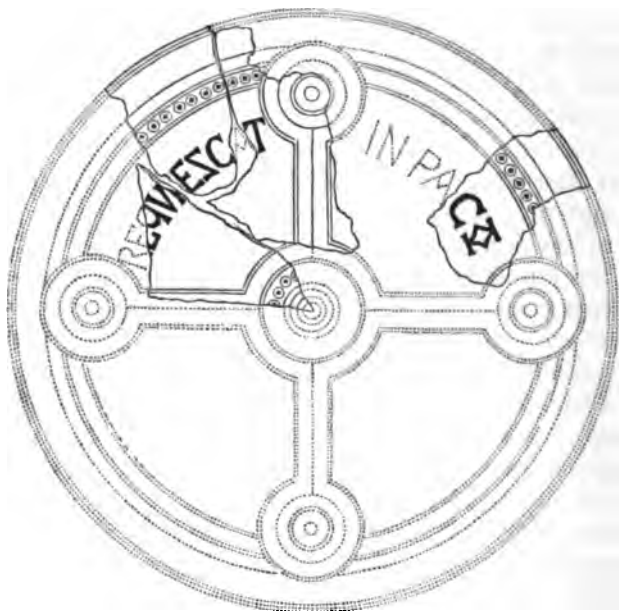
### NOTES ON THE MONUMENTAL STONES

DISCOVERED AT HARTLEPOOL IN THE YEARS 1833, 1838, 1843.

WITHIN the space of fifty years from the advent of St. Augustine, and the first conversion of our Saxon forefathers to the Christian faith, Heiu, a noble North-Humbrian lady, and the first of her sex to make a religious profession in that province, established a convent at Hartlepool, and became its first abbess. The duties of this office she discharged until the year 649, when she left Hartlepool, and went to reside at Tadcaster. Her successor was the celebrated St. Hilda, a daughter of Hereric, nephew of king Eaduni. This lady devoted herself to the service of God at the age of thirty-three years, and intending to make her profession in the monastery of Chelles, the inmates of which were her countrywomen, and the abbess her elder sister Heresuid, she travelled into East Anglia, and there remained a year, waiting for an opportunity to pass over into Gaul. Aidan, bishop of Lindisfarne, at length dissuaded her from her purpose, and gave her a hide of land north of the Wear, whereon she constructed a small monastery. Immediately afterwards, on the resignation of Heiu, she was called to succeed her as abbess of Hartlepool.

In the year 655, as a thank-offering to Heaven for his victory over Penda, king Osuiu devoted his daughter Aelfied to a religious life, and committed her to St. Hilda's care. Two years afterwards, the latter founded a monastery at Whitby, and relinquished her former charge; Aelfied accompanied her, and at her death in 680, succeeded to her office.

After St. Hilda's departure, we have no further notice of the monastery at Hartlepool. Its situation on the sea coast probably exposed it to the first fury of the Danes in the ninth century, and it was never restored. All traditional recollection, even of its site, was lost, until what had doubtless once been a cemetery attached to it was discovered in the month of July 1833, in the course of some excavations in a field called Cross Close, distant about 135 yards in a south-easterly direction from the present church. There, at the depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the surface, and immediately on the limestone rock, several skeletons, apparently of females, were found lying in two rows, in a position nearly north and south. Their heads were resting on small flat stones as upon pillows, and above them there were others of a larger size, marked with crosses and inscriptions in Saxon and Runic letters. Most of these were dispersed immediately after the discovery; a few only, with some fragments, became available to antiquarian research.

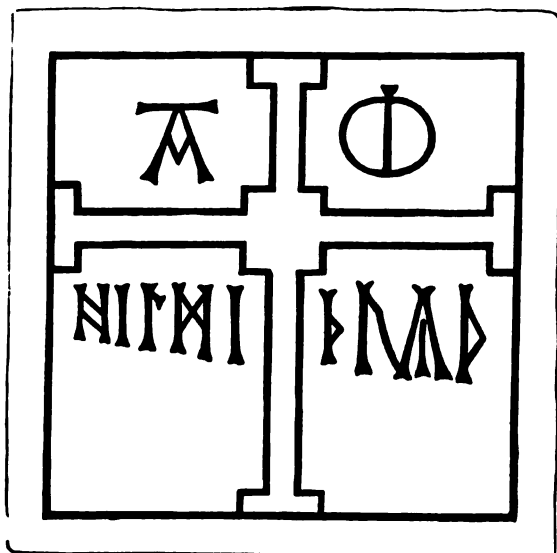


The fragments represented in our first cut are those of a circular stone, marked with a cross in a circle, (as indi-



cated by the dotted lines), and the inscription **REQVIESCAT IN PACE** very beautifully executed.

Of the other stones, No. 1 has a cross incised, the letters **A** **Q** above the horizontal limb, and below it an inscrip-

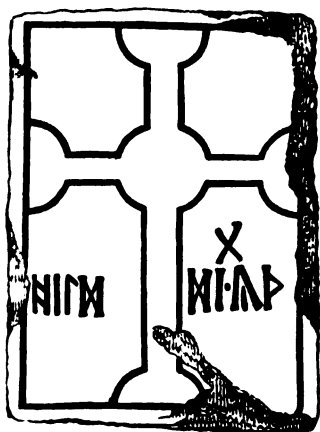


no. 1.

tion in Runic letters, expressing the name of a female, **HILDITHRYTH**.

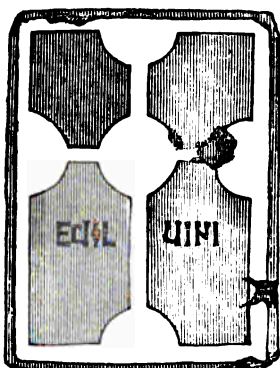
No. 2 has a cross of a different form, and the name of a female, **HILDDIGYTH**, also written in Runic letters.

These stones, as well as those which follow, are of small dimensions, the largest somewhat less than a foot square, so that they were not sufficient to cover a grave, as is the case with such tomb-stones of a later date. The use of Runic letters marks a period at which the Roman characters had only begun to come into extensive use for inscriptions.

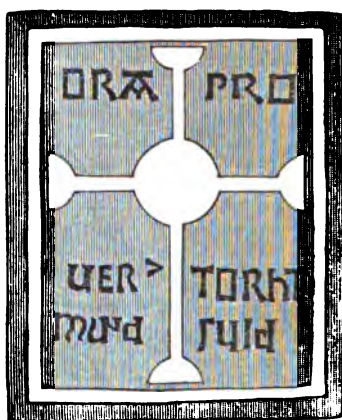


no. 2.

On No. 3 we have a cross of similar form, but in relief. The inscription is in Saxon characters, EDILVINI.



no. 3.



no. 4.

No. 4 presents a similar cross, detached from its border, and an inscription, requesting the prayers of the faithful for two persons, ORA PRO VERMVND 7 TORHTSVID.

No. 5 is the most remarkable of all, for it has two inscriptions, soliciting prayers for all the three persons enumerated in Nos. 3 and 4. ORATE PRO EDILVINI ORATE PRO VERMVND ET TORHT SVID. Its cross is in relief and of singular form.

Some bone pins were the only other relics found on this occasion. But no systematic researches were made, either then or since, and the importance of these discoveries has occupied a very small share of public attention.<sup>1</sup> The name of the place, Cross Close, would seem to indicate that a cross



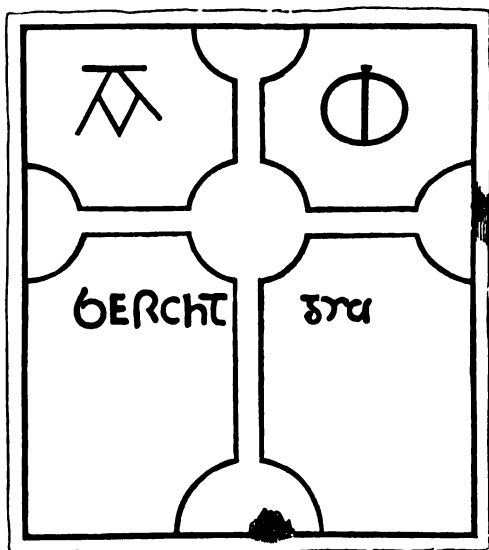
no. 5.

<sup>1</sup> Whilst this sheet is passing through the press, a letter has reached me from the Rev. W. Knight of Hartlepool, informing me that the site of the monastery is now being excavated, and that

some interesting discoveries have been already made. Of these I am promised full particulars, which I shall have the pleasure of communicating on some future occasion.

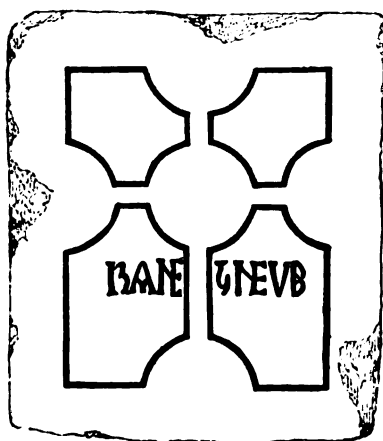
once stood on the site; and as richly sculptured crosses were frequently erected by our Saxon forefathers to mark their places of sepulture, at a period rather later than that to which I am disposed to refer these monuments, I think we have even in this name some traditional remembrance of the ancient cemetery.

In the month of October 1838, further excavations were made on the same spot, similar appearances again presented themselves, and another monumental stone was found, bearing a cross incised, the



no. 6.

letters A G, as on the largest of those previously discovered, and the name BERCHTGYD in Saxon letters. (No. 6.)



no. 7.

Two more interments were laid open, in September 1843, and several bones were also found, with some pieces of coloured glass, a needle of bone, and a stone marked with a cross and an inscription, HANEGNEVB, (No. 7), which I must confess I do not understand. If, as appears most probable from a comparison with the others, it was intended for

a name, it is certainly a very rare form.

In the following month, another monumental stone

(No. 8) was found marked with a cross of very elegant form, and the inscription (unfortunately imperfect, but evidently part of a female name), VGVID. There was a skeleton beneath it, and near it another with the head to the west, both resting as usual on flat pillow stones about five inches square. The cemetery in which these several discoveries have been made, appears to have been about twenty yards long. The teeth of the skeletons presented a striking peculiarity; the five molars on each side, and of both jaws, instead of exhibiting the usual prominences and depressions, were worn quite smooth, as if they had been filed down. With the exception of Ver-

mund and Ediluini, all the names inscribed upon these stones are those of females, and most of the skeletons found beneath them, on account of their small size, were thought to be those of females also. We find in the works of the Venerable Bede many names very similar to these, which as illustrative of the age of these monuments, it may be interesting to compare with them. Thus we have Bregusuid the mother, and Heresuid the sister of St. Hilda;



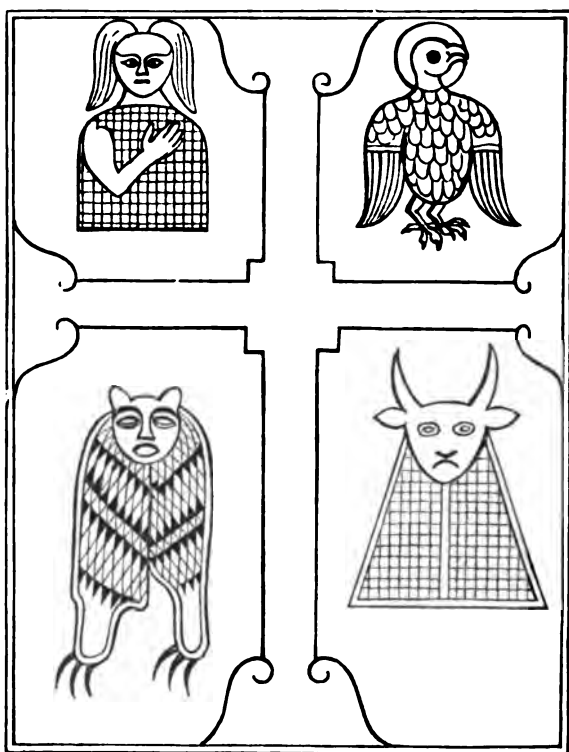
NO. 8.

Hildilid abbess of Barking; Eadgyd and Torchtgyd, nuns in the same monastery; and Frigyd, abbess of Hackness. All these lived in the latter half of the seventh century, and I have no hesitation in referring these curious monuments to the same age. Indeed the position of all the skeletons (with one exception), north and south, proves that they must have been interred before the almost universal custom of Christians (that of burying their departed friends with their faces eastward, as awaiting the resurrection), was practised by the Saxon converts. I do not

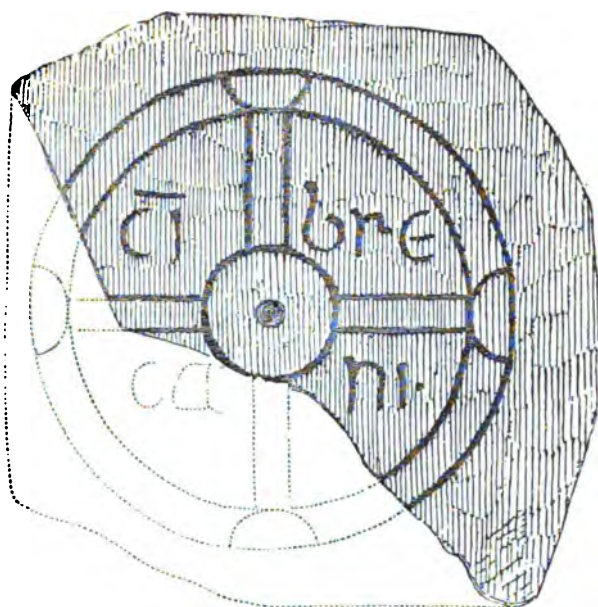
think the pagan Saxons had any fixed rule in this respect. In the greater number of decidedly Saxon sepulchres which have been opened at different times, the bodies have been found lying north and south; but in some instances, close to those which are laid in this position, others have been found lying east and west. The interments in this conventual cemetery at Hartlepool resemble those in the barrows of Kent in two other very important particulars, the singular appearance of the teeth, and the pillow-stones under the heads; proving that these Christians of the north lived on the same kind of food, and practised some of the same customs as the pagans in Kent, and warranting the conclusion, that the monumental stones described and figured above, are relics of the very earliest age of Anglo-Saxon Christianity. Nor is it by any means improbable that Ediluini, who is commemorated on two of them (Nos. 3 and 5), was that count of the name, who, at the command of King Osuiu, murdered Osuini king of Deira in the year 651, at Gilling, near Richmond. (See Bede, H. E. lib. iii. c. 14.)

The characters employed in the inscriptions on these stones are certainly of a very early date, and correspond exactly with those which are found in Irish manuscripts of the sixth and seventh centuries, such as the Gospels of St. Columba, and St. Ceadda, and the Books of Kells and Armagh. The Gospels of St. Columba indeed furnish us with an illumination remarkably illustrative of the crosses upon them,—a cross of similar form, with the evangelistic symbols in the angles. By permission of Mr. Westwood, I transfer here the cut of this cross, given in his work on the ancient illuminated manuscripts. Its similarity to the crosses on the Hartlepool stones is not to be wondered at when we consider that the first effectual conversion of North-Humbria was the work of Irish missionaries, and that, during the seventh and eighth centuries, constant and friendly intercourse was maintained between the ecclesiastics of North-Humbria and those of Scotland and Ireland. It was indeed to be expected that the monuments of each nation, executed at that period, should present some degree of correspondence, and such correspondence it is always interesting and important to trace. With this view, I will now direct the

attention of the reader to the tomb-stones which exist in many of the ancient Irish monasteries, and commemorate



individuals who died in the sixth and following centuries. Several of these are figured in Mr. Petrie's recently published work on the Round Towers, from which work they are transferred to our pages. The earliest, and at the same time the most nearly approaching the character of the Hartlepool monuments, are two from St. Breacan's in the Great Isle of Aran. On one of them, originally square, we have a cross in a circle, and the inscription CI (capiti) BRECANI in the angles. This, Mr. Petrie states, was discovered nearly forty years ago on the spot known by tradition as the tomb of St. Breacan, who is believed to have died early in the sixth century. The reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between this stone and the fragments above-noticed from Hartlepool. The other, as its inscription, VII ROMANI, indicates, is the mo-



nument of seven Roman ecclesiastics who are buried at St. Brecan's, and appears to be of at least equal antiquity with the tombstone of the saint.

Monumental stones of this class, of the seventh and eighth centuries, are, in Ireland as well as in England, comparatively rare; those of the ninth and tenth centuries are more common, and although they retain the old form of the cross, it is frequently very highly enriched, as in the following examples, taken also from Mr. Petrie's book.







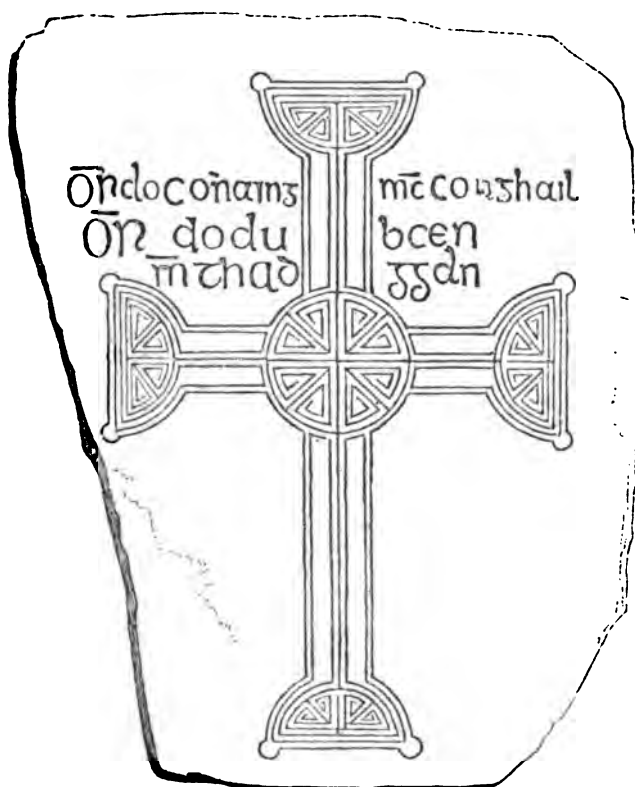
OR DO MAEL FINNIA and OR DO FLANNCHAD.

These two persons were abbots of Clonmacnoise, and died respectively in the years 991 and 1002.

OR DO CONAING MC CONGHAIL. OR DO DVBCEIN M THADGGAN.

Of the two individuals here named, Conaing mac Conghail was king of Teffia, and died in 821; Dubcen mac Thadggan

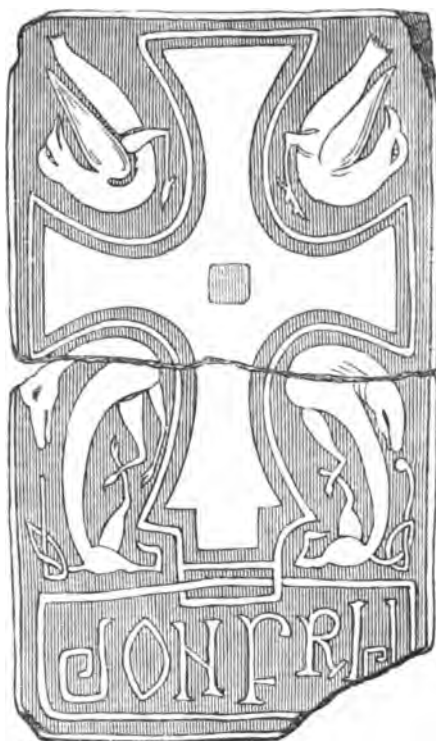




was a prince of the same race, and died about the middle of the 10th century.

The next has simply the name BLA-MAC, and is believed to be the memorial of Blathmac, abbot of Clonmacnoise, who died in 896.





In this country I know of but one sepulchral monument at all resembling the character of those found at Hartlepool. It is a flat stone preserved in the vestry of Wensley church, and found many years ago in the churchyard, on which is a cross, patée, with birds and quadrupeds in the angles, and beneath, in Saxon characters, the name DONFRID, all in relief. The published representations of this stone in Camden's *Britannia* and Whitaker's *Richmondshire* are very inaccurate and out of proportion, and for that reason a more accurate drawing of it is annexed.

All the Hartlepool tomb-stones, and that found at Wensley, are here accurately drawn to one uniform scale, but as it may be satisfactory to the reader to compare their actual measurements they are given below.

The circular stone about 13 inches diameter.

No. 1.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches square.
2.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ long 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.
3.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
4.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ 7 „
5.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ 7 „
6.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „ 10 „
7.	8	„ „ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
8.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ „

The Wensley stone, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ „ 9 „

They vary in thickness from one inch to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

DANIEL H. HAIGH.

## A WORD ON MEDIEVAL BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

THE history of bridge-building in the middle ages is a subject well worthy of our attention, and diligent research would no doubt bring to light many curious documents relating to it. The Romans probably left few bridges in the distant provinces; and, through the dark ages which followed the irruption of the barbarians, travelling, where the roads lay across rivers, must have been attended with many obstacles and dangers. A corporate town had generally its bridge, which was kept in repair at the expense of the townsmen. But in other places, in those troublous times, a ford, or a much rarer bridge, was often seized upon by some feudal oppressor, who established himself in the neighbourhood to plunder and ill-treat the travellers who had to pass by it.

As long as the laity only were grieved, little attention appears to have been paid to these evils; but when pilgrimages became fashionable, the grievance was felt by the Church, which then used its influence for the benefit of society in establishing bridges and securing a safe passage over them. It seems not improbable that societies or lodges of bridge-builders existed at an early period, and that they were relics of the policy of Roman times; but the history of such societies is involved in great obscurity. The Church appears to have taken them up and encouraged them in the twelfth century, and then they were endowed with a certain religious character.

The people of Avignon, in the south of France, had long felt the want of a bridge over the Rhone, when (in 1177 according to the legendary history), as the bishop was endeavouring to console the citizens assembled in the cathedral and relieve their minds from the terror caused by a solar eclipse, a poor shepherd named Benezet (Latinized into Benedictus) presented himself before them, and declared that he was sent by God to build them a bridge. The bishop was incredulous, and treated the man as an impostor or a madman. But Benezet persisted in his story, and at length, to try him, the bishop ordered him to carry to the river an immense mass of rock which thirty men

could scarcely move, and throw it into the torrent as the foundation stone. Benezet agreed to the trial, and in the presence of an immense multitude performed his task to their complete satisfaction. Convinced by this miracle, the citizens entered zealously upon the work; money was raised by levying a tax, and in 1188 the bridge was completed, which was so strongly built that it remained uninjured until 1662, when one of the central arches gave way, and it became a ruin.

The life, or rather legend, of St. Benezet, for his name was placed in the Romish calendar, was written long after his death, and contains several inconsistencies. Historical facts are concealed under a cloak of monkish inventions, and it is not improbable, if the truth were known, that the pretended saint was a member of some lodge of bridge-builders, and that the miracle consisted in some powerful mechanical contrivance to lift huge masses and place them in the bed of the river. A college or religious fraternity of bridge-builders was, however, formed at Avignon, and Benezet was placed at their head. His name occurs as their prior in 1187; but it seems to be not quite clear whether this was the first foundation of the order, or whether it had existed before he offered himself to undertake the erection of the bridge. The order of bridge-builders at Avignon, with the peculiar love of punning which characterized the middle ages, were called *fratres pontificales*; and sometimes *fratres pontis* and *factores pontium*.

This fraternity of bridge-builders soon extended its influence into other parts of France, and appears to have existed in tolerable activity through the thirteenth century. It declined and became forgotten, when the extension of science and mechanical knowledge rendered its efforts no longer necessary. In 1270, the fraternity built the bridge at Bon-pas on the Durance. Among their other works were the bridges at Lourmarin between Aix and Apt, at Malemort on the Durance, and at a place called in the old Latin document *Podium sanguinolentum*. The two latter names seem to show sufficiently the dangerous character of the spots previous to the erection of the bridges. The members of this fraternity are said by some to have worn as their badge the figure of a mason's hammer

on their breast. According to Ducange (Gloss. v. *fratres pontis*) their dress was a white vest with a sign of a bridge and cross of cloth on the breast.

Our information relating to these fraternities of bridge-builders is at present very unsatisfactory. It is probable that there were similar companies in other countries, such as Italy, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, &c., as we find many bridges built in those countries during this period under the directions of ecclesiastics; but it is at present impossible to say how far they were connected with one another. It has been pointed out as rather a singular coincidence that at the same time that Benezet or Benedictus was employed in this manner in France, between 1178 and 1191, an ecclesiastic of the same name in Sweden, Benedict bishop of Skara, distinguished himself as a great bridge-builder.

A rather prolific French writer, the comte H. Gregoire, who gave up his bishopric of Blois to take a part in the events of the great revolution, published at Paris, in a small pamphlet of seventy-two pages, 8vo., 1818, the result of somewhat extensive researches on the history of the *fratres pontificales*, under the title, *Recherches historiques sur les congrégations hospitalières des frères pontifes*. This I have not been able to consult; the British Museum appears not to possess a copy, and the only reference I can give for information on the subject in our great national establishment is to the *Allgemeine Encyclopädie* of Ersch and Gruber, article *Brückenbrüder*.

I will only add as a hint that our national records and the archives of our cities and boroughs contain abundant materials for a very interesting history of bridge-building in England.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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## ON PILGRIMS' SIGNS AND LEADEN TOKENS.

AMONG the numerous and various objects preserved in the cabinets of antiquaries and in public museums, there is a class which until very recently has been almost or quite unnoticed, notwithstanding its extent and the interest attached to it as illustrating the superstitious customs of the middle ages.

It comprises plates and brooches of lead or of pewter, used by pilgrims who had visited the shrines of saints and martyrs, as tokens or "signs," as they were technically termed, of their having performed their pilgrimage faithfully and truly. They were purchased at the shrines, and either sewn on the hat or garments, or worn as brooches, the devices or symbols, or the portraits or figures of saints, with which they were ornamented, indicating the particular places visited. The pilgrim was recognized by the "sign" he wore as bearing a badge of sacred honour, and his vanity was flattered by its ostentatious display, in proportion to the reputation of the object of his devotional journey, and the distance and difficulties he had to surmount in achieving his labour of piety. In Erasmus's Colloquy of the *Pilgrimage for Religion's sake*, Menedemus asks Ogygius, "But what kind of apparel is that which thou hast on? Thou art beset with semicircular shells, art covered on every side with images of tin and lead, trimmed with straw chains, and thy arm hath a bracelet of beads." Ogygius answers: "I visited St. James of Compostella; and, returning, I visited the Virgin beyond the sea, who is very famous among the English." Giraldus Cambrensis, in the twelfth century, states that, returning from the continent by way of Canterbury, he had an interview with the bishop of Winchester on his arrival in London; and that the bishop, on seeing him and his companions *with signs of St. Thomas hung about their necks*, remarked that he perceived they had just come from Canterbury.<sup>1</sup> Giraldus

<sup>1</sup> "Episcopus autem videns ipsum intrantem, cujus notitiam satis habueret, et socios suos cum *signaculis* B.

Thomæ a collo suspensis," etc. Girald. Camb. de rebus a se gestis, ap. Angl. Sacr. vol. ii. p. 481.

had stayed some days at Canterbury, and during his sojourn he visited the shrine of Becket, already celebrated throughout the Christian world. There are numerous *signs* without inscription which probably refer to Becket, but one discovered in the Thames at London Bridge is authenticated by the words *CAPUT THOME*,—*the head of Thomas*, round the mitred head of the archbishop.<sup>1</sup> The author of the Supplement to the Canterbury Tales, printed by Urry, which was probably written soon after Chaucer's decease, speaks of these *signs* being purchased by Chaucer's party on the occasion of their visit to Canterbury. Mr. Wright has happily introduced the writer's graphic picture of this famous city into a notice of the first Congress of the Association, in his "Archæological Album."<sup>2</sup> The pilgrims having kneeled down before the shrine and prayed to St. Thomas, "in such wise as they couth;" having kissed the holy relics and performed other religious duties; proceeded to buy *signs* "as the manner was":—

"Then, as manere and custom is, *signes* there they bought,  
*For men of contré should know whome they had sought.*  
 Eche man set his silver in such thing as they liked.  
 And in the meen while the miller had y-piked  
 His bosom ful of *signys* of *Caunterbury brochis* ;  
 Though the pardoner and he pryvely in hir pouchis  
 They put them afterwards that noon of them it wist."

Subsequently,

"They set their *signys* upon their hedes, and some oppon their capp,  
 And sith to the dyner-ward they gan for to stapp."

In *Piers Ploughman's Vision*, a personage habited as a pilgrim is introduced. He wore on his coat *signs of Sinai*, to testify his having visited Sinai and the holy sepulchre:

Til late was and longe  
 That they a *leode*<sup>3</sup> mette  
 Apparailled as a *paynym*<sup>4</sup>  
 In pilgrymes wise.  
 He bar a *burdoun*<sup>5</sup> y-bounde

<sup>1</sup> Now in the collection of the Rev. Thomas Welton: a cut of it is given in Mr. Wright's "Archæological Album."

<sup>2</sup> P. 19 *et seq.* Chapman & Hall, Lond.

<sup>3</sup> Man.

<sup>4</sup> Pagan, a Saracen.

<sup>5</sup> A staff.

With a brood liste,  
 In a withwynde wise  
 Y-wounden aboute;  
 A bolle and a bagge  
 He bar by his syde,  
 An hundred of ampulles  
 On his hat seten,  
*Signes of Synay,*  
 And shelles of Galice,<sup>1</sup>  
 And many a crouche on his cloak,  
 And keyes of Rome,  
 And the vernycle bi-fore,  
*For men should know*  
*And se bi hise signes*  
*Whom he sought hadde.*

This folk *fraynyd*<sup>2</sup> hym first,  
 Fro whenes he come.

"From Synay," he seide,  
 "And from oure Lordes sepulcre;  
 In Bethlem and in Babiloyne,  
 I have ben in bothe.  
 In Armonye and Alisaundre,  
 In manye othere places.  
*Ye may see by my signes*  
*That sitten on myn hatte,*  
 That I have walked ful wide  
 In weet and in drye,  
 And sought goode seintes  
 For my soules helthe."<sup>3</sup>

The enumeration of *signs* in the above passage is curious and explanatory of the many leaden fibulæ or brooches which of late years have been discovered in and about London, and are now in my possession.

The "signs of Sinai," "the shells of Galicia," the "ampulles" or cruets for holding the sacred fluids, the "crouches" or episcopal staffs, the keys of St. Peter, and

<sup>1</sup> The shells of Galicia, or scallop-shells, belonged exclusively to the Compostella pilgrim. Alexander III, Gregory IX, and Clement V, in their bulls, granted a faculty to the archbishops of Compostella, that they may excommunicate those who sold these shells to pilgrims anywhere except in

the city of Compostella. For an account of the origin of the custom of using these shells as pilgrim's signs, see notes to Southey's "Pilgrim of Compostella."

<sup>2</sup> Asked.

<sup>3</sup> "Vision of Piers Ploughman," l. 3533, Wright's edition.



the "vernicle" or likeness of the Saviour, together with an infinite number of other emblems and symbols moulded in lead or pewter for wearing as brooches, will no doubt be easily recognized in many museums and cabinets among those miscellaneous deposits of objects of ancient art which have hitherto been considered perhaps as mere toys or conventional designs of no value or interest. The "vernicle" was worn by Chaucer's Pardoner:—

"A vernicle had he sowed upon his cappe,  
His wallet beforne him on his lappe  
Bret-full of pardon come from Rome all hote."

The annexed *sign*, purchased for me at the sale of the coins and medals of the late Mr. W. Benson of Bury in Lancashire, was probably procured by some pilgrim visiting the celebrated head of the Baptist at Amiens. It represents a priest bearing the head in a charger, and supported on either side by an acolyte with a candle. The inscription leaves no doubt as to the meaning of the



design: ✠ HIC EST SIGNVM FACIEI BEATI IOHANNIS BAPTISTE AMI. *This is the sign of the face of St. John the Baptist of Amiens.* The head of John the Baptist played a long and important part in the ecclesiastical drama of the middle ages. Sozomen, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, reports the head of St. John to have been found at Jerusalem by some monks<sup>1</sup> of the sect of Macedonius, and that the emperor Valens ordered it to be transported to Constantinople, a statement that would lead us to imagine the

<sup>1</sup> In the Saxon Chronicle, under the year A. D. 448, it is stated: "This year John the Baptist showed his head to two monks, who came from the eastern country to Jerusalem for the sake of

prayer, in the place that whilom was the palace of Herod." The same account appears in Bede, Florence of Worcester, Roger of Wendover, and others of the old historical writers.

cheat to have originated with some persons infected with this heresy. After many adventures, the translation of the head, or of a head (for there were more than one) to Amiens took place on December 17, 1206. It was kept in a plate of massive gold, a foot in diameter, surrounded with a rim studded with pearls and precious stones. The crown of the head was covered with a kind of cap, silver-gilt and enamelled, which is indicated on the *sign*, and corresponds with that in an engraving of the head in Ducange's *Traité historique du chef de Saint Jean-Baptiste*, 1665, in-4to. This dissertation may be consulted with advantage by those whose curiosity leads them to examine the details of the history of an object which for many centuries held powerful influence over the Christian mind. The head, I believe, is still shewn at the cathedral of Amiens.

Dr. Rigollot<sup>1</sup> has published a *sign* which is very similar, and another in which the face of St. John fills the entire field of the piece. Another variety, in my collection, was found in the bed of the Somme at Abbeville, and presented to me by M. Boucher de Perthes, together with a specimen which exhibits a warrior slaying a bishop before the gate of a castle or city.<sup>2</sup> In the collection of Mr. Rolfe a full-length figure of the Baptist holding the sacred lamb forms a *sign*. This, with one representing Christ on the cross, was found in the river at Canterbury.

The fragile nature of these curious little objects is one reason why we find them so seldom in a perfect state; their intrinsic worthlessness may have saved those still extant from the fate of many works of art in the more valuable metals, when the change or modification of religious sentiments deprived them of importance as emblems or signs. Dr. Rigollot, in the interesting work referred to above, gives two of St. Eloi. Among those discovered of late years in London, are specimens which may be assigned to St. Leonard, the Virgin of Boulogne, the Saviour, St. Christopher, and many which, although uninscribed, may probably be indicative of Becket. One of

<sup>1</sup> "Monnaies inconnues des Evêques des Innocens, des Fous," etc. 8vo. Paris, 1837. The figures alluded to are en-

graved also in one of the plates of the "Archæological Album."

<sup>2</sup> "Collectanea Antiqua," No. vi.



these, from the collection of Mr. W. Chaffers, Jun. is given in the adjoining cut.

Henry the Sixth appears to have shared some of the honours of duly canonized saints in the posthumous sympathy shewn by the people for his misfortunes, and in the adulation paid to his memory. His tomb at Windsor was visited by crowds who willingly acquiesced in his deification and put faith

in his miracles.<sup>1</sup> The next cut shews one of his *signs*. It appears that among the relics and offerings preserved at Caversham, such as "schrowdes, candels, images of wax, crowches and *brochys*," was the dagger that killed king Henry, "schethe and all."<sup>2</sup>



Another example will suffice for the present purpose. It exhibits a bishop robed and mitred, with the episcopal staff in the left hand, the right elevated in the act of benediction. From the arm hang manacles, such as accompany a representation of St. Leonard on a *sign* before me, and in a cut in Caxton's edition of the *Golden Legend*. Beneath, is the word Fordom. There is some doubt about the personage here intended to be represented. If the word be the name of the person represented by the figure, the nearest approach to it is that of Fordham, bishop of Durham in the time of Richard II, who was translated to Ely, where he died and was buried. The cathedral records state that oblations were offered at his

<sup>1</sup> See his life written by a monk of Windsor. It is entitled "De miraculis Henrici Sexti. MS. Harl. 423, fol. 72, ro. The opening hymn is printed in the introduction to Mr. Halliwell's "Warkworth's Chronicle". (Camd. Soc.)

<sup>2</sup> "Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries," pp. 224 and 226, edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society. Mr. Wright remarks, "This is curious, as showing the established belief that the king had been murdered."



tomb; and it is possible that brooches, or signs, may have been given in acknowledgment. It may however be observed that the shape of the mitre and form of the letters lead us to suppose that this *sign* is not more modern than the earlier part of the thirteenth century, when the word *for-dom*, in English, would signify *false judgment*, which may have some reference to the saint intended to be represented.

It may not be out of place here to make a few remarks on some of the leaden tokens or medallions of the middle ages connected with religious usages.

Of these a great variety are extant, which with some little trouble might be classified and appropriated to various ecclesiastical establishments and purposes. They appear to have been employed as *tokens of presence* at particular sacred services, and also as having a monetary value for gifts or payments in merchandize to abbeys, &c. Some which have been preserved at St. Omer have legends which shew a twofold use, as *moneta ecclesie sancti Audomari*, and *dabitur presentibus*. The earliest of them appear to have been in lead, which was superseded by copper, the value of which is indicated by numerals. These tokens are proved by several documents to have been distributed, from the year 1428, to the priests assisting at various services on certain days, always under condition of their having arrived before the end of the lecture of martyrology, and of their having remained to the termination of the grand mass, when they were distributed. By an order of the chapter in 1434, the burser is enjoined to distribute the tokens only to those who had been present from the first *gloria patri*. In 1525 they are ordered to be distributed to the vicars in the nave of the church at the singing of *ave regina celorum*. In 1568, the bishop of St. Omer caused to be struck a certain coin to be distributed to those who assisted wholly at the offices of the choir, in order that no one may be excused under any pretence except in cases expressed in the statutes.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See a dissertation by M. Hermand, the "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie," tome ii. p. 253. (foreign member of the Association), in

The foregoing particulars will serve to throw a light upon the use of many of the religious tokens met with in this country, and especially upon a series in lead discovered a few years since at Bury St. Edmunds,<sup>1</sup> two of which, as examples, are given in the accompanying cuts.

No. 1. Obverse, mitred head of a bishop to the right between the letters s and n, the initials of "Sanctus Nicolaus," interlaced with two crosiers; legend,



*SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NO.* Reverse, cross extending to the edge of the piece, with three pellets in each angle, and two circles of legend. The outer is ✠ MILE: . AVE REX GENTIS : ANGLO:; and the inner ✠ O ECCE REGE S ANGELOR'.

No. 2. Obverse: head of a bishop, with a differently shaped mitre, the letters s and n, the former only with a crosier. Legend: ORA: PRO: NOBISB: ATENICHO LAE: EPI. Reverse, cross and pellets as in No. 1. In the outer circle; SANCT: NICHOLAE ORA: in the inner, : PRO: NO: BIS: AGG.


In the legend on No. 1, we recognize the beginning of a hymn to St. Edmund, indicating the service at which the token was used as a *medal of presence* for the officials and assistants. When Henry the Sixth visited the shrine of St. Edmund, at Bury, it is recorded that the antiphon *Ave rex gentis Anglorum* was sung, and it forms portion of a chorus to a song of the fifteenth century—*Synge we now alle and sum, Ave rex gentis Anglorum.*<sup>2</sup> The obverse is explained in connexion with the reverse, by the relationship of the hospital and chapel of St. Nicholas, in Bury St. Edmund's, to the abbey. It is said to have been founded by one of the abbots, and was subsequently placed under the care of the precentor.

<sup>1</sup> Many of these are now in the collection of Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich.

<sup>2</sup> "Songs and Carols," No. XIII. edited by Mr. Wright. London, 1836.

The reverse type of these pieces is copied from the groats of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the legends being arranged similarly to those on the legal coin. On another token from Bury St. Edmund's, the outer legend is *ECCLE NOVA FACIES QNIA*, and the inner *AVE REX GENTIS*. There is also a considerable number of the size of the penny of the period, having on the obverse a mitre and the legend *NICHOLAE ORA PRO NO*, or *SANCTVS NICHOLAVS*, and on the reverse, *AVE REX GENTIS*.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Samuel Tymms has kindly forwarded to me an impression in wax, from a piece of an intermediate module. We there read round the full-faced bust of a bishop, *SIGLVM. GILDE SCI NICHOL.*, reverse, *sTN*; legend, *CONGREGACIO: DVOOE*: Mr. Tymms observes:—"There appear to have been two gilds in honour of St. Nicholas, in the town of Bury. One of them was accustomed to celebrate in the church of St. Mary; the other in the Jesus college. This was the gild of the Translation of St. Nicholas, otherwise called Doosse gild, and to it is referable this coin or piece, *sTN* being for *Translation of St. Nicholas*; and *Congregacio dosse*, for so I read the legend, refers to the common appellation of this gild. What *doosse* or *dosse* means I know not, but it is written both ways very frequently in old wills."

Another variety, from the same locality, has been sent me by Mr. Joseph Warren of Ixworth, member of the Association. It is of the size of those given in the cuts above. Obverse: a mitre; legend:  *NICHOLAVS*, retrograde. Reverse: long cross and pellets; legend in outer circle *PRO NOB ENIRES (?)*; in the inner, *VILLA BVRI*.

The use of a great variety of tokens in cathedrals, abbeys, and other ecclesiastical establishments throughout France, extended to the latter part of the eighteenth century, and there is every reason to believe that a little research would prove them to have been common in this country. There is an abundant series, unclassified and disregarded, known

<sup>1</sup> See a plate of these tokens in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. vi. p. 82, in illustration of a paper by Mr. Haigh. That able numismatist at first very naturally imagined them to have originated in the well known custom which gave rise to a curious class of

burlesque coins, called "money of the bishops of innocents," many of which are met with in France. Subsequent researches have induced Mr. Haigh to assign them to the chapel of St. Nicholas, as *medals of presence* for religious festivals.

by the term *abbey counters*, which may probably include many, that by a little attention to the symbols and inscriptions, may be appropriated to particular localities, and to various usages and religious institutions. In confirmation of this belief I give the following extracts (relating to a class of tokens of later times) from the parish account book of St. Peter's of Mancroft, in Norwich, which have been kindly supplied me by Mr. Goddard Johnson:<sup>1</sup>—

A.D.	£	s.	d.
1632. Paid for moulds to cast tokens in . . . . .	0	4	0
1633. Paid to Norman, for leaden tokens . . . . .	0	0	6
1640. Paid to Thomas Turner, for 300 tokens . . . . .	0	3	0
1644. Paid to Howard the plomer, for tokens			
1659. Paid to goodman Tenton, for cuttinge a mould for the tokens . . . . .	0	2	6
1680. Paid the widow Harwood, for lead tokens . . . . .	0	5	0
1683. Paid Mrs. Harrold, for new tokens . . . . .	0	1	0
1684. Do. do. . . . .	0	1	0
1686. Paid for tokens bought and herbs for the church . . . . .	0	2	6

The following is an account of the receivings, by tokens, of the communicants at various times :

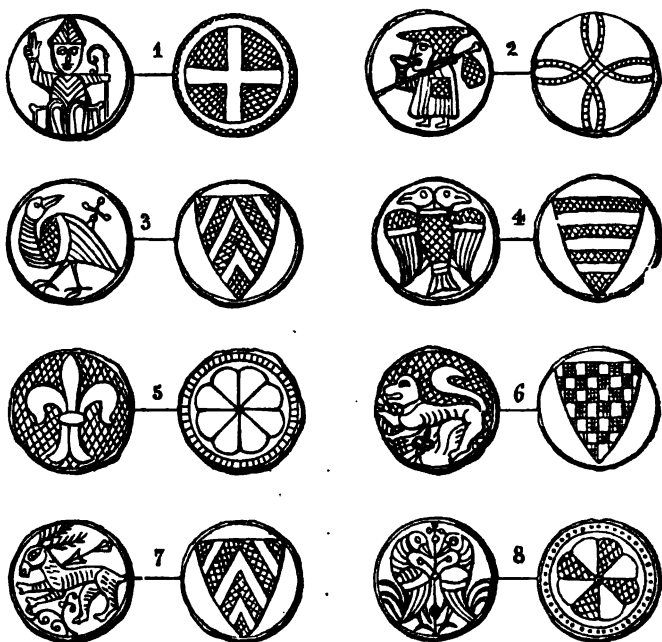
A.D.	£	s.	d.
1682. Paid for bread and wine more than received by tokens	0	19	1
1683. Paid for bread and wine more than received by tokens	0	15	1
1685. Received by tokens . . . . .	3	0	11½
1686. Received by tokens at eleven communions in the said year . . . . .	3	18	6
1687. Received by tokens at ten communions in y <sup>e</sup> same year . . . . .	3	2	3

The last similar entry in the book is in 1696.

During the last few years a vast number of small leaden pieces have been discovered in the progress of excavations in the city of London. They are chiefly of the size of the ancient penny, the half-penny, and the farthing, are neatly made, and exhibit various devices. The middle, or half-penny size, has usually on the obverse as follows: *stars, a single letter, shields, tankards, a hand or glove, cross keys, &c.*, enclosed in a wreath; and on the reverse, in a similar wreath, a short cross with an annulet in each angle, en-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Johnson is preparing for publication extracts from town account-books in Norfolk, in illustration of the civil and religious history, manners, customs, &c. of the English in former times.

closing a pellet, such as we see on the coins of Henry I and Stephen; in a few instances the cross has three pellets in each quarter. The farthing size presents on the one side a star, on the other a short cross with a single pellet in each quarter. Tokens of the penny size will be best explained by the accompanying cuts of varieties from a hoard of several hundred, recently discovered on the site of the ditch on the exterior of old London Wall, near Aldersgate Street.



With them were specimens of two other varieties: upon one, the *Agnus Dei*; reverse, that of No. 2: the type of the other shows clearly that the birds in No. 8 are intended for cocks; the reverse is chequered. There were also a number of blank pieces of the same size. A few of these tokens I had previously possessed, together with varieties not included in this hoard; for instance, one specimen resembling in obverse No. 3, has a flag behind the bird, instead of a cross, and on the reverse a broad cross; another, which has been cut in halves, resembles No. 3 on the obverse, but the reverse has an R and a cross behind it:



one of type No. 2 exhibits the palmer in an opposite direction, and on the reverse a chequer ornament: of No. 1 there is an example with a half-figure of a bishop, and the reverse a kind of whirl pattern.

The general aspect of these tokens would lead us to assign them to the fourteenth or fifteenth century (although some appear of earlier date); but there is at present some difficulty, from the indefinite arrangement, apparently arbitrary, to be observed in the application of the devices, in pronouncing upon the particular uses for which they were intended. The shields on Nos. 3 and 7 resemble the arms of Clare; 6, those of Warenne; and 4, the two-headed eagle, those of Richard king of the Romans, brother of Henry III. These, and other bearings connected with illustrious families, were probably assumed by the artist merely because they were familiar ensigns. Some remind us of devices and ornaments on encaustic tiles, many of which were purely conventional.

Mr. Akerman conjectures that these pieces may have been used by mercantile establishments, or by keepers of inns and taverns, who from some motive had adopted as signs the bearings of noble families or popular individuals; and thus, that No. 1 might be intended for the sign of *the bishop*; 2, that of *the palmer*; and so on. This supposition derives support from the symbols upon others in my collection, and from the known imperfections of the monetary system in the middle ages, especially with respect to a small coinage for the trading of the humbler classes. We meet with repeated legislative enactments, and petitions for laws, to meet emergencies arising from a defective circulating medium, which plainly shew so great a want, at various periods, of small coins, that tradespeople could not, even by adopting the base coinages of foreign nations, carry on their traffic without recourse to temporary substitutes for legal money. Early in the reign of Richard II, a petition of the Commons states, that certain weights for bread, and measures for beer, such as the gallon, pottle, and quart, were ordered by statutes; and that they, the said Commons, had no small money to pay for the smaller measures, which was greatly injurious to them, and therefore they prayed, that it would please the king and council to command that halfpennies and far-

things should be made, to pay for the smaller measures, and other little purchases; for God, and for works of charity; and that the victuallers throughout the realm should be charged to sell their victuals answerably to the size of the money.<sup>1</sup> This was in 1378. So little had the grievance been remedied, that in 1393, complaint was made to the king that so great had been the scarcity of halfpennies and farthings, that the poor were frequently ill-supplied, so that when a poor man would buy his victuals and other necessities, and had only a penny, for which he ought to receive one half-penny in change, he many times did spoil his penny (probably by cutting it in halves) in order to make one halfpenny.<sup>2</sup> In such exigencies we can well imagine graduated pieces in lead, as above described, to have been issued by private persons as tokens for local circulation.

In a burlesque scriptural parody, of the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, published in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, leaden money is distinctly mentioned in conjunction with gold and silver,<sup>3</sup> and it is extremely probable that many other allusions may be found in writers of the middle ages to illustrate this humble but curious branch of numismatics. Of course we must not confound these tokens with the forgeries of the coin of the realm, or with the numerous base and prohibited foreign coins, which, under the outlandish names of *pollards*, *fuskins*, *dodkins*, *crocards*, &c. seem to have been in continual circulation in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

In the sixteenth century, leaden tokens were very generally used by tradespeople. They bear no resemblance to those figured above, and being well known, need only, for the present, be alluded to.

C. ROACH SMITH.

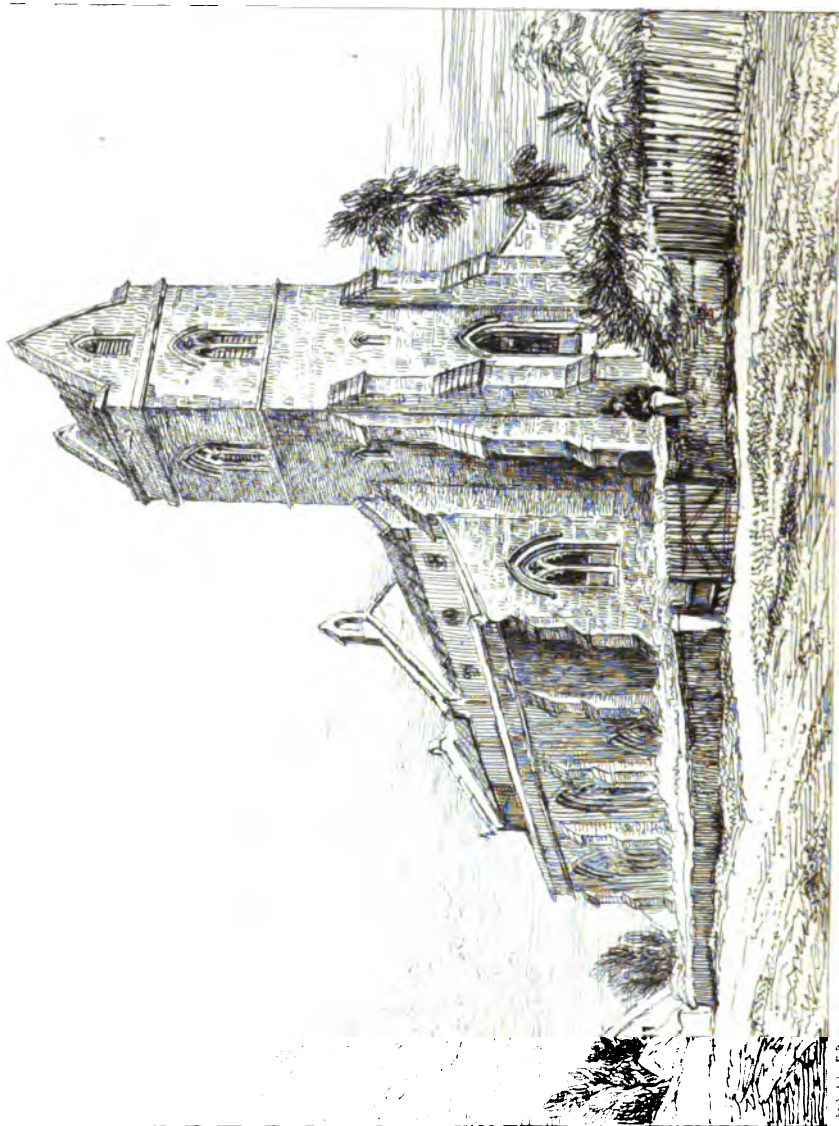
<sup>1</sup> Ruding, vol. i. p. 458.

<sup>2</sup> Ruding, vol. i. p. 474.

<sup>3</sup> Et intrantes domum invenerunt  
doleum plenum, cum Magota meretrice

ejus, et optimum potum positum in  
mazerio, et apertis oculis suis optu-  
lerunt ei munera, aurum, argentum, et  
*plumbum*.—vol. ii. p. 58.





Engraved by E. Dwyer.

## SCRAPS FROM THE SKETCH-BOOK OF A MEMBER OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NO. I. ROTHERSTHORPE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

It is proposed under this head to give from time to time notices of churches, and other objects, principally in Northamptonshire, interesting to the archæologist, either for their architectural beauty, their antiquity, or for their associations.

Northamptonshire is celebrated for its churches, and many of the finest are already familiar to the antiquary. But there are also many, well worthy of attention, which have only been partially and inaccurately described, and others which have escaped observation altogether. Lying in nooks and corners, approachable only by bye-ways, their venerable towers and quaint carvings have rarely been seen by eyes more learned than those of the wondering peasant, or churchwarden repairing a dilapidated window by filling up the interstice with villainous red bricks. But railways, along with mightier revolutions, are effecting a change in this respect also. The traveller, who speeds on his journey at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, catches glimpses of towers and spires hitherto scarcely known even to the Topographical Dictionary. In the same category with these we might almost place the subject of the present article.

Nestled in trees, the pack-saddle roof and tower of the village-church of Rothersthorpe may be seen about a mile distant, as the crow flies, from the junction of the Northampton and Peterborough branch with the main line of the London and Birmingham railway at Blisworth. The pedestrian, however, can hardly reach it in less than two. It lies in a north-north-westerly direction, near the old Banbury lane. The village itself is highly picturesque. In the centre is a remarkable entrenchment, called the Burys, of a wedge shape, and extremely well defined. The embankment is highest on the west side and north-west corner, apparently for the purpose of overlooking the approach from the Banbury lane on the west. It may be worth remarking, that about two miles and a half in an easterly direction, on the

same line, is the camp called Hunsberry Hill, near Northampton, commonly known as the Danes' camp. The two principal roads in the village run nearly parallel with the outline of the camp on the north-east and south sides. According to Bridges, whose accuracy there is no reason to doubt, the entrenchment includes a space of about four acres. It is intersected by two foot-paths, so that it is easy of access to the visitor. At Gayton, about a mile and a half distant, traces of a Roman villa, antiquities, and coins of the Lower Empire, were found in the year 1840, of which an ample account was furnished to the Society of Antiquaries by the present dean of Peterborough, Dr. Butler, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. iii. pp.125-131. It is rather a singular coincidence that several of the earth-works in this vicinity, appear to be nearly of the triangular or wedge-shape, more or less rounded at the corners. We may mention Burnt-walls, Alderton-Bury, the station of Antoninus, called Lactodorum, at Towcester, and the camp in the plantation at Woburn Sands, towards Brickhill, commonly called Danes Banks. In Domesday Book Rothersthorpe is designated simply by the general name Torp. In some later records it is variously written Rerestrop, Reresthorp, Rotherstrop, and Rythersthorp.

The church, (of which an etching accompanies this paper) is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and at the west-end a tower (the roofs of all being leaded), and a south porch. The latter has a pack-saddle roof—a feature not at all general in this county. There is however another instance of the same peculiarity at Cold Higham, about five miles distant on the same line of road—the Banbury-lane, and near its intersection with the Watling-street, but it is not of so bold and enriched a design. Rothersthorpe church was given to the convent of St. James, near Northampton, by William de Bethun, the son of Robert de Bethun, advocate of Arras. The grant was confirmed by Hugh Wells, bishop of Lincoln, and Robert Kilwardby, archbishop of Canterbury. The vicarage was ordained in 1277, the 19th year of Richard Gravesend, bishop of Lincoln. In 1254, 38th of Henry III, the profits of the rectory were valued at nine marks; and in 1291, 19th Edward I,

the rectory was rated as before, and the vicarage at two marks. In the year 1535, 26th Henry VIII, the rectory was let to farm by the monks of St. James for 60*l.* per annum, out of which they allowed a pension to the prior of St. Andrew's. The vicarage at this time was taxed at 112*s.* 4*d.*, out of which was deducted 3*s.* for procurations and synodals. Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage fell to the crown; and in the third year of Edward VI were granted to Matthew White and Edward Bury. In the 28th of queen Elizabeth, Francis Samwell, Esq., died possessed of them, by purchase from John Walter of Turken in Gloucestershire, and left them to William his son, who levied a fine of them the same year. In course of succession they descended to Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart. George Preston, who was admitted incumbent in 1618, was ejected by the parliament commissioners, and, with great marks of ill-treatment, thrown into Northampton gaol, and suffered to die in prison. The vicarage, in 1705, amounting in its clear yearly value to no more than 17*l.* 5*s.*, was discharged from the payments of first-fruits and tenths by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. It is in the deanery of Preston.

The returns of 1841 set down the population of Rothersthorpe at 274. Bridges gives no statement of the population at his time, but he states the number of houses as fifty-four, "including two which are set apart for the poor." During the last century and a quarter, therefore, this secluded little village would seem to have stood still even in respect of the number of its inhabitants. With one or two exceptions, such as the re-building of a cottage, the re-pewing of the church, and some addition to the heaps of turf in the church-yard, Rothersthorpe probably presents at this day much the same picture which it presented to the eyes of the old historian.

Our present etching gives the south-west view of the church. In our next we propose to give the north-east view, and to enter at length into the very interesting detail of its architectural peculiarities.

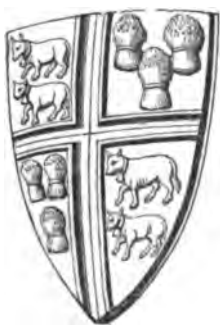
E. PRETTY.

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OBSERVATIONS ON AN EFFIGY CALLED THAT  
OF WILLIAM DE FOIX,

IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

ON my visit to Winchester during the late congress of the Association, I took the opportunity of examining an effigy in the cathedral, engraved in Mr. Britton's history of that edifice, which possesses such extraordinary claims on the consideration of the antiquary, that I need not apologize to the readers of this Journal for venturing to occupy a few pages in its description. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, says: "In the north aisle at Winchester, is a broken figure of a knight in mail and round helmet, head reclined as Vere at Hatfield, double cushion supported by two angels: he is drawing his sword: on his shield two



bulls with bells, quartering three gerbes. At his feet a hound. The front of the tomb, now fixed against the wall, has the bulls and the gerbes, six eagles displayed, three lions passant guardant, old France, Castile, and Leon. This is not noticed either in Mr. Watson's *History of Winchester*, p. 105, or the other history of that city."<sup>1</sup> And this is all Gough himself says on the subject. Dr.

Milner, who has the reputation of being a more critical antiquary, describes this effigy as "the mutilated figure of an ancient crusader, armed *cap-a-pie* in a hauberk, with his sword and shield, the latter of which bears quarterly two bulls passant, gorged with bells, and three garbs for the princely family of De Foix, of which was Captal de la Buch, knight of the garter of the first creation by Edward III. On an adjoining slab are the arms of the royal families to which he appears to have been related, namely, England, France, Castile, and Leon. The deceased himself was the earl of a small place adjoining to Winchester, called Winal, as we learn from the following epitaph, which is said formerly to have existed

<sup>1</sup> Nor in Warner's "Collections for Hampshire."



here.<sup>1</sup> ‘Hic jacet Willielmus, comes de insula Vana alias Wineall,’ to which he appends, in a note, the following translation and information:—“‘Here lies William, earl of the island of Vana, otherwise Wineall.’ The parish in question lies upon the river, and might formerly have been insulated.” Mr. Britton, in his description, follows Dr. Milner pretty nearly, and adds, “it will be observed that the space for the lost legs is very short, but it is so in the statue, which is finely executed, and is said to represent William de Foix, of the princely family of that name, who resided on an estate called Vana or Wineall, near Winchester.”

Now, without pausing to question the accuracy of Gale, or to comment on the vagueness of the expression “*with this inscription*,” which gives us no idea of its situation when extant in 1715, I will merely remark that if the “warlike person” of Gale, and the “crusader” of Dr. Milner, be the same individual, and that he was “the earl (?) of a small place adjoining to Winchester, called Wineall,” it is rather extraordinary that being allied to or descended from “the princely family of De Foix,” and the royal families of England, France, Castile and Leon, &c., and buried in the cathedral of Winchester, under a costly monument, no mention of “Willielmus comes de insula Vana,” should be found in any of the genealogical histories of those families which I have had an opportunity of consulting. To borrow a portion of a better known epitaph:

“How loved, how honoured once, avails him not,  
To whom related, or by whom begot.”

No attempt seems to have been made by Dr. Milner, to test the truth of the epitaph as recorded by Gale; but which must have disappeared before Gough described the effigy. No enquiry instituted to ascertain of whom this William was the son—when he died<sup>2</sup>—and by what right

<sup>1</sup> On the authority of Gale, who tells us, “Behind the quire, on the north side, lieth a warlike person, whose figure is much defaced, with this inscription, “Hic jacet Willielmus comes de insula Vana alias Wineall.” “History and Antiquities of the Cathedral church of Winchester.” London, 1715, p. 32.—In his second edition, 1808, Doctor

Milner alters the words “have existed here,” to “have been *on the monument*.”

<sup>2</sup> Was there no date to the epitaph? In that case it was probably not coeval with the monument. The “alias” is remarkable also. Was it a portion of the original inscription, or printed in the same gothic characters by mistake?

the royal arms of three sovereigns ornament his tomb—and what is still more singular, it appears never to have been observed that if this be a genuine monument of the thirteenth, or commencement of the fourteenth, century, it exhibits one of the earliest specimens of the quartering of arms as yet discovered in England! When Gough described the effigy, it lay “in the north aisle,” and he speaks of “the front of the tomb *now* fixed against the wall;” implying, I presume, that he did not consider it even then to occupy its original position. Gale describes the “warlike person” as lying “behind the quire, on the north side:” but is silent respecting “the front of the tomb,” and its regal armorial decorations. Dr. Milner, who wrote shortly after Gough, speaks of the effigy in its mutilated state, and calls “the front of the tomb,” an “adjoining slab.” Since that period, the effigy has been removed into the centre of what is called De Lucy’s church, behind the choir, and (will it be believed?) the sculptured stone that belongs to it, let into the wall of the Portland chapel at the east end of the cathedral! The mason who repaired the effigy twenty-eight years ago, states that he “found it lying level with the floor.”<sup>1</sup> Some portions were restored by him: “The greater part of the lion at the feet,” (called a hound by Gough) “a small portion of the drapery, the hands, and one foot.” *Query*, the right leg.

The more important parts of the figure, therefore, we may feel assured, have been untampered with; and the engraving in Britton’s work, being from a drawing made by Mr. Blore, previous to any attempt at restoration, presents the following points for our consideration. The warrior is completely clothed in mail, wearing a hauberk and chausses of chain, *without any admixture of plate*, except those remarkable defences of the reigns of Edward I and II, called ailettes, fragments of which remain to each of the

Is the parish of Winal, called Vana, in any record of the middle ages? Is there any tradition of its having been insulated? In the inquisitions made, temp. Henry II and Edward I, the only “Lords de Insula” were those of the Isle of Wight.

<sup>1</sup> Where then did Gale find the epitaph? Was the tomb complete in 1715

and afterwards pulled to pieces and the front placed in the wall, or did the adjoining slab always occupy the position in which Dr. Milner found it? Vide plate in the “Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet,” vol. iv. (London, 1808), in which it is seen as described by Gough and Milner.

shoulders. The surcoat is full and flowing, open in front, and without any indication of having been emblazoned. The *coif de mailles* is round. (Gough calls it a round helmet). The legs are crossed, the feet resting on a lion: the right hand was no doubt originally sculptured as grasping the hilt and in the act of drawing the sword. The head is inclined: the attitude altogether, as Gough remarks, being like that of the effigy of Robert de Vere at Hatfield, who died in 1221. That this monument is some years later in date is beyond a question, from the fact of the arms of Castile and Leon appearing on it. They were first so quartered on the accession of Ferdinand III to the throne of those united kingdoms, A.D. 1230. We have, therefore, as regards the erection of the monument, a point to start from. On the front of the tomb, no longer "an *adjoining* slab," the above arms are seen in company with four other shields, each suspended by the gigue or belt, from a leafy branch, like those on the north side of the tomb of Eleanor of Castile in Westminster Abbey, (A.D. 1298); the whole of the design indeed recalling most forcibly to mind that beautiful monument.<sup>1</sup> The first shield displays the remarkable family arms of the knight as sculptured on the shield of the effigy. The third and fourth appear to be England and old France. The second shield, (six eaglets displayed, 3, 2, and 1), is mentioned by Gough; but unnoticed by Milner, although it is a piece of important evidence and one of the most interesting features of the monument. Let us now examine the family arms of the deceased warrior. In the first place they are not simply quartered or parted per cross by the usual divisional or imaginary lines, but by a St. George's cross of sufficient dimensions to form a charge of itself, such as Jerome de Bara calls a "*croix cantonnée de quatre quartiers*," giving the arms of Denmark as an example. Gough, without naming the cross, says, "on his shield two bulls with bells, quartering three gerbes." Milner also, disregarding the cross, says, "on his shield two bulls passant gorged with bells, and three garbs for the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Britton, who has engraved the slab as well as the effigy, from a drawing by the same accurate pencil, says, "the side of the tomb certainly belonged to the statue, as clearly indicated by the style of the arches and their crockets and finials." It was at that time loose and leaning against the wall.

princely family of De Foix, of which was Captal de la Buch, knight of the garter, of the first creation by Edward III." Now, critically speaking, the arms of the princely family of De Foix, were *or, three pallets, gules*, and those they quartered at some period subsequent to the marriage of Roger Bernard III, count De Foix, with Marguerite de Moncade viscountess of Bearn, in 1256, were the arms of Bearn, and are not bulls but cows.<sup>1</sup> Garbs they never bore, and moreover, the Captal de la Buch, knight of the garter, of the first creation by Edward III, was not of the family of De Foix, (though his descendants became counts De Foix) but of the family of Grailly, whose arms he bore alone: viz. *argent on a cross, sable, five escallop shells of the first*, as may be seen on his original garter plate in St. George's chapel at Windsor. The reverend historian has confounded Pierre de Grailly with Gaston de Foix, Captal de la Buch, made knight of the garter by Henry V. I have sought in vain for an English coat displaying two cows passant, collared and belled. No such bearing is to be found in Vincent or Philpot's Ordinary and in the genealogical histories of the viscounts of Bearn and the counts of Foix, I see no mention of a William de Foix or of a lord of insula Vana, or of any individual of the thirteenth, or commencement of the fourteenth century, to whom this monument could possibly be ascribed.<sup>2</sup> The second and third quarters of this curious shield bear three garbs or wheatsheaves, the well-known coat of the ancient earls of Chester, and subsequently assumed by several English families. The last earl of Chester who bore them (*azure, three garbs, or*)

<sup>1</sup> "Ecartelé au 1 et 4, d'or à trois pals de gueules qui est de Foix. Au 2 et 3, d'or à deux vaches de gueules accornées, accollées, clarinées d'azur, qui est Bearn." Anselme, tom.iii. p.347. Cows are distinguished in heraldry by being collared and belled. Jerome de Bara.

<sup>2</sup> Henry, second son of Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, by Isabel Marshal, his first wife, born 1235, married, 1269, Constance, eldest daughter of Gaston VII, viscount of Bearn, and was murdered on his return from the crusades in the church of St. Lawrence,

at Viterbo, in the Roman States, 1271 or 72. (Math. Paris. Robert of Gloucester.) Sandford has no mention of any issue by this marriage. Constance had been previously married to the infant Alfonso, son of Jayme I, king of Aragon. Did she marry a third husband? It is remarkable that her father, Gaston, viscount de Bearn, was sent by Edward I a prisoner to Winchester in 1275. He died in 1290 at Orthez, and was buried in the church of the Dominicans in that city. Walsingham. "Art de Vérifier les Dates." Pierre de Marca, "Histoire de Bearn."

was Randolph, or Ranulph, surnamed Blondeville, son of Hugh Kevilioc, earl of Chester, and he died A.D. 1233, leaving no legitimate issue by any of his three wives. The other distinguished families who bore garbs about this period in England, were Seagrave (temp. Henry III) sable, three garbs argent; Comyn, argent, crussily three garbs gules; and Beaumes, Bemeis or Beumeys, azure, three rye garbs or, temp. Edward II; and in France the family of De Brosse, ancestors of the counts de Penthievre and dukes d'Estampes. We now come to the shield bearing six eaglets, 3, 2, and 1, which if the field were *vert*, and the eaglets *or*, would be immediately claimed for Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, temp. Edward II. The same coat, however, variously blazoned, was borne by several English families in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.<sup>1</sup> Amongst them one of the name of Basinge, or, six eaglets, sable, which is worthy of remark, as a prior of that name, if not of the same family, lies buried in Winchester cathedral. Still when we find this shield in company with the royal arms of England, France, Castile, and Leon, we naturally turn back to the great favorite of Edward of Caernarvon, earl of Cornwall, lord of the Isles of Wight and Man (comes de insula), and husband of Margaret de Clare, grand-daughter of king Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, and niece of Edward II and Isabel of France.

A match with the heiress of Gaveston would therefore entitle the husband to display all these magnificent achievements; but Gaveston, who was beheaded in 1310, left only one daughter, "called Joane Gaveston, whom her father intended to have married to Thomas, the son of John Wake; but he taking another wife without the license of king Edward II, was fined to pay 1,000 marks to Thomas de Moulton of Egremont, which Thomas by indenture (bearing date the 25th day of May, an. 10, Edward II) betwixt him and the said king, had engaged to marry this Joane to his son John, as soon as they should come to age;

<sup>1</sup> Sir Adam de Newnington (co. Sussex, temp. Edward I), *azure*; six eaglets, *or*.

Sir Hugh de Bibbesworth or Bibbesworth, the same.

Sir Ralph de Kirkoton, *argent*; six eaglets, *sable*.

Sir Richard de Tanye (co. Essex), *or*; six eaglets, *sable*.

Sir Dru de Barantine, *sable*; five eaglets, *argent*. (In Philpots' Ord. three eaglets, *or*.)

— Chansail, *sable*; six eaglets, *or*.

— Brockburn, *gules*; six eaglets, *or*.

Sir Stephen de Gravesend and — Basinge, *or*; six eaglets, *sable*; a canton, *ermine*.

but this new borne Joane died young, and was buried at Malmesbury."<sup>1</sup>

Foiled on this side, we turn in vain to the other; for granting the epitaph given by Gale and Milner to be not only correct, but to have reference to this monument (both which points are at present questionable), who was this William lord of Wineall?<sup>2</sup> Was he the only person who ever owned that title? Were there no lords of Wineall either before or after him, and from whom did he derive the singularly composed arms he bears? An intelligent member of the College of Arms informed me that, when he saw them some years ago at Winchester, he doubted whether they were not a fabrication, so strangely did such a quartered shield appear to the eye of a herald upon the arm of a mailed warrior of the thirteenth century. "Quartering of coates began first," says Camden, "as far as I have observed in Spaine, in the arms of Castile and Leon, when those two kingdoms were conjoyned, which our king Edward the Third imitated when he quartered France and England (for I omit his mother, Queen Isabel, who joyned in her seal England, France, Navarre, and Champagne.) . . . The first of the nobilitie that quartered another coat was Hastings earl of Pembroke, who quartered his own coat with that of Valence of the house of Lusignan, in whose right he had that earldome: and shortly after Matilda, sister and heir to Anthony lord Lucy, gave a great part of her lands to the heir male of the lord Percy her second husband, conditionally that her armes, being three Lucyes and gules, should be quartered alwaies with Percyes lyon azure rampant, or. . . . After these tymes every gentleman began to quarter the coate of the chief heir with whom his progenitour had matched, and often preferred

<sup>1</sup> Sandford's "Genealogical Hist." p. 141. The name of Arnold de Gaveston occurs in a document of Edward the First's time. ("Domino Arnaldo de Gaveston baneretto pro vadiis suis et quatuor scutiferorum suorum, 22:8:0. Comput. Garder. Edw. I.") But whether or not he was a relative of Piers de Gaveston, whose name is also mentioned in that document, we are left in doubt.

<sup>2</sup> "Winnall, a parish in the hundred of Fawley, Fawley division of the county of Southampton, three-quarters

of a mile (N. N. E.) from Winchester, containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, rated in the king's books at 5*l.*, and in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester." Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary." I walked to Winnal, and entered its tiny church in the hope of finding some clue to the mystery, but nothing remained of its ancient ornament, except some tiles near the communion table, the devices on which were not heraldic.

that in the first place if she were honourable." (*Remaines*, p. 227.) These facts have been acknowledged, and these opinions coincided in, by all subsequent writers on heraldry; but if this shield be a genuine relic, and exhibit the quartered coat of an English family, it is, as I have before stated, one of the earliest examples of the practice in England which has descended to our time, and if altogether a foreign coat, is still a most interesting one for its period, which cannot, I think, be later at the utmost than 1326, the date of the accession of Edward III, and thirteen years previous to the quartering of the arms of France and England by that sovereign, or of Hastings and Valence by Lawrence earl of Pembroke. I have therefore taken the liberty of calling the attention of the members of the British Archæological Association to the very unsatisfactory account at present existing of this finely-executed and interesting monument, and would respectfully suggest to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who have proved themselves such enthusiastic lovers of archæology, first, that the effigy and the front of the tomb should be restored to their original position, if it can be ascertained,<sup>1</sup> or, at any rate, placed together; and secondly, that the persons intrusted to shew their venerable cathedral should be furnished with some brief and rational account of its objects of interest in print or writing, and not allowed to trust to their memory or draw on their invention; as no doubt hundreds have been informed, as we were, by (I am bound to say) one of the most obliging of vergers, that this fine effigy was that of a crusader, whose name was originally *Vo*, but now pronounced *Fo*; that he went to the Holy Land with Richard the First, for which reason he had his master's lion at his feet, that he was killed in the act of drawing his sword, and that he was a great patron of agriculture, as we might gather from the wheatsheaves in his arms!

J. R. PLANCHÉ.

<sup>1</sup> The place pointed out to me as its original position is in the *north transept*, and has still its unoccupied niche, surmounted by a canopy or crocketed arch of the period, in which the figure reclined, as in so many examples, particularly those at Winchelsea, the sculptured stone, with its regal armory, forming the front of the tomb beneath it. The adjacent walls still exhibit

fragments of cotemporary paintings, which have been covered with plaster and whitewash. On the left of the tomb, near a window, is a full-length regal figure, and beneath it part of a border of the ribbon pattern, with an inscription, of which only *HOC A* is now visible. The separation of these relics is laid to the charge of the late Dr. Nott, who reposes close by the violated tomb.

## ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

### PART I.

THE coins of Cunobeline are numerous, and from their superior workmanship and the deities represented on them, it is very evident they were executed by a Roman or Greek artist employed for the purpose. Dr. Samuel Pegge wrote a dissertation upon them, in which he professed to prove, 1. That the coins usually attributed to Cassibolan, Arviragus, and Caractacus, in reality belong to him. 2. That there was no such person as Arviragus; it being a title, "Ard-vraight," *i. e.* head of a tribe, and not the name of an individual. 3. That the word Tascio, or Tascia, is the name of the Italian artist he employed to engrave his dies, who held the office of master of his mint. 4. That the coin frequently attributed to Comius, king of the British Attrebates, was in reality a Gaulish coin. He also supposes incidentally that the pieces of money with disjointed figures of horses upon them, so frequently found, and by some supposed to have a mythological import, were those of the British chieftains, or reguli.

It might have been expected that when Mr. Ruding's elaborate work on the English coinage, in four volumes, 4to. was published some years ago, he would have done more to elucidate the ancient British coinage, by simplifying, methodizing, and arranging its details. It seems, however, that the knowledge of it was not sufficiently advanced for this to be done; and he was evidently disconcerted both at the confused state in which he found it, and at the remarks of foreign numismatists of the highest reputation, who were scarcely inclined to allow that there was any British coinage. He applies himself to refute the ideas of these last with no vigour. The chief benefits, therefore, we derive from Ruding's work, are his plates of new coins, and new British ones he gives certainly, though interspersed with others that do not belong to us.

It is but recently—within the last twelve years certainly—that light has been thrown on the subject. Some eminent numismatists on the continent, having met with



great success in arranging and methodizing the Gaulish coinage, that circumstance has thrown a reflected light on our own, whilst others in this country have not only been able to clear up various doubtful points, but also to add many fresh specimens to the general stock. The foreigners who before only allowed the coinage of Cunobeline, and scarcely that, now concede us a British one: though, perhaps, they confine it within narrower limits than perfectly contents us.

In arranging the Gaulish coinage, a number of favourable circumstances assisted the very able foreign numismatists who gave their attention to this task. 1. A known coining state; Marseilles in the south of France, a Grecian colony. 2. A great variety of specimens. 3. A known period for the termination of the coinage, and almost a known period for its commencement; as well as a facility of fixing its various epochs from the great difference of emblems and other insignia on the coins. There are still some large collections in France which have only been partially used in these inquiries. In England it does not appear that we have at present any strikingly rich or extensive collections of our early coins, but we may, in some few ensuing pages, endeavour to give a sketch of the ancient British coinage.

As far back as the year 1826, the marquis de Lagoy very successfully vindicated the coins of Cunobeline to foreigners—Englishmen were perhaps before convinced that they belonged to the Britons. Beroaldus, one of the old editors of Suetonius, had altered *Cymbelinus rex Britannorum* into *rex Batavorum*, as it is to be found in some manuscripts of that author. Mionnet placed the coins of Cunobeline among those of Gaulish chiefs; and Sestini, a numismatist of eminence, had asserted positively that the medals of Cassibelan, Cunobeline, and Boadicea, were struck in Gaul.

In this country, in recent times, Mr. Akerman, Hon. Secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, seems to have first cleared the way to a correct knowledge of the subject, by his essay on British coins in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 209. Other leading numismatists have made great advances since. Amongst the researches of others, it would be injustice not to mention those of Mr. C.

Roach Smith, who has added much to our sources of information. The result seems to be, that, with continued assistance from the continent, much that was mystery before is now no longer mystery, and that more consistent views can be entertained, and a much greater approach made to system.

In considering the subject, we may first notice the remarkable passage in Cæsar's *Commentaries*, book v, c. 10, where he speaks of the medium of exchange in use among the islanders. The reader will please to attend to this as it stands in various copies: this certainly being the commencing point of any inquiries on our subject.

To begin with printed copies in various editions, it is found in the following forms.

1. "They use either the metal brass, or iron rings adjusted to a certain weight, for money."—*Utuntur aut ære, aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*

2. "They use either the metal brass, or pieces of iron adjusted to a certain weight, for money."—*Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo.*—Some early editions and Scaliger. This passage is varied thus in some manuscripts, *i. e.* for pieces of iron, iron dice—"aleis ferreis,"—plates of iron—"laminis ferreis," as Hottoman and Ciacconius have it; while other manuscripts have, iron-spear-heads—"lanceis ferreis."

3. "They use nevertheless the metal brass as golden money, or iron rings adjusted to a certain weight for moneys"—*Utuntur tamen ære ut nummo aureo, aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummis.*—Editio princeps, folio, Rome, 1469.

4. "They use either brazen money, or iron rings adjusted to a certain weight for moneys."—*Utuntur aut nummo æreo, aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummis.*—D. Vossius, 8vo. edition, 1697, Amsterdam. Vossius says his manuscript had—"Utuntur aut ære aut nummo æreo aut aliis (aleis or taleis) ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis."

5. "They use either brass coin, or iron rings regulated to a certain weight instead of coin."—*Καλῶν δὲ νομισματὶ ἢ σιδηροῖς δακτυλίοις πρὸς τὴν βάρους ἐσταθμωμένοις ἀντὶ νομισμον χρωνται.*—Ancient Greek translation of Cæsar, 4to. Cambridge, 1727.

It will thus be seen that some of the printed editions say the Britons had money, though it is not stated whence they procured it, or whether they coined it themselves:

but the evidence of numerous ancient manuscripts is far more explicit. These are alluded to by Mr. Hawkins in his work on the *Silver Coins of England*, 8vo. 1841, and more fully set forth by him in the *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 17, from which publication the following enumeration is derived.

No. 10,084, additional manuscripts, British Museum, supposed written in the tenth century, p. 27 b, has—" *Utuntur aut ære aut nummo aureo, aut anulis ferreis ad certum pondus pro nummo*"—i. e. they use the metal brass, or golden money, or iron rings at a certain weight, for money. In this reading the following manuscripts concur, the only variations being in some of them *autem* instead of the first *aut*, or *ere* for *ære*. No. 132, Burney manuscript, British Museum, p. 88. The Harleian manuscripts, Nos. 2459, p. 55 b; 2683, p. 30 b; 4639, p. 29. 10,085 Additional manuscripts, p. 51 b, and the Parisian manuscripts 5769, 5670, 5671, and 5773.

The Parisian manuscripts Nos. 5056, 5766, 5772, 5768, and the Harleian manuscript 4834, all read *aliis* instead of *anulis*, as does the Parisian manuscript 5774; the word *ære* in this last being inserted in the margin opposite to *aureo*. Mr. Hawkins supposes *aliis* a mistake of transcription for *anulis*.

The Harleian manuscript 4106 has *aut ere aut nummo aureo aut aleis*.

A manuscript of Merton College, Oxford, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the Harleian manuscript 4629, and the Parisian manuscript 5765, have *aut ære aut nummo aureo, aut aleis*.

The Parisian manuscript No. 5764 has, *aut taleis*, that also No. 5767 supposed very corrupt, has *Utuntur aut minimo ære aut aleis ferreis*, i. e. they use brass of the smallest size, or iron dice.

Our next step is to adopt some species of classification, which it should seem may best be done in the following form, it not being here intended to be strictly chronological.

I. Coins with the disjointed figures of horses, and those with horses and chariots, without inscriptions, and generally convex on one side and concave on the other; one face frequently only having an impression, the other being plain, or impressed merely with loops, irregular circles, wavy lines, or other apparently confused and indeterminate marks. These are reputed common to Britain and Belgium.

II. Those with the heads of unknown British chieftains, of which several are engraved in Ruding's 1st and 2nd plates.

III. Coins of known or reputedly known British kings and chiefs, as Caractacus, Comius, Arviragus, and others.

- iv. Coins of particular nations, or sub-divisions of Britain, if any.
- v. Coins of Cunobeline.
- vi. Mythological coins.

By such a classification being known and conformed to, the subject may be both simplified and rendered at the same time of greater interest.

An additional motive may be thus afforded to preserve these coins, which perhaps often, having been considered isolated and incomprehensible, have been neglected or thrown away; or if gold, been consigned to the melting-pot. It may here also be remarked, that as works of art these ancient relics are highly worthy of notice. The good workmanship of the coins of Cunobeline is a circumstance sufficiently known, while some of the coins of Comius which have been found in England are in the first style of art. Of the rest, there are occasionally well executed heads upon them, as well as representations of horses; which may be accounted so, although many specimens, it must be allowed, are of very rude execution.

A great number of the British as well as Gaulish coins are said to resemble the coins of Greece, particularly those of Macedon. On a great proportion of all of them a horse is represented, and such parts of a chariot as the size of the coin allowed; for on most of them a wheel can be seen delineated, and some other marks, which render it not doubtful that the *biga* or two-horsed vehicle of this description was intended to be represented. Horses to ride, and horses and chariots, were no doubt the most captivating objects amongst the ancient Gauls and Britons of those days. The horse, it must be remembered, was not used in ancient times by any nation in agriculture, but only in war, or on occasions of pomp and ceremony, or for riding. In Gaul the use of the chariot in war had been almost entirely discontinued before the coining era; it was continued, however, in Britain or Caledonia, at least one hundred and fifty years later.

Their resemblance to Grecian coins cannot be much wondered at, it being considered that Marseilles was founded by a colony of the Phoceans from Asia Minor, and that a great commercial intercourse was maintained between that city and the different parts of the Mediterranean. From the colony of Marseilles the Gauls without doubt

adopted the art of coining; and the British coinage was derived from the Gaulish; hence the transmission can be traced without difficulty.

In regard to the coins of Cunobeline, the reader cannot do better than study attentively the work of Dr. Pegge before-mentioned, as also the Dissertation of Dr. Pettingal. There may not be reason to adopt, except in a very slight degree, the opinions of either; but the learning they both bring to bear on their subject, and the inquiries they institute, are well deserving attention. Unfortunately both their treatises are now extremely difficult to be procured. These form a good commentary on Camden: and with this introduction we can read the moderns with greater advantage.

Cunobeline's coins present a variety of figures. On the obverses he is very frequently represented in the character of different deities. On the reverses the heathen deities again appear, as well as many figures of sphinxes, wild boars, horses, and other animals, altar emblems, &c. These may be reputed to be introduced rather more indefinitely than on most ancient coins; and the notion suggests itself of their being adopted at the taste or caprice of the coiner.

It is not, however, altogether impossible that they may have an historical reference, as the impress on coins ought not to be altogether arbitrary. If so, the allusions on most of the coins must be altogether unknown to us, as we are so little acquainted with the history of his reign. We might still in this case specify and appropriate a few.

Thus the Janus' head on one of his coins, might have been intended to represent the prudence with which he supposed he had settled the succession among his sons—an event, however, which seems to have turned out otherwise. The head of Mars, on one other, might signify his victories over a neighbouring tribe. The figure of a coiner<sup>1</sup> on another might imply his care in improving the coinage of his realm.

On examining the different coins of Cunobeline, the resemblance that runs through nearly all of them, as to the features and lineaments of that monarch, must be at once

<sup>1</sup> This has been supposed by some an armourer, or Vulcan himself, forging a helmet: the relative large size, however, of the object militates against this idea; and there seems some difficulty in determining precisely what is meant.

striking. Pegge thought that the artist who engraved the dies, had endeavoured to make his features as much as possible resemble those of Augustus ; but the greater probability is, that they were the monarch's own features, and that no compliments were intended. Of all the representations of him, No. v. 17 of Ruding, a brass coin, obverse, a laureated head, inscription CVNOBELIN, reverse, a centaur walking to the right blowing a horn, inscription, TASCIO-VANI F, may perhaps be considered among the best. It is one of those which represent him young. Other specimens represent him more advanced in life, and one, given by Speed only, when he had attained old age.

As to the Tascia, or Tascio, it was Camden's opinion, that the interpretation of it was "tax;" he considering it to denote tribute-money, and to be the same word as the *taxatio* of the Romans. Dr. Pettingal agreed as to the meaning of the word, but varied from him as to its derivation, deducing it from *tag*, or *togus*, which, in several ancient languages, implied ruler; for example, in the Celtic Præsutagus, Taximagulus, Togodumnus, etc.: while instances can be found, in the Persian, modern German, and other tongues, to the same purpose. The term he therefore interprets, "the Lord's penny or money." Where he finds the word Tascio, or any part of it, on British coins, accompanying the supposed names of persons or states, either on the obverses or reverses, as, obverse CEARATIC, reverse TASCIE, Camden pl. 1, fig. 9; or the reverses of the two coins of Cunobeline, TASC VANIT, fig. 23, and TASC NOVANE and TASCIOVANIT, figures 7 and 22;<sup>1</sup> he considers that money to have been a part of the proportionable share of the tribute paid to the Romans respectively by Caractacus Venutius, or by the Trinobantes. Of these last mentioned people, he thought that the proper appellation was the Novantes, and Trinovantum the name only of their city, as if it were Tre-Novant, *i. e.*, city of the Novantes. There is no question but that Dr. Pettingal, would have applied TASCIO VER, TASCIO SEGO and TASCIO RICON in the same manner. Dr. Pegge differed materially from both: for he considers, as we have seen before, that Tascia, or Tascio,

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Pettingal expresses the legends he appears to have considered their of both these coins TASC NOVANT, which equivalent.

was the appellation of the Roman artist whom Cunobeline employed as his mint-master in striking his coins, who was allowed thus to record his name.

There can be little doubt that these interpretations are wrong. To inscribe a word significant of tribute on national coin, would seem as if no other use or destination of the money was anticipated, and as if its purpose as a means of interchange between man and man was disregarded ; besides that, in such case, the coins with Tascio upon them might be expected to be common in Italy, and rare in England, which is by no means stated to be the fact. Nor was it an artist Tascia or Tascio who inscribed his name, for no sovereign, however barbarous, could have allowed so ostentatious a display of it, forming, as it often does, the only reverse on a tablet ; and sometimes at full length, when the sovereign's own name is abbreviated to three or four letters. As far as concerns the derivation of the word, Pettingal seems correct in his views, though wrong in the application of the word. The derivation of this word, indeed, appears sufficiently evident.

As to whether any certain traces of the name of the Novantes appear on the coins of Cunobeline, it may be observed that modern readings of the inscriptions do not appear to countenance the idea. Camden has a specimen in his first plate, fig. 7 ; obverse, a bust of Cunobeline in a toga, which has TASC . NOVANE : but it is remarkable that a precisely similar coin, No. 23 in his own plate, omits the N, and has TASC VANIT. Again, on the coin which has for its obverse the figure of Hercules, the inscription TASC . NOVA was formerly referred to as incontrovertible.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless Ruding engraves a specimen of the same coin with a double I instead : nor among his engraved coins is there one with the N. This is still further confirmed by the list of inscriptions on Cunobeline's coins published by Mr. Birch in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for July 1844 ; and it would now rather seem that the double I which so frequently appears in the middle of the word TASCIOVANI on these coins, may have been the cause of the mistake.

Similarly, the concluding part of the above word was frequently read VANII or VANIT. Now, since Mr. Birch's in-

<sup>1</sup> It was one of the coins in M. Duane's collection which is said to be now at Glasgow.

vestigations it appears that it may be most justly regarded to be TASCIOVANI . F, or TASCIOVANI . FI.

Mr. Birch, in his paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, to which the above list of coins is an appendage, considers that Tasciovanus was the father of Cunobeline, the Temantius, Tenuantius, or Theomantius, of the Chronicles, however his name be written, and that Cunobeline assumed a similar form to that which may be found on some of the coins of Augustus—CÆSAR . DIVI . F, and styles himself Cunobeline, son of Tasciovanus. Tasciovanus' own coins he reputes to be those which have the word Tascio, Tascia, or its contractions, without the word Cunobeline, of which there are many specimens.

It is now, however, time to give a few of the inscriptions of these coins, of which the number, beauty, and variety, have before been a subject of remark.

I. In the British Museum, in brass, obverse, head of Cunobeline looking to the left; inscription CVNOBELIN. Reverse, a centaur walking to the right blowing a horn; inscription TASCIOVANI . F. This is Ruding's v. 17, who reads TASCIOVANI I.

II. In the British Museum, in brass, obverse, head of Cunobeline galeated looking to the right; inscription CVNOBELINI. Reverse, a wild boar walking to the right; inscription TASCIOVANIF.

III. In the collection of J. A. Wigan, Esq., Clare House, East Malling, in brass, galeated head looking to the left; inscription CVNOBE. Reverse, a wild boar to the right tossing a snake over his head and biting it after having killed it; inscription TASC . FI, but some doubt is entertained whether it should not be read FIR.

IV. In silver, obverse, Pegasus to the right; inscription TASC . F. Reverse, CVNO on a tablet surrounded by a wreath. This is No. 18 of Camden's British coins, who gave the reading of the reverse TASCÆ. It has since been found again at Sandy, in Bedfordshire.—*Numismatic Chronicle*, No. xxv.

V. In the British Museum, in brass, obverse, head of Cunobeline looking to the right; inscription, which is very faint, CVNOBELINVS REX. Reverse, a bullock to the right menacing with his horns; inscription TASC.

VI. In the same collection, in brass, obverse, a full face occupying the whole coin; no inscription. Reverse, a wild boar to the left, with the high-raised mane so often observable on Gaulish coins; Inscription CVN.

VII. In the collection of T. Huxtable, Esq., in brass, obverse, a head of Janus; inscription CVNOB. Reverse, by the side of a tree to the right, a sow semi-recumbent; inscription CAMV.



VIII. In the same collection, in brass, obverse, defaced. Reverse, no figure, but inscription CVNOBELINI.

IX. In the same collection, in brass, obverse, Pegasus to the left; inscription, partially obliterated, VNOB. Reverse, no figure, but inscription CAMVLODVNO.

X. In the same collection, a horse to the right pawing with his foot; inscription CAMU. Reverse, on a tablet surrounded with a wreath, CVNO.

XI. In brass, obverse, head of Cunobeline as Mercury looking to the left; inscription CVNO. Reverse, the figure called the coiner; inscription TASCIO.

XII. In the British Museum, in brass, head of Cunobeline as Jupiter Ammon looking to the right; inscription CVNO. Reverse, lion couchant to the right; inscription CAM.

From the four first of the above coins, the reading TASCIOVANI . F seems to be sufficiently established. Those that follow will serve to give an idea of the usual style and character of these coins. Besides these, there are numerous others, which must be sought for from various sources.

In style and execution these coins range with the best of Greece and Rome, and are in such number and variety that it is not impossible that during his long reign Cunobeline might have retained an artist who was constantly employed in preparing new specimens. On the whole they closely resemble a Roman coinage. It is true they are of a small size, arising most probably from the scarcity of the precious metals in Britain in those days.

As to the reading CVNOBELINI TASCIOVANI FILII, much as we are indebted to Mr. Birch for his inquiries, still on viewing the circumstances of the case, it appears by no means admissible. Had it appeared on a single type only, there might have been less objection to receive it, but as it is represented to extend over the entire of Cunobeline's coinage, except when the place of mintage or the sovereign's name only is mentioned, it might seem incredible that during so long a reign, which cannot from various dates be fixed at a less duration than forty-five years, and with so profuse an issue of different types, no title of honour should have been given to a monarch who was undoubtedly so powerful, but that the theme should still have been Cunobeline the son of Tasciovan; though this Tasciovan must have been so much eclipsed by his illustrious successor.

The case of CÆSAR DIVI FILIVS is very different. Augustus assumed it, because his adopted father, Julius Cæsar, had been one of the greatest conquerors ever known, left a most powerful body of adherents behind, and was deified at his death: and yet it is not the sole or invariable title on his coins. As a parity of circumstances could not apply to the father of Cunobeline, the most probable supposition is, that this monarch assumed titles on his coins approximating in many respects to the other usual Roman titles, or to some of them; that is, to the well-known appellations which formed part of the imperial style in his æra, as Imperator, Augustus, Tribunitia Potestas, Pater Patriæ, etc. There may be perhaps sufficient indications that he adopted a title corresponding to the Roman one of Imperator, as also a secondary distinction.

With the appellation of Imperator, no term could correspond so well, as to its radical derivation, as that of Tascio. Throughout all primitive Celtic and Gothic nations, as well as the Greeks and Persians, *tag*, *tagos*, or *togus*, was significant of a commander, chieftain, or ruler. So complete was the correspondence, that *tasso*, in Greek, is the exact rendering of *impero* in Latin, and *tagos* is put down for *imperator* itself in the Lexicons.

Having thus offered a suggestion as to one of the unknown words of these inscriptions, which appears capable of being supported by various arguments, to assign the other is a task which must be approached with greater diffidence, from the want of data. Nevertheless, some confidence in the principle of analogy which has been suggested, and the degree of evidence afforded that Tasciovanus is an honorary title, and the strong presumption that the second word is so too, though expressed in a shorter form, induces the attempt: it being considered, that even if it should fail, it will not necessarily prove the present views of the case to be incorrect.

Cæsar's *Commentaries* and the *Revue Numismatique* may perhaps help us to a Celtic word in a Latin form which may have expressed his secondary title. This may be judged to have been the Fircombretus (Vercombretus) mentioned by Cæsar, Lib. i. 14, which, as nearly as we can judge, may be rendered *legislator*. It was the name of the chief-magistrate among several nations in Gaul. With

the *Ædui* in *Cæsar's* time, it was annually elective; but it is very possible, in various states, on regal power being assumed, that it became perpetual, as was the case with particular offices when Rome became imperial. It occurs on a coin of the ancient *Lixovium*, as may be seen in the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. ii. page 13. The word has been analysed, "fear-go-breith," that is, man of justice or head of the law. *Fear* is the same as the Latin word, *vir*, the *f* and *v* appearing to have been interchangeable among the nations of antiquity, as they are now among the Germans. The variation of orthography may, therefore, seem no particular objection. This, further, may be the same word which by the initial *r* appears upon the coins of *Comius*, who may permanently have assumed this office in his own state.

It is true this word occurs only on the coin of one town in Gaul; this proves it was not frequently expressed on coins: however similarly as to the word *rex*, which became rather a common title in Gaul, it only occurs four or five times on coins; and one or two of them on those of our own Gallo-British *Comius*.

Should the foregoing explanation be correct, the reading of *Cunobeline's* titles on his coins is *Cunobelini Tasciovani Fircombreti*, the genitive case appearing to be used. In the like manner the reading of *Comius's* inscriptions would be *Comius Eppillus Fircombretus*: of his honorary distinctions the first would closely assimilate with the *Pater Patriæ* of the Romans.

On one of the coins of *Cunobeline*, where the word *REX* appears on the obverse, the reverse still has *TASC*. The use of these two words together may not have been incompatible. *Cunobeline's* own name was compounded of a word signifying king and *Belinos*: or a wrong die may have been selected for the reverse.

As to the styles of *Cunobeline* and *Comius* being supposed to vary from their other contemporaries in the vicinity of their states, it must be remembered that *Comius* appears to have been left by the Romans in the enjoyment of a considerable share of independence, and seems to have had more intercourse with them than the rest of his countrymen. *Cunobeline*, again, was a powerful independent monarch in alliance with the Roman state,

and adopting customs imbibed from Rome. Both had a coinage much superior to their neighbours, which may account for some variations in titular style.

According to the views which have been here submitted, the whole Tascio coinage is referred, as seems most probable, to Cunobeline, and not a part of it to his father.

It must be understood that the foregoing explanations are offered merely as suggestions in the endeavour to elucidate these obscure inscriptions; and to be confirmed or disproved according to future discoveries or collations of coins. Of the two suppositions, Tasciovani in the sense of Imperatoris, and F for Fircombreti, the first must be considered to stand on more certain grounds than the latter. Should future discoveries or collations confirm the reading of *filius*, it would seem preferable not to apply Tasciovani to the father of the British king, but to entertain the supposition that Cunobeline, said by some to have spent much time at Rome in his youth, was allowed to assume the title of adopted son of the Roman emperor.<sup>1</sup>

In Ruding, plate v. 33, is a silver coin, obverse, a fine head looking to the left; reverse, a horseman charging to the right; inscription TASCIO. This, from its execution, particularly from the pearly appearance of the hair and beard, has been thought of earlier date than the time of Cunobeline. It seems to be the copy of the head of a heathen divinity of a preceding era. In plate xxix. 9 and 10, are ruder copies of the same.

BEALE POST.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

<sup>1</sup> In Pliny, lib. iii. a people is mentioned, styled "Tascodunitari Cunonienses Galliae Narbonienses populus." Of this Hardouin found another reading of the words in a manuscript, thus, "Tascoduni Tarcununienses." In the

Peutingerian tables occurs the name of a town, "Tasciaca." It is probable that explanations connected with these appellations have but little to do with Tascia in the sense in which it is used on coins.

## Proceedings of the Central Committee.

JUNE 25, 1845.

THE following presents were received:—by Dr. Bernhard Köhne.—  
1. Des Kardinals Ascanio Maria Sforza Feldherrnstab, &c. 8vo. Berlin, 1845. 2. Programme der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Berlin, &c. 4to. Berlin, 1845. 3. Verzeichniss einer werthvollen Sammlung antiker Griechischer u. a. Münzen, &c. By Mr. Ashpitel, a lithograph of the new church at Honiton. By Mr. Burkitt, coloured drawings of quern or handmill stones discovered at Springhead, Kent.

Mr. T. Bateman, jun. and the Rev. S. Isaacson exhibited drawings by Mr. Lock, of the urns and other remains discovered by them in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire barrows.

Mr. T. F. Dukes exhibited drawings of a somewhat elaborately ornamented sword, supposed to be of the reign of Charles I. It was discovered in the year 1832, imbedded in a field at Oswestry, and Mr. Dukes believes that it was lost in some encounter at this spot during the civil wars. When found it was broken into two parts. The decorations of the handle represent classical subjects, such as Jupiter and Leda.

Mr. Gomonde forwarded a sketch from Mr. Thomas Niblet, of Haresfield Court, near Gloucester, of a Roman sepulchral monument, recently discovered; with the following explanatory note by Mr. Niblet:

“The stone (*see cut*), was discovered a little below the surface of the earth, on digging the foundations for a new house near a point where the Cheltenham road diverges from the Roman road known as Irmin-street. The stone is 5ft. 3in. high, by 2ft. 7in. It represents a figure on horseback, armed with spear and sword, riding over a prostrate foe, who holds in the right hand, raised, a long knife-like weapon. The whole is in flat relief within a shallow arch, surmounted by a sphinx, supported on either side by a lion with its jaws open. The inscription is as follows—



RVFVS · SITA · EQVES · CHO · VI

TRACVM · ANN · XL · STIP · XXII

HEREDES · EXS · TEST · F · CVRAVE

H · S · E ·

*“Rufus Sita eques cohortis sexti Thracum anno quadrigesimo stipendiorum viginti duo. Heredes exsequentes testamentum curaverunt. Hic sepultus est.*

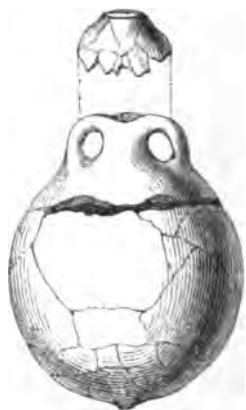
“Rufus Sita, a horsemen of the sixth cohort of the Thracians, after a service of twenty-two years, being forty years of age, is here buried. His heirs, carrying out the instructions of his will, have caused this monument to be erected.”

This monument may be compared with others discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, in 1835 and 1836, and figured and described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 211, one of which is also dedicated to a Thracian horse soldier.

Mr. Smith exhibited drawings of Roman fibulæ discovered at Lewes, forwarded by Mr. Ade, of Milton Court Farm.

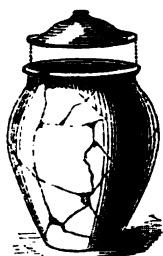
Mr. Wire communicated a notice of a recent discovery at Colchester, of Roman sepulchral remains.

He stated that,—“In October 1844, workmen were employed in extending the railroad immediately to the east of the station at Colchester. Whilst cutting through a hill which rises about thirty feet above the road, and at about 200 or 300 feet east of the station, they found several cinerary urns of coarse pottery. These were embedded from eighteen inches to three feet below the surface and near the summit of the hill. They were much broken, and many of the fragments had been scattered. Burnt bones were found in and about them, and much charcoal was also met with. An earthen lamp is stated to have been found in one of the urns. On the 28th of March 1845, I received notice of a large sized amphora having been met with near the spot where the urns had been found, and upon immediately repairing to the spot I had the satisfaction of seeing it still *in situ*. The upper part of this amphora had been broken off intentionally, where the line is drawn through, by the depositors, and had then been replaced by them after they had employed it as a funeral vault, and had placed in it the several articles presently to be described. This amphora is of a pale red colour; the mouth is wanting, but upon the upper part of the neck was lying the lower portion of a



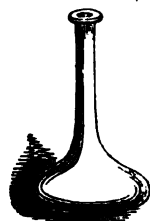
AMPHORA FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

broken cinerary urn, which had thus served as a rude substitute for a stopper. The whole was much fractured, and fell to pieces upon removal, but it has since been restored. The following are the articles that were found in it.



CINERARY URN.

1. A *cinerary urn* of coarse pottery, with a lid; the colour is greenish-grey and the materials are of the same description as in the urns previously found. This urn contained calcined bones. 2. A *lacrimatory* of pale green glass. 3. A small lamp of coarse earth, and of brick-red colour. 4. Another lamp, but of a finer clay and pale red; the handle is a plain imperforate



LACRIMATORY.

projection. 5. Fragments of iron (of which more than twenty were found) or rather of oxide of iron, having the general appearance of being the remains of nails. Some of them are perforated by square holes, and it has been supposed that these might have been arrow-heads, but it seems pretty certain that such holes merely represent the spaces occupied by the iron before it passed to the state of oxide. The undoubted remains of nails from other places exhibit this appearance. A coin of second brass was also found in the amphora, with the head of Faustina junior, sufficiently preserved to admit of recognition, but the legend was entirely obliterated. It is a little uncertain whether this coin was in the urn or on the outside of it, as the urn was in several fragments and fell to pieces on removal. Ashes from the pyre had been strewed at the bottom of the amphora before the urn was placed in it, and after this had been deposited more ashes were added, and then the other articles. It is uncertain whether the whole was then filled with ashes, and what was the relative position of the unguentarium and lamp with respect to the urn. The not unfrequent application of amphoræ to the purposes of cinerary urns has been noticed by previous observers, but I am not aware that any one has before found an amphora applied to serve the office of a bustum or vault, for receiving whatever funeral furniture might accompany the burnt ashes collected in an urn. The device here employed of removing the upper part of the amphora for admitting this furniture, and then replacing the broken portion, recalls to mind a somewhat similar arrangement noticed in Mr. Kempe's paper in the *Archæologia*, among the articles found at the *ustrinum* at Littlington. A shoulder of a square glass jar had been removed, to admit the bones of a child which were too large to enter by the neck of the vessel, and the broken piece had been cemented on again. As a considerable layer of charcoal has been observed

about four feet below the surface, and a few feet to the east of this amphora tomb, it is probable that this was the spot where the pyre was raised, and that the entire space, occupied by the urns found, formed an ustrinum like that at Littlington. About twenty yards square of this space has been excavated. The general character of the urns, and the paucity of reliques, would seem to indicate that this spot was the sepulchral ground of persons of little wealth or consequence. A much corroded coin of second brass is the only other example I have heard of a coin having been found at this spot. It was said to have been taken out of an urn."

Mr. Repton exhibited drawings of some elegant ornamental wood carvings, lately given to him by a builder employed in repairing a country church, accompanied by a letter, in which he says:—

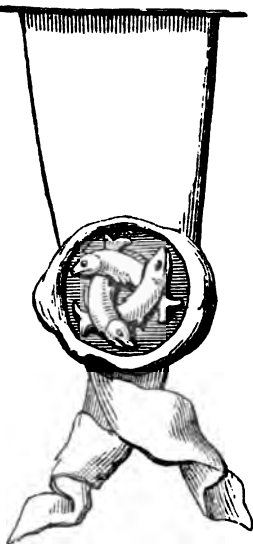
"I beg to lay them before the Association, in the hope of directing attention to the uses that might be made of every remnant of this sort which can be rescued from the barbarous destroyer. I believe that few people are aware of the extent to which ignorant workmen have carried the system of destruction. A country carpenter one day told me he had 'burnt a cart-load of such old trumpery,' when I was admiring a fine piece of carving that had been saved, although one end had actually been scorched! The specimens of which a drawing is made, were removed from two old churches in this neighbourhood, and will be carefully kept till some opportunity occur of restoring them to their original use. The engraving of a reredos, at Aylsham church, which has appeared in the Gentlemen's Magazine, will serve to shew how a number of small pieces may be made useful, by a careful attention not to mix any of different dates, and the addition of a little modern workmanship with strict character of mouldings, &c. Many beautiful designs of this sort might adorn our churches, where funds would not permit any extensive ornament, even if modern carvers could execute designs so elegant and rich. The rood-loft screen, at Springfield, has been made to replace a modern Grecian concern that was erected several years ago. The reredos, at Aylsham, was formed out of various beautiful bits which were discovered in that church, under the linings of pews, seats, &c. Nearly a hundred feet of strawberry leaf cornice were rescued from a carpenter's shop in the neighbourhood of Springfield, and I found it available in many places in the new chapel erected from my designs. Let me, therefore, suggest to the members of the Archæological Association, that no old *Gothic carving* that has been removed from a church, should be passed by as too insignificant to become useful hereafter."



Thomas

Lucy

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a fac-simile of the autograph and seal of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote. The original document is in the possession of Mr. Wheler, of Stratford-on-Avon; it is the presentation of the Rev. Richard Hill to the rectory of Hampton Lucy, in Warwickshire, in the gift of Sir Thomas, and is dated Oct. 8, 1586. Sir Thomas was knighted by queen Elizabeth, and then rebuilt the manor house of Charlecote, where his family had been seated since the days of Richard I. He is celebrated in connexion with Shakespeare and his early adventures, and the seal is interesting as it displays the three white luces interlaced, which the dramatist is accused of ridiculing. Upon the vanes of the house at Charlecote they are also fancifully disposed, the three luces being interlaced



between cross crosslets: an engraving of one of these vanes may be seen in Moule's *Heraldry of Fish*, p. 55, who says "the pike of the fishermen is the luce of heraldry; a name derived from the old French language *lus*; or from the Latin *lucius*; as a charge it was very early used by heralds as a pun upon the name of Lucy."

Mr. Fairholt further remarked, in reference to a statement made by Mr. Corner, (*Journal*, p. 132), concerning the font at Stratford-on-Avon, in which there is every reason for supposing Shakespeare to have been baptized, that it is now more carefully preserved than it was when Mr. Corner saw it: it has been purchased by the proprietor of the Shakespeare hotel, and is placed upon the lawn of the house. It has passed through strange vicissitudes. In the middle of the last century, when the charnel-house of the church was pulled down, it was turned into the church-yard. It was taken thence by the parish clerk to form the trough of a pump at his cottage. From him it was purchased by the late Capt. Saunders of Stratford, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the poet. At his death,

Mr. Heritage the builder obtained it, and it remained in his yard till within the last two years.

Mr. Smith announced that discoveries were now being made in Reigate church, the particulars of which would be laid before the Association at its meeting at Winchester, by Mr. Caporn, the architect.

Mr. Smith exhibited rubbings of a cross, with an inscription in Runic letters, found some years ago at Dover, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv, p. 601; and of a stone slab found on the heights of Dover, and now in the museum of that town, with an inscription in memory of Peter de Creone, apparently of the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century.

... CET · PETRVS · DE · CREONE .

.. E · PRO · ANIMA · EIV ...

Mr. Wright observed, that there was a well-known Anglo-Norman poet named Peter de Creon (or Craon), who appears to have flourished at the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, of whom, as well as of another member of the same family, (Maurice de Creon), some songs are preserved. Maurice de Creon held high offices under the English crown; little is known of Peter, who appears to have been his son, but this tombstone may have marked the spot of his burial.

JULY 9.

The Treasurer communicated the following letter from Mr. Roach Smith, who was at Sandwich.

"As it is probable I may not be able to be with you to-morrow, I lose no time in communicating to you a hasty notice of discoveries of Anglo-Saxon antiquities now being made by our active and zealous colleague, Mr. Rolfe, through the agency of railway excavators, near Holland-bottom, about a mile and a half from Ramsgate. Nothing but the provident energy of Mr. Rolfe, could have supplied the committee with an account of one of the most interesting discoveries that have been made in this rich county, for the site being adjacent to the towns of Ramsgate and Margate, people attend the excavations, and greedily purchase from the workmen the articles brought to light, and dissociate them from those circumstances, the record of which can alone make them valuable in the eye of the man of science.

"In cutting through the hill at Holland-bottom, immediately opposite a small public house, called 'The Lord of the Manor,' the excavators of the Ramsgate and Canterbury railway laid open a large number of graves, sunk in the chalk two or three feet deep. Of these, several rows have been opened, and the entire number of graves, according to the men, is upwards of one hundred. As there is always a tendency in such cases

towards exaggeration, I am disposed to think that from fifty to eighty would be the more likely number. There is every reason, however, to believe, that the cemetery is very extensive on both sides of the railway cutting.

"The graves are disposed irregularly. The skeletons are almost entirely decomposed, with the exception of the teeth, which remain as perfect as ever, and which, in almost every instance, shew an almost entire exemption from disease, which at the present day decays the teeth of almost every individual, young or old. The graves had been filled in with loose chalk, and immediately over the bodies were placed thin slabs of laminated sand-stone. By the sides of some of the skeletons were swords, and knives, &c. ; others were accompanied by an urn, or by a patera ; in one grave was found a glass cone-shaped cup, somewhat resembling a specimen figured in Douglas's '*Nenia*' : with some skeletons, were beads. The glass cup was placed near the head, which (the workmen told us) was the position, in other graves, of the patera, (of the Roman red ware generally termed Samian), and of some urns. One of the graves, which had been opened some days since, contained a sword, a spear, two knives, and a copper basin. The whole of these were purchased by a stranger.

"As the works are now proceeding, and as, in consequence, further discoveries may be daily hoped for, I transmit these rough notes and equally rough sketches of objects procured yesterday, during a visit made by Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Keets, and myself, to the excavations, in order that you may see our friends in this district are on the alert, and doing all that individuals can do towards preserving the antiquities now being accidentally discovered. *Sandwich, July 8, 1845.*"

Mr. Smith also forwarded a drawing of an early stone cross, found on the boundary line of a field belonging to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, at Sandwich, on the side of the turnpike road leading from Sandwich to Deal. It is now preserved in the garden of Mr. Rolfe.

The following communication was made by Mr. John Bell of Dungarvan, through Mr. Smith.

"On lately opening a cairn in the townland of Killucken, in the county Tyrone, having removed several large stones, we found, at an inconsiderable depth in an indurated gravelly soil, two different-sized urns of imperfectly baked clay. They were deposited in the floors of separate chambers; they were placed in an inverted position, and contained (as urns found in similar situations usually do) calcined human bones, and some pieces of charred wood. A small vessel in an erect position, was found amongst the cinerous remains contained in the larger urn. This small vessel is curiously formed, the sides being perforated in triangular openings. Such diminutive urns are not unfrequently deposited within those of a larger

description. The urn in which it was enclosed, is ornamented with considerable taste, bas-relief zig-zags, needle etchings and stamped impressions, comprise its decorations, and these are extended to a circular groove within the mouth of the vessel. The smaller urn was perfectly plain : although every care was taken to have it safely removed, it was unfortunately broken into fragments : it seems to have been made of a dark-coloured clay, or to have contracted a black colour in burning, perhaps from an admixture of sublimated, or other carbonised matter. The exterior coating of both seems to consist of raw argil which had been well worked, and I think it is not improbable that these urns had been

coated over with loam, and decorated after having been burnt. Pieces of the broken vessel, when submitted to a strong heat in a common fire, were thoroughly changed from a dull tawny hue, to a bright tile red colour; from which it would seem that the iron contained in the clay had not until then undergone any considerable degree of oxidation. The larger urn measures fourteen inches in height, and ten and a half in width at the mouth; the perforated vessel is about three inches in diameter at the mouth. The accompanying sketch (*see the cut above*) will perhaps convey an idea of their form and ornament."



A letter was read from Mr. Repton, accompanying drawings of two Norman capitals, found by that gentleman in the old monastery of Bury St. Edmund's.

JULY 23.

Mr. A. H. Burkitt exhibited some keys, a curious pair of nut-crackers, and other articles of the 16th century, found in the Thames at Lambeth, opposite the archiepiscopal palace; one of the keys is marked with the archiepiscopal stamp and the date 1523.

Mr. Smith exhibited a gold ring set with stones, apparently of the 15th century, stated to have been discovered at Canterbury.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper exhibited a figure in ivory of a buffoon or jester, dug up in a garden at Albury, belonging to him. Around the waist is a band with the words *FRUIT NOVVEAV*, which Mr. Tupper thinks may have reference to the recent introduction of tobacco, a sort of "new fruit." On the top of the cap is screwed a seeming tobacco-stopper, and the lower part of the figure is a scoop, perhaps intended for cleaning out the pipe. It appears to be of the beginning of the seventeenth century.



Mr. Wright read part of a letter from Mr. James Thompson of Leicester, who had already informed the Committee that he was superintending excavations in the ground belonging to Leicester Abbey, in the hope of discovering the site of the abbey church. In the present communication Mr. Thompson stated:—"We came upon a floor of encaustic tiles at the abbey, but have desisted from our excavations until we have obtained Lord Dysart's permission to proceed. The digging will require to be most extensive. The tiles are all of two patterns,—one containing a head with coronet, like that of a marquis, upon it; and the other the arms of the Beaumonts and the borough (by adoption) on its surface. Several pieces of carved stone have been found in the excavation."

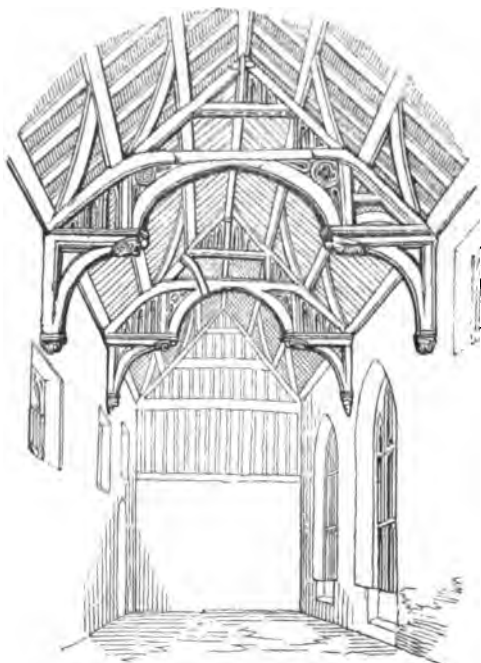
Mr. Smith exhibited a silver oval seal, inscribed *SIGILL. RICARDI. PRIN. X*, forwarded to him by a friend, who stated that it had been discovered in Oxfordshire. The centre, which was hollow, had contained probably an engraved stone.

Mr. Pretty of Northampton exhibited a sketch of the remains of a cross in Stowe churchyard, placed close to the footpath leading from Wedon to Stowe. It has not been noticed by Bridges or Baker in their histories of the county. The stone on which the sculpture is made is placed on one edge, and leans against a tree. The subject, which is difficult to be made out except in a very favourable light, is the Resurrection. Two angels appear to be lifting bodies from their graves.

Mr. Pretty also exhibited a coloured drawing of a Roman tessellated pavement, accompanied by the following note.—"In November 1823, excavations were made on Borough Hill, Daventry, under the direction of Geo. Baker, Esq., in whose *History of Northamptonshire*, p. 345, a full description of the discoveries at the pretorium of the camp belonging to the Antonine station Benavenna is given. Having been present myself immediately after the uncovering of the mosaic pavement, I commissioned my friend the late Mr. Samuel Cox of Daventry, upon whose

accuracy I could fully rely, to make the drawing now exhibited, previously to the removal of the mosaic to Daventry. I took this precaution fearing that the work might suffer some injury in the removal, but it was very skilfully performed by Mr. Blundell, a statuary and mason of that town. On his premises it has remained ever since, awaiting the decision of the gentlemen who had contributed towards the expenses of exploring the camp at Borough Hill. I was at the time informed that it was their intention to place it in the chancel of the church in Daventry, but with its ultimate fate I am not acquainted."

This communication was followed by another from the same gentleman,



INTERIOR OF REFECTORY, DAVENTRY.

relating to the demolition of the priory at Daventry, with drawings of the interior of the refectory and the crypt, made just before their destruction, and from which we give the accompanying engraving. Mr. Pretty says:—"I happened to be passing at the time when the workmen were pulling down the priory at Daventry, when a great portion of the north end had been removed, and exhibited a sectional view of the interior of what is supposed to have been the refectory; I was thus enabled to make the sketch shewing the con-

struction of the roof as seen from the ground floor, as well as the crypt, which had been partially destroyed; sufficient, however, was left to enable me to make the drawing. I am not aware that any accurate architectural drawings of the interior have been made previous to its destruction. An exterior perspective view, from a drawing by E. Blore, Esq., is given as a vignette at page 318 of Mr. Baker's history. I believe Buck engraved a view, and one is also given with the church included, in Brydges' *History of Northamptonshire*. Since the removal of the priory, a town gaol has been erected on its site. Some of the brackets

of the roof of the refectory were in the possession of the late Mr. Cox after the building was destroyed, but where they are at present I cannot state; I will endeavour to trace them out, and if possible make sketches of them."

Mr. Smith on this occasion placed on the table a quantity of Anglo-Saxon antiquities obtained by Mr. Rolfe from the excavations near Ramsgate.

AUGUST 13.

The following presents were received :—1. Transactions of the British and Foreign Institute, 4to. London, 1845, by J. S. Buckingham, Esq. 2. Illustrations of Stone Church, Kent, with an historical account, by Edward Cressy, Architect, F.S.A., fol. London, 1840. 3. *Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville*, tome v. 1836-1844, by the Society. 4. *Chants Armoricains*, 8vo., by M. Boucher de Perthes. 5. The History of Ripon Collegiate Church, by Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart., 8vo., and *Sepulchri a Romanis constructi infra ecclesiam S. Petri et S. Wilfridi, &c.*, 8vo. London, 1841, by W. D. Bruce, Esq. 6. *Incrementa Musæi Nummarii Academiæ Lugduno-Batavæ*; 4to., by J. O. Westwood, Esq.

Mr. Smith read the following communication from Mr. E. B. Price.

"The accompanying sketch represents a fragment of sculpture which lies in the city stone-yard, Worship-street. It is reported to have been discovered during an excavation for sewerage in Hart-street, Crutched Friars, about eight years ago. It appears to be the remains of three female figures, seated, each bearing in her lap a basket, the contents of which are not very clearly defined, for if meant to represent apples, which is perhaps most probable, the sculpture is certainly somewhat at fault.



"At first sight this fragment suggests to us the idea of the three Hesperides, but it is perhaps more likely intended for Pomona and two attendant nymphs, the centre figure being evidently larger than the others.

"As a relic of Roman art, of which I think there can be but little doubt, I have ventured to think it worthy a representation in the Journal of the Association. I may here remark, that to those who view such

relics as so many links in the great chain of historic evidence, connecting the present proud metropolis of England with its ancient occupancy as a Roman province, it must be a source of regret, that during the last two centuries, the civic authorities should have bestowed so little attention upon the many and varied objects of antiquity which have been brought to light within their walls ;—relics which so obviously tend to illustrate as well the habits of the people as the state of art at this early period of our city's history. Recent events, however, seem to promise an improvement in this respect. It is with no slight interest I have watched the labours of a member<sup>1</sup> of the court of common council, in endeavouring to obtain the establishment of a depository for such antiquities as may from time to time be discovered in the city, and I am gratified to learn that those labours, at first so opposed and ridiculed, have at length been crowned with success.

"The city stone-yard appears to be a *terra incognita* to very many of the citizens, and I strongly suspect that few if any of even the advocates for the city museum are aware, that what may not inaptly be termed the nucleus of their future collection, already exists in this vast depository of paving stones, lamp irons, and gratings.

"Here are to be seen portions of a Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in Lad-lane, near St. Michael's church, Dec. 1842. Here also is a beautiful coffin lid of Purbeck marble, nearly entire, exhibiting in relief an elaborately carved cross (of similar character to those sculptured on what *now* form the steps! of Lympne church, Kent, but which in Leland's time, covered the resting place of two abbots). This beautiful specimen of the mason's art was found during an excavation for a sewer, July 1841, on the north side of St. Paul's church-yard, beneath the cellar of Mr. Holt, the confectioner. (Vide *Gent. Mag.* 1841).

"Here also is to be seen a pile of some twenty or thirty stone shot, (similar to those discovered in draining the Tower ditch), about five or six inches in diameter, which were found during the formation of a sewer in Church-place, near Aldgate church, in April 1844, and doubtless form so many imperishable memorials of the eventful and sanguinary era of the York and Lancaster factions. Fabian says, (anno 1471), 'Upon the fowertene daie of Maie followyng, the Bastarde of Fauconbridge that unto hym had gathered a riotous and evil disposed companie of shipmen and other, with also the assistance of the commons both of Essex and Kent, came in great multitude unto the citee of London. And after that the saied company was denied passage through the citee, thei set upon divers partes thereof at Bishoppes Gate, Algate, London Bridge, and along the waters side, and shot gunnes and arowes, and fired the gates with cruell

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A.



malice, as Bishoppes Gate and Algate, and faught so fiersly, that thei wanne the bulwerkes at Algate, and entered a certaine within the gate.'"

Mr. Smith remarked that the sculpture represented above, appeared to have been originally intended to represent a triune divinity called *Deæ Mairæ*, *Deæ Campestræ*, *Deæ Matres*, *Matres Tramarinæ*, and *Matres Domesticæ*, to whom inscriptions have been discovered in England, France, and Germany. (See Horsely and Montfaucon). There seems to be also a relationship between these deities and the local goddess *Nehalennia*, to whom inscriptions have been found in Zealand. The *Deæ Campestræ* are represented in a monument given by Fabretti, as three in number, seated, holding in their laps fruits and corn. Beneath, three peasants sacrificing fruits and a hog; other monuments simply exhibit the goddesses seated with or without the emblems of their power. The number three was extensively adopted by the pagans in their mythological system, especially with reference to the subordinate female divinities, such as the Gorgons, Fates, Sirens, Harpies, Hesperides, Graces, &c.

The President communicated a letter from Mr. W. Hewett, of Reading, on the Roman roads in Berkshire, accompanied by a map, which was ordered to be placed in the archives of the Association, for further reference.

Mr. Edward Dunthorne, of Dennington, near Framlingham, Suffolk, communicated a sketch of a figure in Dennington church, carved on the end of an oak bench, conjectured by him to represent one of the various monster people who were believed, in the middle ages, to inhabit India. Mr. Dunthorne states that it has been supposed by the Cambridge Camden Society to be intended for Nebuchadnezzar. Some members of the Committee expressed an opinion that it is merely one of those grotesque unmeaning figures so common on similar works of the later period of the middle ages.

Mr. James Carruthers, of Glencregagh, in Ireland, sent a drawing of what he believes to be a bronze war club, now in his possession, which was recently discovered near Carradore castle, Donnaghadee, county Down. "I observe," says Mr. Carruthers, "one almost similarly described in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, No. 55, vol. ii. and considered unique: mine is inferior, in having only two rows of knobs, which are not very prominent, and the workmanship is very rude." Mr. Smith stated that a similar weapon, found in the bed of the Thames, is in the collection of Mr. Kirkman, of Chancery-lane.



A letter was received from Mr. J. O. Westwood, containing some inquiries relative to the ancient crosses mentioned in the first number of

the Journal of the Association. Mr. Westwood observes:—"I add a few words upon matters noticed in the first number of your Journal.

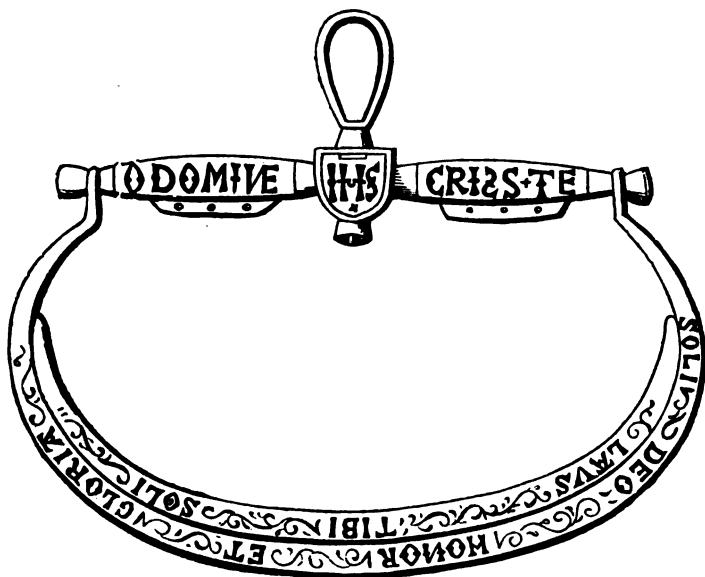
"At p. 65, the old font of Deerhurst church is figured with the observation that 'the ornamentation is uncommon and apparently of an early character.' It appears to me that this font is preeminently entitled to the attention of the Archæological Association, and it is greatly to be desired that the influence of that body may be exerted to rescue it from the oblivion or destruction which appears to await it, as this font, from the style of its ornamental carving, appears to me to be far more ancient than any other font hitherto represented. The peculiar ornament of the body of the font,—that of spiral lines running off and conjoining with other similar lines, forming an endless pattern,—is especially *Irish*, and is found in the finest of the most ancient illuminated Irish copies of the Gospels, and in those which were executed in England, under the influence of the Irish missionaries. Thus it is found in all the illuminated pages of the Gospels of St. Chad and Mac Regol, and in the Gospels of Lindisfarne, or Durham book (*Bibl. Cotton. Nero, D. iv.*); but I do not recollect having seen it in manuscripts known to be more recent than the ninth century. It also occurs on the ancient Irish stone carved crosses. As therefore, in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts more recent than the ninth century, we find no traces of this style of ornament, I think we are justified in regarding this font as the one existing at Deerhurst in the time of Venerable Bede himself. The ornaments round the base and rim of the font are however of a totally different style, and I should conceive them to be after work of the eleventh century. Such flowing arabesques as they are represented to be, are NEVER found drawn in manuscripts which have the spiral pattern.

"Again, I see it noticed (p. 48), that as the peculiar trefoil ornament on the upper part of the cross at Kirk Michael, (Isle of Man) is identical with that of the coins of Anlaf, the date of the Isle of Man crosses may be regarded to be of the tenth century, but by having recourse to the same class of manuscripts I have above alluded to, it will be seen that the ornament was in common use in the seventh and eighth centuries. You will find it, for instance, in the great Q at the beginning of St. Luke's Gospel, in the Gospels of Lindisfarne (*as the tab. xiv.*) and in the same letter from the Gospels of Mac Regol, in my *Palæographia sacra pictoria*, as well as in many other early instances given by Mr. Petrie, in his work on the round towers of Ireland.

"Recurring again to Deerhurst, I have to remark that the inscription given in p. 10, from the Arundelian marble at Oxford, is not quite correct. The contracted words in this inscription, as usual, are indicated by a bar placed over them, as in the words HONORE S TRINITATIS instead of HONORE S TRINITATIS, and this is the more important to be observed

because the date is not written as given at p. 10, II IDIVS APL XIII AVTEM ANNO S. REGNI EADWARDI REGIS ANGLORVM. but II IDIVS APL XIII AVTE ANNOS REGNI EADWARDI REGIS ANGLORV. And thus the s after *anno* does not stand for *sancti* (thus indicating the inscription to be of later date than the death of the king), but is to be joined with the former word, and must with it be considered as a clerical error. Neither can I agree with the observation of Mr. Haigh, that the forms of the letters and abbreviations are posterior to the time of the event recorded by the stone. The peculiarities in the forms of the letters consist of the C being sometimes written of the angulated form  $\bar{C}$ , the E sometimes of the uncial form  $\bar{E}$ , the H sometimes of the form  $\bar{H}$ , the M with the two intermediate strokes abbreviated, the S of the pure Roman form, the U expressed by V, and the W with the two middle strokes crossed at top. In all which respects there is no reason why the inscription may not even be of the tenth century."

Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. J. Woodruffe of Upchurch, Kent, accompanying a drawing of the frame-work of a gypserie or pouch of the fifteenth century, which was found, a short time ago, in the creek



at Lower Halstow, opposite the church. "The shield bearing the sacred monogram, has on the reverse the following character, **T**, and at the back of the words o DOMINE-CRISS-TE, the words ST. MARIA—SILARLA are legible (at least this appears to be the reading). The metal is brass, and it was most probably attached to the girdle by the ring

at the top. The lower curve of brass, bearing the inscription *LAUS TIBI SOLI*, moves on two pivots, by which means the bag was opened and shut at pleasure, in the same manner as some modern reticules. As it was in use previously to the Reformation, I thought it might claim the attention of the antiquary, although similar articles perhaps may be common and well known, but I do not recollect having seen one in any museum."

A similar bar of a purse or pouch, found at Over Darwen, near Blackburn in Lancashire, was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1832; it bore the inscription on the two sides—

AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA

DOMINVS TECVM.

(*Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 353.) Another, found in Hampshire, is engraved in the seventeenth volume of the *Archæologia*, and an engraving of a similar relic will be found in Whitaker's *History of Craven*.

Mr. Horace Burkitt, of Clapham, exhibited several deeds relating to the manor of Hurstmonceaux, co. Sussex. The earliest were two executed by Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, co. Sussex, one dated the tenth of Henry VI, and both sealed with the arms of Sir John.\* Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three pelicans (Pelham), 2nd and 3rd, ermine on a fess, three crowns or cornels (Crownall); crest, a cage, on each side of which is the badge of the buckle. This seal has been engraved by Collins, in the only volume



PELHAM SEAL.

of his *Baronage* published: but so modernized, and so badly, that an engraving was ordered to be made from these impressions for the *Journal*, as they furnish important evidence toward settling a point in the pedigree of the Pelhams. Vincent, whom Edmondson has followed, says, Sir John de Pelham (the father of the Sir John who sealed this instrument) married Joan, the daughter of Sir John Escures, knight; but in the visitation of Sussex, by St. George Clarendieux,

1634, (C. 27. *Col. Arms*), the pedigree of Pelham, signed by Thomas Pelham, a lineal descendant, gives, as the wife of the elder Sir John, "*Alice*, daughter and heiress of — Crownall," and in the seal of his son, before us, we find the arms of Crownall quartered with those of Pelham. Collins, who gives this seal, makes no mention of the Crownalls in his biographical notice of the Pelhams, but quotes the will of Sir

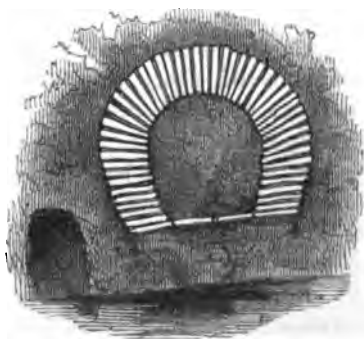
<sup>1</sup> Exhibited at the Congress at Winchester, Wednesday, August 6, 1845.

John de Pelham, in which he constitutes "*Joan* his wife, and Sir John Pelham, knight, his son, &c., &c., his executors." By an inquisition taken after his death, it also appears that he left one daughter, named *Joan*, aged thirty, and according to Collins, "it was his said son, Sir John de Pelham," who married first, "*Joan*, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Escures, and secondly, *Joan de Courcy*, an attendant on Queen Katherine, widow of Henry V." That the younger Sir John Pelham's mother was a Crownall, there can be no doubt from this seal: but either her christian name must have been *Joan* instead of *Alice*, or her husband must have been twice married, and *Joan de Escures* may have been his second wife instead of the first wife of his son, who had married *Joan de Courcy* in or before the third year of the reign of Henry VI; as appears from a grant by Queen Katherine, to him and "*Joan de Courcy* his wife," of fifty marks per annum, given under her seal at the castle of Hertford, September 20th, in that year (1425).

This seal is also a valuable heraldic document, as exhibiting the earliest instance of the crest of the cage, assumed in commemoration, it is presumed, of the capture of John, king of France, at the battle of Poitiers, by Sir John de Pelham, the grandfather of this Sir John, and to whom tradition assigns the grant of the buckle of the king's belt, which here appears on each side of the cage. The earlier crest of the family was a peacock, and is that still borne by the earl of Chichester, the representative of the Pelhams. The earl of Yarborough is also a descendant from these Pelhams of Laughton, by the female side. Of the Crownalls there is no pedigree in the College of Arms: but simply an entry of the name and coat: "*Crownall; ermine, on a fess, gules, three crowns or.*" Berry makes them a Cornish family (*Encyc. herald.*); and a family named Crownall bear ermine, a fess gules, without the crowns or cornels.

Mr. E. B. Price communicated a drawing of a Roman arch, with the following observations:—

"The sketch represents a relic of Roman London, somewhat similar to the one you have recorded in the *Journal* of April, and I think from your description, at no very great distance either in locality or time of discovery. But as some of its details present a little variety, I have ventured to trouble you with the present communication. This arch,



which of the kind is perhaps the most perfect yet discovered in

the city, was found in front of No. 15, Little Knight Rider-street, in August last, during the progress of operations for a new sewer. The wall, (Kentish rag) in which it occurred, presented itself on the south side of the excavation. It appeared to take a circular or slanting direction from south to north-east. The arch, which was formed of tiles about twelve inches long, measured (inside) three feet by two at widest; its base was about fourteen feet from the level of the street. The interior was filled up with loose earth for more than a spade's length. The opening at the side represents a portion of the wall (four feet six inches thick) which was then in process of tunnelling.

"During the progress of this great work for the improvement of the drainage, which extended along Basing-lane to Doctors' Commons, branching off through the various lanes which intersect this great thoroughfare, portions of immense walls, with occasional layers of bond-tiles and, in some cases (as at Great Trinity-lane), exhibiting the remains of fresco paintings, afforded frequent evidence of the massive and important character of the edifices which anciently occupied the site."

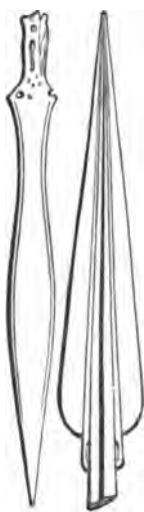
Major Davis communicated some observations on the Roman station Bannium.

"I visited yesterday the remains of the Roman Bannium near this place, and traced the Roman road along the Usk, to the remains of the station. The wall, about six feet in height, remaining on one side, includes a considerable space; the angles are rounded, which I suppose are the foundations of towers. I have several specimens of bricks, all marked thus, *LEG. II AVG*; they are much smaller than those at Dover, though as thick and of the same colour, but not scored before, and the upper side smooth, the lower very irregular. The ground enclosed by the wall is newly ploughed, and quantities of portions of brick appear every where; the walls are of great thickness, and a very intelligent boy, the son of the owner, tells me, that during the heat of last summer, the outlines of roads and former buildings were distinctly visible. A gold coin was found some years ago, with a winged figure of Victory. I am not certain about the mortar in the wall, it is light though hard, and I am not satisfied whether there is any pounded brick in it; there are no bricks in the wall. The Roman road, from Chester to Swansea, passes close by, is traceable a long way, and to a ford."

Mr. J. Adey Repton exhibited drawings illustrative of his papers on the chronological dates of capitals, and on the dates of windows, communicated to the congresses of the Association at Canterbury and Winchester. It is but just to Mr. Repton to state, that his notions on this subject were laid before the Society of Antiquaries as far back as 1812, and therefore long before it became the fashion to write upon the dates of buildings.

Mr. John Bell of Dungannon, Ireland, communicated drawings of a bronze sword and spear-head, with the following remarks :—

“The brass sword and spear-head of which I enclose you a sketch, were discovered by some labourers who were making turf in the townland of Gortagowan, in the county Tyrone, in 1836. Of the numerous brazen swords found in Ireland, that represented in the drawing is the most common form. A very interesting one, of a different shape, found lately in the townland of Clanvaraghan, in the county of Down, is in my collection ; it bears a striking resemblance to a dagger taken by Sig. Passalacqua from a tomb at Thebes, a plate of which is given in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, vol. i. p. 320. One of the finest brass swords I have seen is in the possession of Sir Thomas Staples, Bart ; it is a four-edged rapier, in length  $31\frac{3}{4}$  inches, it is free from oxidation, and is an exceedingly beautiful and masterly specimen of workmanship: it was found in the townland of Tullynure, near Lissan, in this county. Several swords, supposed to be Danish, precisely similar to that dug up at Tullynure, are, I have been informed, deposited in the museum at Copenhagen. Bronze swords do not seem to be peculiar to Ireland: several like that represented in the drawing, have been found in Duddington loch, in Scotland, and in Cornwall. They are said to resemble swords found on the battle field of Cannæ, now in Sir William Hamilton's collection. Count Caylus has given an engraving of another, not dissimilar, said to have been discovered in Herculaneum: many insist on these swords being of Punic or Phœnician origin. It has frequently occurred to me that they may have been left by the Romans in the hands of the Britons for their protection, and wrested from that people by the Hibernian Scots and Picts, who may have carried them hither on their return. Previous to the Roman invasion, the Phœnicians are supposed to have traded with the Danmonii for tin; but I cannot think it likely they would put these early inhabitants of Cornwall in possession of arms. I have no doubt that within the last twenty years, a greater number of bronze weapons and likewise spear-heads of pure copper, have been discovered in Ireland than in any other country. They are generally dug up in our turf and lacustrine deposits. It is sometimes extremely difficult to obtain them: when found by the peasantry, they are regarded as propitious things to keep. Mr. Felix M'Gurk of Termonmagurk, in this county, brought me a very fine bronze sword in 1832, which had been found in his neigh-



bourhood; but he refused to dispose of it, excepting on the condition that I would insure him against any loss he might sustain in the death of his cattle, by the revenge of the superior people (fairies). I refused to do so, but told him that it was as likely the superior owner of the sword would be displeased by his retaining it. 'If that be the case,' said M'Gurk, 'I shall leave it where I found it, and there the superior person may have it when he pleases.' 'Come now, Mr. M'Gurk,' said I, 'we must not be so unfriendly with each other; suppose that sword belonged to your landlord, would you think it handsome conduct to throw it down at his hall door, when you had an opportunity of leaving it politely with his agent, who would wish you luck and give you a reward?' Breakfast was on the table, and I brought him in, asked him to take breakfast with me, and make himself quite at home. On the walls of the room were suspended several of those brass swords, and a variety of other strange curiosities; and others, which to him might have appeared still more strange, were visible in a glass case which stood near the entrance. Never did I witness a countenance more terror-stricken! His dark Celtic eye flashed with amazement; he cast a hurried glance round the walls, and, keeping as far as possible from the case, commenced a silent but speedy retreat. In the spirit of Irish hospitality I laid hold of him, and endeavoured to intercept and soothe him, but he sternly declared, 'I will eat nothing while in this place.' It is a popular belief that those who taste of food while in fairy regions, are never again permitted to return to their homes. By the assistance of a friend, however, I with considerable difficulty obtained the sword. Any article which is believed to be the property of these playful divinities (fairies), is considered of a hallowed or sacred nature. It is only now when the march of intellect is progressing toward Termonmagurk, that the superior people are thought to be on their march out of that country, and brass swords and flint arrow-heads begin not to be held so tenaciously by the natives."

It may be observed that the sword alluded to bears a close resemblance to the one borne by the soldier in the Roman altar of which we have given a cut at page 237. Swords of the same form are not unfrequently found in England, in situations which lead to the belief that they are Roman.

Mr. Sainthill of Cork, exhibited some impressions of armorial bearings of the sixteenth century, cut on a cocoanut shell.

A letter from Mr. Pretty of Northampton, contained the following remarks:—

"I will thank you to exhibit, at the next meeting of the Committee of the Archæological Association, the accompanying sketch of a doorway of early



English character, in a house in the occupation of Mr. Roe, baker, in Gold-street, in this town, which, about a month since, was pulled down. It was but little known to the public, as it formed the south or back door opening into a passage leading into Wool-monger-street. As a specimen of domestic architecture of that early date, it may be considered interesting. Upon removing the soil for the foundation of the new house, a cellar was discovered, which probably was filled up at an early date after a fire, as marks of combustion appeared. Coins are reported to have been found by the workmen and disposed of privately, but I could not ascertain the fact. I have seen only a base shilling of Edward VI, and a Nuremberg token, which were in the possession of Mr. Roe, who has kindly allowed Mr. M. H. Bloxam to remove the door and masonry, to be re-erected on his premises at Rugby."



AUGUST 27.

The Rev. A. B. Hutchins of Appleshaw, Hants, exhibited a coloured engraving, by the late Mr. Thomas King of Chichester, of paintings on the ceiling of Chichester cathedral, executed in 1520, and erased in 1817: and drawings of various antiquities discovered in Hampshire.



Mr. W. S. Fitch of Ipswich, exhibited a drawing of a Merovingian coin, mounted so as to be worn as a ring. It was found at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. Jackson, of Debenham.

Mr. E. Keats exhibited twelve Roman coins, in small brass; a portion of a considerable number discovered in the spring of the present year, near Abbots-wood, on the farm of Mr. Clarke of Timsbury, near Romsey. The bulk was sent, together with a small bronze figure of Mercury discovered on the same site, to Lord Sherbourne. One of the coins exhibited is of Valerian, ten are of Gallienus, and one of Victorinus.

Mr. Mark Anthony Lower forwarded a sketch of an earthen vase lately found at Lewes. He observes,—

"You will perhaps recollect that about twelve months since, I sent you an account of some remains discovered in excavating cellars for Mr. Barratt's house near St. John's church in this town. From my description, you pronounced them medieval, an opinion to which I could not

then subscribe. I have subsequently been convinced that they are either British or Roman. Last Saturday, as Mr. Barratt's workmen were levelling a piece of ground immediately contiguous to the house, they laid open an urn which had been broken by the pressure of the superincumbent earth, but of which the form could be sufficiently ascertained for the accompanying outline. It had been broken in the widest part, but both the upper and lower divisions, although subdivided into many pieces, still retained somewhat of their original shape. I measured the diameter before the pieces were taken up, and found it exactly eighteen inches. No bones, ashes, or other funereal deposits occurred. There was one peculiarity in the vessel, namely, that it had four small projections just without the rim, and standing upwards like chimneys. They seem to have been arranged in pairs in opposite sides of the vessel. On enquiry, I find that within the memory of man, the site of Mr. B.'s premises was covered with an immense tumulus, similar to one the removal of which I still remember, and which was within fifty yards of the same spot."

Several members of the Committee were of opinion that this vessel was not of very high antiquity, as it bears resemblance to some, certainly not older than the sixteenth century, excavated at London; at the same time it was observed that it was difficult to form a decided judgment without actual inspection of the urn.

Mr. James Elliott of Dymchurch informed the Committee that he was continuing his researches on the site of the discovery of Roman remains by the Rev. S. Isaacson, and had already met with encouragement to extend his investigation, and would shortly lay the result before the Committee.

Mr. Smith read extracts from private correspondents at Lincoln respecting the antiquities of that city. One of the letters concludes as follows: "There are numerous things discovered and lost again here, through apathy which would scarcely be credited elsewhere. One of our Roman gates was discovered six or seven years ago in the Castle mound (now private property—*outside* the walls at least). The Conqueror, who built the castle, adopted the Roman walls for its western boundary, and built upon them, and instead of destroying the *West Gate*, which stood a little in advance, *buried* it in the new mound. The site was long a debate (as may be seen in past volumes of the 'Archæologia'), and until a publican, whose house was in the castle ditch, wanted *cellars*, and excavated the mound to make them (thus uncovering the old gate for the first time since the conquest), there was no suspicion of its existence. Instead of eagerly securing such a treasure out of rude hands, the city looked on, the county magistrates merely moving the courts for an injunction against the publican for a dangerous trespass on their walls; the

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man was thrown into prison in course of time, but that was little comfort for the loss of the gate, which fell down after a heavy rain a few weeks after its discovery. In this way we lose daily, for want of some leading and influential mind to give a better tone. At this very time our city is extending itself (after a long torpor) in all directions, and new ground is constantly broken up. A field adjoining our High Street is now selling off in lots for building. The first cellar which was dug (last Wednesday) exposed a Roman pavement; a few scores went to look at it on the Sunday following, and on the Monday it was broken up, at least so much of it as was uncovered. The field will doubtless develop more Roman remains, which will probably share the same fate, but being six or seven feet below the surface, there will only be *bits* uncovered, compared with what a connected exploration might produce; and workmen, as usual, have no conservative feeling in such matters. Here is another sin of archæologists and antiquaries—they are too generally *anti-movement* men, as regards the civilization of the masses, and they are well punished for it. If we loved such things with the right sort of love, and not merely as something exclusive and *recherché* and as elevating us above the *profanum vulgus*, we should, through very horror of their destructive powers and opportunities, overflow with affection to the diggers and delvers of the earth, and every broad-cloth member at our sittings would have a fustian member at his side, and cherishing him tenderly as the very apple of his eye, and never be satisfied till he had indoctrinated him up to his own standard; even as our good bishop St. Hugh of Burgundy is said to have carried a hod of mortar on his back, to encourage the builders of his minster, and shew his fraternity with them."

Mr. Carruthers of Glencregagh forwarded a list of the rarer coins found some time since at Ardquin.

A communication from Mr. Lukis was read respecting some sepulchral caves in the side of a cliff at Guernsey, which will be given with an engraving in the next number of the Journal.

Mr. Smith exhibited a sketch of a marble crowned head, apparently of the time of Edward II, formerly in the collection of Mr. Boys, the historian of Sandwich, and now in the possession of Mr. Rolfe.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a drawing of a subterranean chamber recently discovered in the side of a circular entrenchment in the county of Cork between Bandon and Macroom.

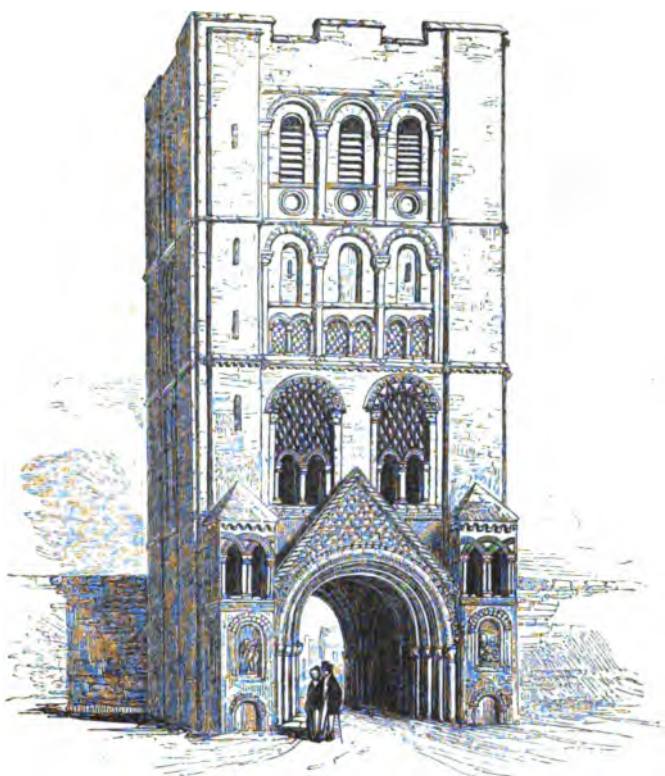
A letter from Mr. Evan Williams of Knighton was read. He states as follows:—The old church at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, is of early English character, and contains several things worthy of notice. In a terrier of 1791, the following entry appears. "The partition between the church and chancel is faced with curious old carved work in wood, painted and gilt, said to have been brought from the abbey of Cwmhire

in Radnorshire. In the chancel is a beautiful altar of white marble veined with blue, and a painting of the Last Supper by John Dyer the poet." The carved work alluded to is a fine rood-loft of the time of Henry VII, or perhaps a little earlier, but it receives no good effect from the vulgar painting and gilding of later years.

Mr. Daniel Hewett, referring to a paper on the oratory at Barton in the Isle of Wight, read at the Winchester meeting, made the following observations, in a letter to Mr. Smith :—"I was at the spot last week, and was very much interested. The restorations have fallen into good hands. The beautiful chimney stacks (one of which still remains) are to be rebuilt exactly according to the original design, for which bricks are being moulded for the purpose; and so particular have those entrusted with the work been, that they have had the bricks made not only the same shape, but the same thickness, as the old bricks which have been taken down.

"Yesterday I had to inspect the works on a railway now making from Stratford to Bow Creek, and through the parish of Westham; the line goes quite close to the spot where once stood Westham abbey, and in the excavations now open there are evident traces of the foundation of the old abbey. There is also an ancient sewer opened, the dimensions of which I took. I could not see what the bottom was, but the side walls were built in rubble, and the arch also in rubble with courses of tiles; the tiles were three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and about seven or eight inches square; there is also the remains of a bath, the top about four feet under the present surface of the ground, but this I imagine was no part of the abbey, but is of much more recent date. All that remains above ground of the original abbey is an old gateway, which is to be found in a small yard by the side of a public-house, I think called the 'Adam and Eve'; this doorway now forms the end of a shed, and the present surface of the ground is evidently nearly halfway up the jambs; the caps of the columns are clearly visible, and the arch entire; the gable is now roofed over with common plain tiles."

Mr. Smith laid before the committee the printed report of Mr. Cottingham, on the state of the fine Norman gateway tower of the ancient abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, and the appeal from the committee formed for its restoration, in behalf of their funds. It appears that the estimated cost for restoring the tower will be £1794, that it is intended to purchase the house and land (for the purpose of completely insulating the tower), for £800, and thus, adding £200 for the fees of architect, clerk of the works, etc., the whole expense will amount to 2,790*l*. Towards this the parish has voted the sum of 800*l*., and subscriptions have been received to the amount of 1490*l*., so that 500*l*. were still wanting (at the date of these papers, August 1), before the committee will venture to commence



NORMAN GATEWAY TOWER, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

the works, and in the mean time, the tower is daily suffering from decay. Subscriptions may be sent to the bankers at Bury St. Edmund's, or to the honorary secretary of the committee, Mr. Samuel Tymms, 26, Churchgate-street, in that town.

Mr. Repton, in reference to a former letter on the irreverent character of some of the modern fountains in country churches, pointed out to the notice of the committee the following passage from the Zurich Letters (2nd Series, p. 149), from which it appears, that it was ordered by the reformers, "That the fountains be not removed, nor that the curate do baptise in any parish churches in any *basons*, nor in any other forme than is already prescribed."

Mr. Smith informed the committee, that it appeared by the *Dover Telegraph*, of Dec. 1, 1828, that the stone in memory of Peter de Creone, mentioned at p. 242, was originally discovered in the interior of the Saxon church in Dover Castle.

### Notices of New Publications.

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MANUEL D'ICONOGRAPHIE CHRÉTIENNE GRECQUE ET LATINE, introduction et des notes par M. Didron, et traduit du Manuscrit Byzantine, LE GUIDE DE LA PEINTURE, par le D. Paul Durand. Paris. Imp. Roy. 8vo. 1845.

AMONG the numerous contributions to archæological science which have issued from the French press, there is probably none more interesting to the student of the religious art of the middle ages, than the publication before us; and it being edited by such a distinguished antiquary as M. Didron, gives it an additional value. The work entitled "Guide de la Peinture," is a translation from a Byzantine manuscript, containing a complete collection of receipts, not only for the *matériel* of art, but also for the mode of treating all subjects derived from Scripture, as well as affixing to every saint, patriarch, or prophet, a traditional or conventional type. The volume has a very interesting introduction and notes from the pen of M. Didron, and we cannot do better than use his own words in his narration of the discovery of the manuscript, which has been ably translated by M. Durand.

MM. Didron and Durand, in a tour into Greece in 1839, instead of confining their attention to the relics of classic art, spent their time in investigating that of the middle ages, of which they have found a new field for research. They were struck with the quantity of fresco painting in the churches and monastic buildings of all dates, from the tenth to the eighteenth century: but what appeared to them a singular phenomenon, was the unvarying types which the designs presented. "Among us," he says, "a scene of the Old or New Testament, represented in an edifice of the twelfth century, differs remarkably from the same scene figured in a building of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and above all the sixteenth century. In Greece, at St. Luke's, the baptism of Jesus Christ or the Pentecost, Moses or David, are painted in mosaic, absolutely as they are painted in fresco in Cesariani. Whilst St. Luke's is of the tenth century, and Cesariani of the seventeenth." M. Durand was surprised to find the figure of St. John Chrysostom, which he had drawn in the baptistry of St. Mark, at Venice, repeated at Athens, Mistra and St. Luke. Even the costume is everywhere the same, not only for form, but colour, design, and even for the number of folds. The Greek artist is the slave of the theologian; he is oppressed by the decision of the second council of Nice, which asserts the tradition of the Church, instead of the invention of the painter. "*Non est imaginum structura pictorum*"

*inventio sed ecclesiæ catholicæ probata legislatio et traditio.*" The mechanism of his art is all he can call his own.

The secret of the uniformity of modern Greek art and design, the travellers had yet to discover. M. Didron continues:—"After having studied Attica, Boeotia, Livadia, and the ancient Peloponnesus, I discovered certain laws which Byzantine iconography appeared to me to obey; but I was not yet master of the rule which was revealed palpably to my eyes." This, however, he was sanguine of discovering at Salamine, and he was much interested with the great church of the monastery Panagia Phaneromeni, which is completely covered with frescoes, amounting to 3724 figures. In them was contained the whole history of religion, and the final dispensation, with patriarchs and judges, kings and prophets, apostles, saints, martyrs, and confessors. Here also every personage was represented as they had seen at Athens, in Livadia, or the Morea: the same subject everywhere treated the same. Who was the painter of this great task? An inscription dated 1735, records the name of Georgios Markos, of the town of Argos; with the aid of his pupils, Nicolaos Benigelos, Georgakis, and Antonis. Further than this he was unable to learn, even the tradition of a century entirely failing.

We will proceed with the travellers to Mount Athos, the great *atelier* of modern Greece and the Italy of the Oriental Church, the description of which is too curious to be omitted. "Mount Athos, this province of monks, contains twenty great monasteries, (which are like little towns); ten villages, two hundred and fifty isolated cells, and a hundred and fifty hermitages. The smallest of the monasteries encloses six churches or chapels, the largest thirty-three; in all two hundred and eighty-eight. The villages, or *skites*, possess two hundred and twenty-five chapels, and ten churches. Each cell has its chapel, and each hermitage its oratory. At Karès, the capital of Athos, one sees what may be called the cathedral of the whole mountain, and what the monks call the Prôtaton, the metropolis. At the summit of the eastern peak, which terminates the peninsula, rises an isolated church dedicated to the Metamorphosis or Transfiguration. Thus they reckon in Athos nine hundred and thirty-five churches, chapels, and oratories. Almost all are painted in fresco and filled with pictures on wood. In the great convents, the most part of the refectories are equally covered with mural paintings; some mosaics are to be seen in the rich monasteries of Vatopedi and Saint Laura." A fortunate opportunity now presented itself at Esphigmenou, in a newly built church, which a painter was then in progress of decorating, aided by his brother, two scholars, and two young apprentices. Mounting on the scaffold of the master painter, M. Didron saw "the young brother spread the mortar on the wall; the master outlined the picture; the first scholar filled in the contour marked out by the chief in the pictures he had not

time to finish; a young scholar gilded the nimbi, put in the inscriptions, made the ornaments; the two others, the least, ground and mixed the colours." This interesting scene, without doubt presents us with a view of the mode of conducting the works of the middle ages; but the master astonishes more than all. "In one hour, under our eyes, he traced on the wall a picture representing Jesus Christ giving to his apostles the mission of evangelising and baptising the world. Christ and the eleven other personages were little less than natural size. He made his outline from memory, without cartoon, design, or model. On examining other finished pictures, I asked if they were done in the same way; he replied in the affirmative, and added that he rarely effaced what he had once done." His prodigious memory was a subject of wonder; for while at work he dictated to his second scholar the inscription and sentences for the paintings, without book, or notes, and that rigorously correct to the text of the sentences and inscriptions they found in Attica, in the Peloponnesus, and at Salamine. "I expressed my admiration," continues M. Didron; "and he answered me with what I thought rare modesty; that it was very simple, and much less extraordinary than I thought." They continued their researches in this interesting mountain, for the space of a month, visiting the monasteries and churches, for which they obtained a special permission; at the end of which time they returned to Esphigmenou, and again visited the painter, whose name was Joasaph: his work was much advanced. They asked him many questions relative to the ancient artists, whose works they had examined on the walls of the churches, &c. Their existence was effaced from memory and tradition, and had never been preserved in books; one only excepted, the most ancient, the most illustrious, the chief and patriarch of the Athonite school, Panselinos, who lived in the eleventh century, and whose name has survived, when even the painters of the eighteenth are but vaguely remembered. Joasaph, the painter of Esphigmenou, in giving this information continued his work, his prodigious facility and astonishing memory throwing the travellers into extasy. "But, sir," said he at last, "all this is less extraordinary than you say, and I am astonished at your surprise. Here is a *manuscript* where we learn all that we ought to do; here it teaches to prepare our mortar, our pencils, our colours, to compose and dispose our pictures; there are written the inscriptions and sentences that we should paint, and that you heard me dictate to these young people my pupils."

Behold, then! the whole secret of father Joasaph's prodigious memory and facility in his art. It need not be said how great was the delight experienced by the travellers. The work consists of four parts; the first is purely technical, containing nothing but receipts, which embrace every variety for composition of colour, varnishes, brushes, &c. &c. as well as the necessary preparations for painting in fresco. The second



contains in detail the manner of treating subjects of a symbolical as well as of a historical character. The third part determines the place where such a subject, or such a personage, should be put, in preference to another, whether in the church, porch, or refectory. The last division contains an appendix, which fixes the character of Christ and the Virgin, and gives some of the inscriptions which abound in Byzantine paintings. The title of the manuscript is *Ἑρμηνεία τῆς ζωγραφικῆς*—Guide of Painting.

It may easily be imagined how invaluable is such a work as the present in studying the religious art of the middle ages, as it develops to us the principles upon which they proceeded in their compositions, as well as the manner in which they carried them into effect. "What is now passing at Mount Athos, is what passed in France and in all Europe in the middle ages. The composition and distribution of the sculptures which decorate the portals of the cathedrals of Amiens, of Rheims, above all of Chartres, would be the evidence of a great genius if some artist of Picardy, Champagne, &c., had invented them; but they only claim an ordinary man, assisted by a code analogous to that of Mount Athos."

The manuscript, it may well be believed, is of some antiquity; it was originally compiled by Denys, a monk and disciple of Panselinos, but has received additions from time to time, and notes from different masters. The copy of the father Joasaph did not go back more than three hundred years, and was enriched by notes of his own, as well as of his master who preceded him, which would be incorporated into the body of the work when it was copied. Father Joasaph was pressed to part with his manuscript, but he said "if he stript himself of the book, he could do nothing. In losing his guide, he lost his art; but he told them, they would find many copies of it at Karès, each *atelier* possessing one, and in spite of the *décadence* into which painting is fallen in our holy mountain," said he, "there remain still at Karès four complete *ateliers*." To Karès M. Didron hastened, and went to the studio of an old painter, father Agapios (all these painters are monks, and some priests also). The old man now only painted to drive away ennui, and to pass away the short time he had to live: he was on the point of giving up the 'Guide'; he was in want of money to live, and as favour had quitted him, and he no more received commands, he wished to get a sum of money for the book which had gained for him a long life. He hesitated, however; he thought death might not arrive so soon; he hoped that he might yet have commands for pictures, and he wished to leave his 'Guide' to one of his pupils who painted near him: in short he could not part with it.

At length, in despair, they went to one father Macarios, a painter who possessed a fine copy of the manuscript, who offered to procure them a duplicate in two months, by a monk known as the best writer of the mountain. This opportunity was eagerly seized, and thus this valuable work became known to the public.

The receipts which make up the earlier portion of the work do not contain anything of value or importance to art, and a difficulty presents itself in our inability to give analogous terms to the substances mentioned. The preparation of the mortar for fresco painting is curious; as, to form the *intonaco*, straw is used in place of sand: the manner of adapting this to a surface of stone or brick is not different from the common practice. Joasaph used an *intonaco* mixed with cotton; that mixed with finely-chopped straw being for the under surface, and it seems that it was three days before this was fit for painting. It is not very probable that this part of the process will find imitators.

The second part of the work contains descriptions of almost every conceivable subject from Scripture. Our space does not permit us to do more than take a very slight glance at its contents. It omits however the history of Lot and his daughters, and also that of Susanna surprised by the Elders. By means of this portion, we may be able to identify, correctly, the patriarchs and prophets, so often found in our cathedrals, without having recourse to vain conjecture. In the rule for representing the Annunciation, the pot of lilies usually found is omitted; but the Holy Spirit is introduced, on a ray directed towards the head of the Virgin. This subject is followed by one, drawn from the apocryphal Gospels: Joseph reproaching the Virgin on perceiving her pregnancy; which is narrated in the "Protevangelion." Perhaps one of the most interesting divisions, is that which treats of the parables: the first, from *Mark*, ch. iv., a sower went out to sow his seed, &c. is thus described: "Christ above teaching; he holds the Gospel. Four orders of men are before him.—First order, those by the way-side; men speaking among themselves regard not Christ, demons lead them.—Second order, those who are on the rock. Men seem to listen to the discourse with satisfaction. Behind them, idols: they surround and adore them. A tyrant and his soldiers menace them with a naked sword.—Third order, those who are in the thorns: men eat and drink with women; near them demons.—Fourth order, those who are in good land: *monks* in prayer in the midst of grottos; before them, images of Christ and the Virgin, surrounded with tapers. Others appear deacons, others priests, others laity; they are in prayer in the churches and monasteries." This will serve to give an idea of the manner in which the rules for the subjects are given. This part concludes with allegories and moralities, such as "How to represent the life of a true monk." "The ladder of salvation of the soul and the road to heaven." "The death of the hypocrite and that of the just." The descriptions of which are exceedingly curious and interesting. Not less so is the allegory of human life, which forms the conclusion of the second part: it directs a succession of circles one within the other; one represents the seasons and months by the signs of

the zodiac, and this may serve to explain their frequent introduction in Romanesque or Norman architecture, when the influence of Byzantine art was powerfully felt. "In the third and last circle," continues the MS., "make the *seven ages* of man in the following manner. Below, on the right side, make a little child who ascends; write before him on a circle: child of seven years.—Above this child, make another bigger, and write: child of fourteen years.—Yet higher, make a young man with moustachios, and write: youth of twenty-one years.—On high, on the summit of the wheel, make another man, with a growing beard, seated on a throne, his feet on a cushion, the hands extended on each side, holding in the right a sceptre, and in the left, a bag filled with money; he wears royal vestments and a crown on his head; beneath him, on the wheel, write: young man of twenty-eight.—Beneath him, on the left side, make another man with pointed beard, head stretched downwards and looking up; write: man of forty-eight years.—Below him, make another man, with grey hairs, and lying down on his back, and write: man mature, of fifty-six years.—Beneath him, make a man with white beard, bald head, stretched downwards, and the hands hanging down, and write: old man of sixty-five years.—Then, beneath him, make a tomb, in the which is a great dragon, having in his throat a man on his back, and of whom you can see but the half. Near that, in a tomb, is Death, armed with a great scythe. He thrusts it in the neck of the old man, whom he endeavours to pull down." It concludes with the legend to be given to each person, and directions to put on the right and left of the wheel, "two angels, having each above the head, half of the seasons, and turning the wheel with cords; these to be named Night and Day."

M. Didron considers, that the representation, called "wheel of fortune," is rather the allegorical wheel of human life here described; it will be remembered, that such a one was a few years ago discovered painted on the walls of Rochester Cathedral.

With this we must conclude our notice of this most interesting volume, regretting that our space will not permit a more extended account. Its value to the archæologist can hardly be too strongly insisted on, and its study, by the inquirer into mediæval art, will save many a laborious theory.

J. G. W.

AN ABRIDGED CATALOGUE OF THE SAFFRON WALDEN MUSEUM, large 8vo., pp. 106, with Cuts. Saffron Walden, 1845.

THIS catalogue affords an excellent example to similar institutions. There is no better school of science than that of a well arranged and ca-

talogue museum, and its importance as a means of engaging the attention of youth, cannot be urged too forcibly upon the consideration of town councils, local societies, and individuals who have disposition and power to assist in contributing materials for general instruction. Many of the frivolous amusements and criminal pursuits which occupy so large a portion of the time and money of the public, would be forestalled by early introduction to objects which seldom fail to attract and fascinate, while they gradually elevate and strengthen the mind, by promoting useful inquiry and reflection.

There can now be no excuse why every town should not have its public museum, since Government, convinced of the educational influence of such establishments, has liberally offered to assist in their formation. Hitherto, our towns have depended for museums upon individual intelligence and liberality, a source often insufficient and precarious, as the fact of our chief cities being utterly destitute of such collections, clearly demonstrates. The formation of the Saffron Walden Museum, which in some of its departments is unsurpassed by any local institution in the kingdom, was due to the zeal and generosity of the late Mr. Jabez Gibson, and a few other persons, among whose names we recognize that of an active member of our association, Mr. Joseph Clarke. Its availableness is now rendered complete by a published catalogue, and students and artists can at a glance see, without any unnecessary sacrifice of time, what objects the various collections afford, suitable for reference in their respective

walks. It is, moreover, illustrated with cuts; which is a great advantage to those not familiar with the nature of the objects themselves, by affording types by which they may identify and properly describe analogous objects. Thus, the annexed cut gives a fair notion to the novice, of a rude British coin. The following of a series in the coinage of the middle ages.

It represents a well-preserved angel of Richard III, found at Kirtling,



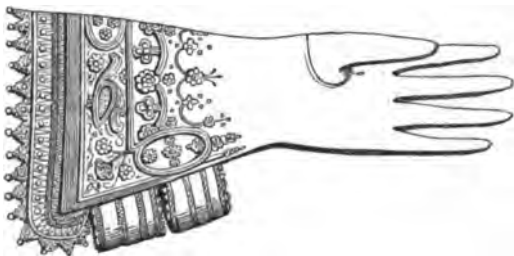
in 1843, with many groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VII and Henry VIII. The Roman glass vessels and fictile vases, discovered on an eminence near a hamlet at the north-

ern extremity of Saffron Walden, which form the subject of one of the earliest contributions to the proceedings of the Association by Mr. Clarke, are also figured, and give an interesting feature to the catalogue. An

amphora, in light red ware, discovered, together with burnt bones and ashes, in ploughing the ground at Lindsell, is better explained by a simple outline engraving, than it would have been to a mind not versed in antiquities, by a page of text.

Among the works of art, of the middle ages, in this museum, is a beautiful fan, painted on fine white kid leather, and ornamented with elaborate pierced pearl work. It is said to have belonged to Mary, Queen of Scots, and to have been used by her, at her marriage with Francis, Dauphin of France. Another relic, which tradition assigns to this unfortunate queen, is an elegant embroidered glove, said to have been presented by her, on the morning of her execution, to a gentlemen of the Dayrell family.

For the sake of a public and much needed example, it is to be hoped that the trustees of the Saffron Walden Museum have printed a few copies of their catalogue to present to other institutions of a similar character, the treasures of which, for want of such an index, are comparatively useless.



C. R. S.

**THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ALBUM ; or, MUSEUM OF NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.** Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c. The illustrations by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 4to. London : Chapman and Hall. 1845.

THE original and professed design of this work being now accomplished, by the completion of a volume, the performance becomes a legitimate object of criticism, and takes its legal stand before the public tribunal for an impartial and just verdict. To the members of the British Archæological Association, to the readers of its journal, to the antiquaries and literati, not only of England, but also of Europe, it must now be well known, that this volume has been the ostensible cause of strife, discord, and ill-feeling among a large body of individuals, united and calmly and zealously working together for one of the noblest objects that ever actuated and impelled combined human energy and goodwill. How-

ever singular it may appear, it cannot be denied that this little work was by some regarded as a sufficient reason for disturbing the tranquillity of the British Archæological Association, and for perilling its existence. This must not be forgotten, nor the discussion of the wisdom or policy of so fatal a measure, be avoided, in justice both to the accusers and to the accused.

The association started with the undisguised and openly avowed intention, of investigating and illustrating all ancient monuments of the history, manners, customs, and arts of our forefathers ; and one of the chief means proposed to be effected, was to spread abroad a correct taste for archæology, not merely through a journal, whose influence at first was necessarily restricted ; not by grants of sums of money to found professorships of archæology or schools for instruction,—for the association was not supported by public or private funds,—but by holding out the hand of sympathy and encouragement to all who would generously devote a share of their worldly means, or of their intellectual abilities, to aid in the accomplishment of a scheme so difficult, so vast, and so comprehensive. It was surely considered and understood, that every individual, who by his purse or his pen, strove to render the science of archæology more popular, was a benefactor worthy of countenance and support. If this were not the solid foundation upon which the structure was based, what hope could it have of endurance, what right to expect it?

But the book before us, in its incipient state, was denounced as *having been* prejudicial to the interests of the association. In what way was it alleged to be injurious? By misrepresenting facts? By the concealment of truth? By diffusing pernicious doctrines and controversial questions under the cloak of pure archæology? No. But it was feared by some that it might injure the sale of the journal! To us, we candidly own, the question raised was difficult to be conceived and entertained, not from its magnitude, but from its minuteness. We had been considering towns, cities, parishes, counties, the continents of our national monuments, as affording scope for the extension of our projected plan of conservation, in all its channels and ramifications, and we were suddenly awakened from our reflections and called upon to take arms against a threatened danger at home, from two-and-thirty pages of letter-press, with cuts and plates, entitled the *Archæological Album*! We may spare ourselves the ungracious task of recapitulating the arguments for and against measures, which proved so fatal to the integrity of the Association, and which we conscientiously believe to be subversive of the principles upon which the Association was projected and established, and we content ourselves, in justification of this opinion, in calling upon all the members of the Association, and of the Institute also, carefully and dispassionately to read over the *Declaration* of the original Central Committee, printed on the cover of the Journal of the Association; then to peruse the pages of the *Album*, and decide whether or not the book or

the writer be guilty of aught prejudicial to the interests of the Association; Mr. Wright opens his volume with a compliment to the Association, in a notice of its first congress at Canterbury, at the termination of which prospects seemed so unclouded and cheerful, and concord reigned throughout the Association, and the work aptly concludes with a similar review of the Winchester meeting. Canterbury was the paradise of the Archæological Association before the fall; and Mr. Wright's brief but graphic sketch of the week's intellectual amusement, will no doubt cause many to regret their absence on that occasion. "Every black must have its white, and every sweet its sour;" the week's innocent pleasure was speedily followed by discord, engendered by the simple occurrence of the publication of Mr. Wright's notice of the meeting! Close following the description of the delights of the congress, comes an article on punishments, in which considerable space is devoted to that obsolete remedy for scolds, (those unhappy disturbers of home quietude and fireside peace),—*the cucking-stool*, the various offences for which it was used, and modes of application. The stocks, the whipping-post, and the pillory, are subsequently the subject of an entertaining essay. The most important part of the work, perhaps, is that devoted to the history of art in the middle ages, illustrated copiously from illuminated manuscripts, and comprising the Anglo-Saxon period, illustrated from the Durham book, and Alfrie's Bible; the Anglo-Norman period, from illuminations of the time; and the fifteenth century; from the Romance of the Rose, the Romance of the comte d'Artois, &c.—Sketches of street architecture, from lingering remains at Ipswich, Saffron Walden, Norwich, and Spitalfields, diversify the miscellaneous collection. The Burlesque Festivals of the middle ages form a highly amusing subject; and the ceremonies of the Feasts of Fools and of Innocents, are more fully explained by reference to novel discoveries made in France. The fabulous natural history of the middle ages, illustrated from the bestiaries, will be read with interest by all. Indeed the aim of the writer seems to have been to divest archæology of the dry and repulsive form in which it is too often presented, by individuals, who dwell with rapture upon the measurements of door-posts, and forget the generations of human beings which have successively made their exits and entrances between them. Mr. Wright has not neglected the Roman epoch in the history of our country. Richborough, Burgh castle, and Silchester, were seats of power during the Roman occupation, and are still surprising monuments of architectural skill and physical resources. The domestic habits of the Roman colonists are illustrated from discoveries made in the city of London, which although published by the Society of Antiquaries, had not been deemed worthy of engravings. Mr. Wright, by a liberal supply of cuts, has given vitality to dry and dull dissertations. The volume is appropriately dedicated to Lord Albert Conyngham.

C. R. S.

## RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

## PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES.

- Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon (the ancient Isca Silurum) and the Neighbourhood. by J. E. Lee. Royal 4to. £1. 1s.  
 Monumenti Inediti a illustrazione della storia degli antichi Popoli Italiani, dichiarati da Guiseppe Micali, LX tavole, et 1 vol. in-8vo. Firenze.

## MEDIÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

- A Treatise on Painted Glass, shewing its applicability to every Style of Architecture. By James Ballantine, Edinburgh. 8vo. Chapman and Hall, London.  
 Palæographia Sacra Historia: being a Series of Illustrations of the Ancient Versions of the Bible; copied from Illuminated Manuscripts executed between the fourth and sixteenth Centuries. By J. O. Westwood. Royal 4to. £4. 10s.  
 Royal Descents; a genealogical List of Persons entitled to quarter the Arms of the Royal Houses of England. Compiled by Charles Edward Long, M.A. Post quarto, price 9s. or, with the Arms coloured, 12s. London: Nichols and Son.  
 Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, Sepulchral Brasses, &c. Royal 4to. £1. 3s.  
 Vie et Miracles de St. Rombaut, Patron de la Ville de Malines, d'après les Tableaux de Michel Coxia, qui se trouvent à la Cathédrale de Malines. To be published in 15 livr., 6 of which have appeared.  
 Angelico de Fiesole. Fresques du Couvent de St. Marc, à Florence.—Sous la superintendance de M. Paul Delaroche. 1ère livraison. Paris.  
 Notice sur les Deniers de Plomb du Chapitre noble des Chanoins de Sainte-Aldegonde, à Maubeuge. 8vo. Valenciennes.

## ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

- The Natural System of Architecture as opposed to the Artificial System of the Present Day. By William Pettit Griffith, F.S.A., Architect. 4to. London: Gilbert and Rivington. 1845.  
 A Peep into Architecture, in a Series of Thirteen Letters. By Eliza Chalk. Demy 16mo. 4s. London: Bell.  
 Notes, Historical and Architectural, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Slymbridge, Gloucestershire; with some Remarks on Decorative Colouring. Royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. Bristol.  
 The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of All Saints, Maidstone, with Illustrations of its Architecture; together with Observations on the Polychromatic Decoration of the Middle Ages. By John Whichcord. 4to. 10s. 6d.  
 Illustrations of the Architectural Ornaments and Embellishments, and Painted Glass, of the Temple Church, London. 4to. £2. 2s.  
 Traité historique et descriptif des Ordres d'Architecture, avec 32 planches. Par M. de Saint-Félix, Marquis de Mauremont. Paris, in-4to. 1845.  
 Les Edifices Circulaires et les Dômes, classés par ordre chronologique et considérés sous le rapport de leur Disposition, de leur Construction et de leur Décoration. Par C. E. Isabelle. Par livraisons in folio, avec Planches dont quelques unes coloriées. 5 livraisons have already appeared.  
 Felix de Vigne. Geschiedenis der Middleeuwsche Bouwkunde haer Oorsprong en Ontwikktling. Te Gent. Parts 1 to 7.



## NUMISMATICS.

- A** View of the Coinage of Scotland, with copious Tables, Lists, Descriptions, and Extracts from Acts of Parliament: and an account of numerous hoards or parcels of Coins discovered in Scotland, &c. By John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. 1845.
- No. v.** Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes. Contains Gallia; Divona to Lugdunum Copia.
- The** Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society, No. xxviii.—Contents: I. Curious Foreign Sterling; by Edward Hoare, Esq. II. Inedited Autonomous, and Imperial Greek Coins; by H. P. Borrell, Esq. III. Numismatic Scraps, Nos. I and II; by the Rev. H. Christmas. V. Inedited Greek Coins; by Samuel Birch, Esq. Miscellanea.—Discovery of English and Scotch Coins in Ireland.—Coins, and other Antiquities, recently discovered on the site of the Temple of the goddess Sequana, near Dijon.—Letter from John Henry Hoffman. 8vo.
- Revue Numismatique.** Année 1845, No. III. Table.—I. Mémoire sur les Monnaies de Simon Machabée; par M. Ch. Lenormant. II. Recherches sur les Monnaies au type Chartrain, chap. iv.; par M. Cartier. III. Nouvelles Observations sur les Monnaies de Philippe-Auguste, frappées en Bretagne, et sur celles de Guingamp; par M. Fillon. IV. Bulletin bibliographique. V. Mélanges. 8vo. Paris, M. Rollin. London, Curt.
- Zeitschrift für Münz, Siegel, und Wappenkunde.** Herausgegeben von Dr. B. Köhne, der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu London Mitgliede, &c. &c. 8vo.

## LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES.

- A** Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, Proverbs, and Ancient Customs, from the fourteenth century. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. Part VI. 8vo. London, J. R. Smith. 2s. 6d.
- A** Grammar of the Irish Language, published for the use of the senior classes in the College of St. Columba. By John O'Donovan, Member of the Irish Archaeological Society. 8vo. Dublin.
- The** Dictionary of the Antitheses and the Antithetical Synonymes of the English Language. By Dr. Henry Edwards. 1s. 6d. H. Bohn, Covent Garden.
- Dictionary of Words not in Common Use.** By Dr. H. Edwards.
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# THE JOURNAL

OF THE

## British Archaeological Association.

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JANUARY 1846.

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### CARPENTERS HALL, AND ITS PAINTINGS.

ALL that remains to us illustrative of the ancient state of the civic companies of London, is so very slight, that any addition to our knowledge on that subject is welcome and curious. The Great Fire in the first instance, and the hand of spoliation and mis-called improvement in the next, have nearly eradicated all vestiges of their past glories. The discovery, therefore, within the last few weeks, of so much of the internal fittings and decorations of an ancient civic hall, as may lead us to a correct comprehension of its original condition, is an event of singular interest to all who are curious in London antiquities.

On Friday, December 26th, 1845, one of the workmen employed in refitting the interior of Carpenters Hall, London Wall, finding an insecure hold for a nail he was driving in the upper part of the western wall, tore away the very old and decayed canvas which had covered it, in order that he might ascertain the cause: by doing so, he uncovered a portion of an ancient painting, which induced him to strip the entire surface, and thus lead to the exposure of the series of pictures which formed the principal decoration of this ancient hall three centuries since. These pictures are all Scriptural, and have reference to the art and mystery of the Carpenters; but others have since been found on the south wall, which are entirely ornamental.

Carpenters Hall is one of the few ancient buildings that escaped the Great Fire, which came very near, but did not destroy it. Its position at that time was on the very

verge of London, and the fire was checked when it may be said to have surrounded it; it was frequently in imminent danger, and Drapers Hall, in its immediate vicinity, was destroyed. That the Carpenters company feared the same fate, may be gathered from the following extract from the Court book, dated September 11, 1666, with which I have been favoured by E. B. Jupp, esq., clerk to the company.

“Whereas, this day being the usuall day for the principall and especiall auditting of the accounts of the new master and wardens; and whereas, by reason of the late dredfull fire in London, the accounts of the master and wardens for the year now last past could not be prepared, calculated, and examined by the master and wardens or auditors, neither yesterday nor as yett att any other time hitherto, nor indeed could the clerke of the said company by reason of the said fire and removeall of the companies bookes, papers and goods out of the hall, prepare, write, and ingrosse the said accompts fitt for the auditors hetherto,—it is now therefore ordered, that the said accompts be gott ready against Munday next in the afternoone, for which purpose all the old masters and auditors are to be summoned to meet att the hall, then to prepare and calculate the said accounts against the next day then following, being appointed for the generall audit. And it is thought fitt, in regard of the venison sent by Sir John Shawe, that a moderate and frugall dinner be provided that day, att the discrecion of the new master and wardens, onely 4 leggs of mutton boyled and 4 venison pasties, &c.”

The hall being thus saved from destruction, was let out to the use of other companies less fortunate, as appears from the following account of proceedings at

“A court of assistants here held the 18th of September, anno Dm. 1666, present master and wardens and others. It is ordered and resolved by this court, that this company shall and will accommodate with their hall, before any others, the generall companies of this citty makeing addresse for the same, that have lost their owne halls by the late dredfull fire, and that att such reasonable rates as this company shall thinke fitt, for the accommodacions of such other companies to keepe their courts and assemblies in untill their own halls shall be rebuilt; and that our said hall, roomes, garden, and appurtenances, be not let out or disposed of to any other use or purpose whatsoever.”

The book then contains orders for letting portions of the hall to the Drapers, Goldsmiths, Feltmakers, Weavers, and Haberdashers companies; and it was afterwards let to the mayor for his use, as appears by the following entry in

the same volume, of what took place at a court of assistants here held on Friday, 12th October, A.D. 1666, present the master, wardens, and others.

"It is ordered by this court, that the Right Honourable Sir William Bolton, Knight, Lord Maior elect for the city of London (being by occasion of the late lamentable fire destitute of a fitt and convenient house to keep his maioralty in, and desiring our hall and roomes for that purpose), shall and may be accommodated with our hall and garden, with all the roomes thereof now in our use and disposall (except the musick-room, with the little room or closett within the same, now lockt upp, which the companie doe reserve themselves, and free liberty of egress and regress to the same. And his lordship is to have, hold, and enjoy the same for one yeare onely from the 24th of this instant October, to keep his maioralty in, he paying therefore to the master and wardens of this company for the time being, to the use of this company, but one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, according to his lordship's owne offer, and also excuseing and saving harmless this companie against the severall companies of Drapers, Goldsmiths, Weavers, and Feltmakers, touching their severall contracts or agreements, already lately made with this companie to keep their courts here (which his lordship hath promised to doe), or els (if it may stand with his lordships conveniency) permitt and suffer the said severall companies to meete and keepe their courts here, according to such their contracts or agreements as aforesaid."

The situation of the hall was originally very pleasant. The old walls of London faced it, beyond which were Moorfields and Finsbury,—the great places for recreative walks; while all beyond was open ground, stretching right and left to the nearest villages. Moorfields, in the ancient maps, is covered with linen; and in Thomas Deloney's *Crown Garland of Golden Roses*, may be seen the ballad history of "the two ladies of Finsbury that gave Moorfields to the city, for the maidens of London to dry clothes in," and where he says :

"Now are made most pleasant walks  
That great contentment yield:"

while Finsbury fields was the great school of archery, from the time when every man was enjoined by law to "draw a good bow and shoot a good shot," until the entire decay of the science. Until comparatively modern times, Moorfields was an open space, uniting with the Artillery ground and Bunhill fields. Eastward of the hall was the mansion of

sir Henry Pawlet, built in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, with its large gardens; and at its back were others, reaching to Lothbury. The company still preserve much open ground about their hall, with the old garden behind which has never been built on.

The accounts of the hall and company, given in our histories of London, are extremely meagre and unsatisfactory, however voluminous the works may be. Stow merely names it, and Strype, in 1720, dismisses it in these few complimentary words:—"Carpenters Hall, which hath a very handsome coming into it of free stone, which leadeth to a court yard, and garden, which is begirt with the hall and apartments thereunto belonging, being a pretty handsome building."

Edward Hatton, in his *New View of London*, 1708, merely speaks of it "as ornamentally built of timber." Seymour, in his *Survey of London*, 1735 (vol. ii. p. 378), has devoted most space to the subject: he says:—"The company of Carpenters, being a society of antient standing, were incorporated by letters patent, bearing date the 7th day of July, in the 17th year of the reign of king Edward IV, by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of London. Their arms are: *Argent*, a chevron engrailed between three pair of compasses, pointing toward the base, and a little extended, *sable*. This company are a master, three wardens, assistants uncertain, 99 on the livery, besides yeomanry. The livery fine is 8*l*. The Carpenters Hall is situated on the south side of London Wall, almost against the east end of Bethlehem.

"In this hall, in memory of two eminent members of this company, hang up two pictures representing them. The one is an aged person, in a ruff, well drawn, with one hand putting a compass upon a rule, held in the other, and underwrit, 'WILLIAM PORTINGTON, ESQ., master carpenter in the office of his majesty's buildings, who served that place 40 years, and departed this life the 28th of March, 1628, aged 84 years: who was a well-wisher of this society. This being the gift of Matthew Banks, who served 14 years, and is at this present master of the said company, August 19th, 1637.'

"The other picture is more modern, and underwritten:

‘ This picture of John Scot, esq., carpenter and carriage-maker to the office of Ordnance, in the reign of king Charles II, was placed here by his apprentice, Matthew Banks, esq., master carpenter to his majesty, and master of this company this present year, 1698.’

“ A table also hangs up for Richard Wiat, of London, esq., thrice master of this Company of Carpenters, Ann. Dom. 1604, 1605, 1616, and a good benefactor thereunto. Among other gifts he gave 500*l.* to build an almshouse near Godalmin in Surrey, for ten poor men, and 70*l.* a year to maintain them. And his wife added something for the company to go down to visit it.” In vol. i. p. 373, speaking of the parish of Allhallows, London Wall, he says, “ In this parish is Carpenters Hall, an old building of timber, with nothing very remarkable in it.”

The company still preserve the two portraits in their meeting room, the old hall having been let by them for other purposes. Among their other antiquities may be mentioned the four caps or crowns for the master and wardens, made for state occasions, and dated 1561, and some old “ loving cups,” of elegant proportions and design; the largest and finest undated; two of the others are dated 1612, and the third 1628. A curious carved chair, and octagonal table, are preserved here also, of the same age as these cups.

Malcolm, in his *Londinum Redivivum*, 1803, (vol. ii. p. 79), speaks of a manuscript account of the foundation of this company, its statutes, benefactions, and list of masters and wardens, in the Cottonian Library, Vitellius F. xvi., which was so damaged in the fire which injured that library as to be illegible; and although the company possess some very old records, Mr. Jupp informs me he has not been enabled to find “ any entry which will give any information as to the date of the building, there being no records between the years 1515 and 1533, and no money accounts until 1554.” It is very probable that the old hall was constructed about the period when this lapse in the books occurs, as the portions of it incorporated in the more modern buildings are evidently as old, if not older, than that date.

The exterior of the hall possesses no traces of antiquity;

the date upon the water spouts is 1722; "the front consists of a neat Doric basement with arches, windows and porticos at the east and west ends. On the basement is a rustic story, ornamented with cornices, pediments, &c., and the armorial bearings of the city and company." (*Hughson's Lond.* 1806, vol. iii. p. 28). Malcolm speaks of the "ancient hall," and alluding to its internal aspect says, "the roof of this hall has been originally of oak, something like that of Westminster Hall, but that is either demolished or concealed by the present stuccoed ceiling." This ceiling was constructed in 1671, and the ornamental pilasters which support it, spring from the corbels of the old arched timber roof. The exposure of the upper half of the western end, by the recent removal of its canvas covering, has laid bare the massive oak beams that originally supported it; the paintings which are about to be described, occupying the entire length of the hall, their base being level with the corbels at about the height of nine feet from the ground. They are surmounted by an embattled oak beam, and measure three feet in height and twenty-three in length; being broken and destroyed at some distance from the north side.

The paintings—which all bear some reference to carpentry—are divided into four compartments by ornamental columns, painted in distemper. The laths which form the groundwork, are placed at right angles with each other, and some few inches apart; upon this is a thick layer of brown earth and clay, strengthened or held together with straw, and it is not unworthy of notice that the ancient fresco painters used finely chopped straw to form the *intonaco* of their under surfaces, as noticed in our last Journal, p. 266. Upon this body of clay, which is of considerable thickness, is spread a layer of lime, about one-sixth of an inch in depth, and upon this the paintings are executed. The first represents the construction of the ark, (and forms plate 1 of the series of engravings); Noah is represented kneeling on one knee, with his hat in his left hand, and his adz before him, receiving the order for its construction from the Almighty, who is in the clouds above. A tree separates this from the other portion of the picture, where his three sons are busily employed in its formation: one drives a nail into the prow of the vessel, another is en-





...the Temple of Solomon destroyed them







gaged behind; the third, in the foreground, rests his hands upon a saw. Of the inscription above, which is much decayed, a portion only of the second line is legible, with the words

earthe is full of lybe and I shall destroy them—

which is addressed to Noah by the Almighty. The subject of the next compartment, (pl. 2), is obtained from 2 Kings, chap. 22, and represents king Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple. The king is seated on his throne, attended by two noblemen, and is giving directions to an officer, who stands before him with a staff in one hand and a purse in the other. Behind him is a grave elderly man in a tall cap, who may be intended for the high priest, who is delivering to the workmen the money for the necessary repairs. The choice of this subject may have been originally decided from the complimentary manner in which "*the carpenters and builders*" are mentioned in the sacred narrative; for we are told "there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hands, because they dealt faithfully;" a circumstance not forgot to be recorded in the inscription above, which runs thus:—

Kinge Josyas comandyd ye hye prest yt ye money wch was . . . . .  
hous of ye lord shoulde be delphered to ye carppnters wt out any . . .

The next subject (pl. 3), which is perhaps the most curious of the series, represents an incident in the early life of the Saviour. Joseph is represented at his work as a carpenter, while the Saviour is engaged in gathering the chips and placing them in a large basket beside him. Mary is seated on one side busily engaged in spinning with the distaff, and the scene takes place in the courtyard of a house which is built with red brick, the central portion of lath and clay, having a plain thatch; the yard is enclosed with wooden palings, and is entered by a porch of the same humble materials. A single tree grows in the area, its roots supported by a circular framework of timber. Several logs lie about, upon one of which Joseph is busily employed,—apparently in obedience to the orders of a grave figure in a furred gown, ruff, and cap of the sixteenth century. The inscription above is the only perfect one of the series.

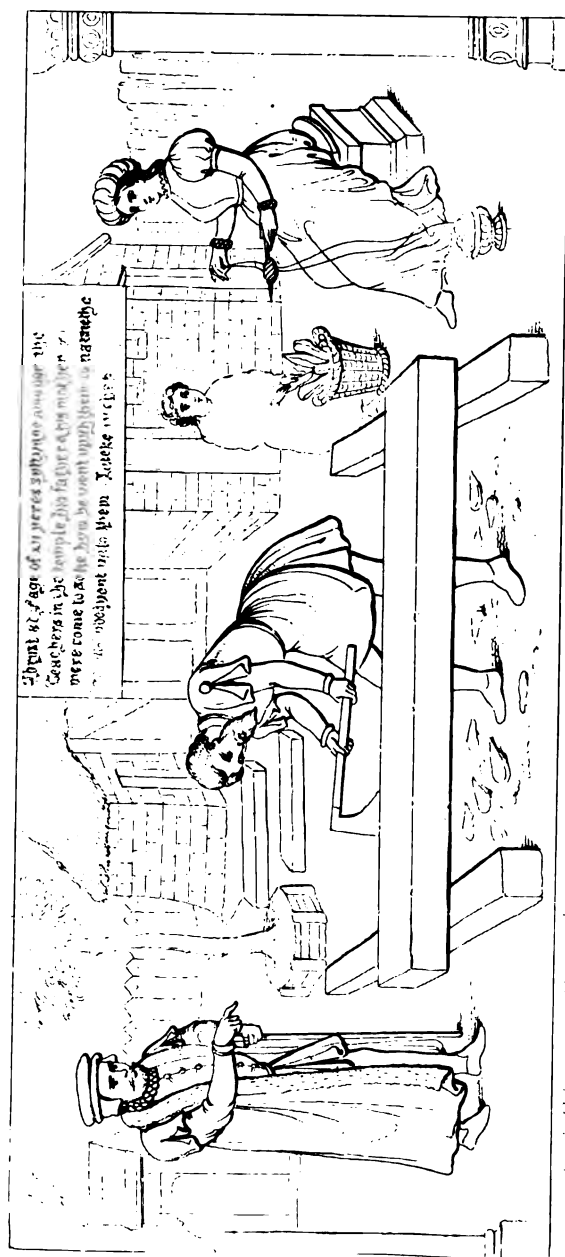
Chryst, at ye age of xii. yeren, spytynge amonge the teachers in the temple, his father and his mother were come to seeke hym, he went wth them to Nazareth and was obedyent unto them. Luke ii. chapter.

This incident was a favourite subject with the ancient artists: Albert Durer has devoted one of the large woodcuts of his series illustrative of the life of the Virgin, to it. This was executed in 1511, and the figure of Joseph is very similar to that in the present picture. Hone, in his *Ancient Mysteries described*, has given a very curious list of the many engravings which came under his notice of similar subjects, in which the infant Saviour was employed as an assistant in Joseph's work, all of which may be referred for their origin to the apocryphal *First Gospel of the Infancy of Jesus Christ*, a book received by the Gnostics in the second century, and containing some stories still credited in Persia. In the sixteenth chapter of this book we are told:—"And Joseph, whersoever he went in the city, took the Lord Jesus with him, when he was sent for to work, to make gates or milk-pails, or sieves or boxes, the Lord Jesus was with him wheresoever he went. And as often as Joseph had anything in his work to make larger or shorter, or wider or narrower, the Lord Jesus would stretch his hand towards it. And presently it became as Joseph would have it; so that he had no need to finish anything with his own hands, for he was not very skilful at his carpenter's trade." Thus the king of Jerusalem gives Joseph orders for a throne; he works on it for two years in the king's palace, and makes it two spans too short, which is remedied in the usual way,—by miraculously pulling it wider.

The fourth, and last compartment (plate 4), represents the Saviour in his youth teaching in the synagogue. It is the best composition of the series, but has been entirely destroyed on one side; the inscription is still more fragmentary.—

Chryst teachynge in ye synag . . . . .  
 wysdom is thys, is not thys that carpenters . . .

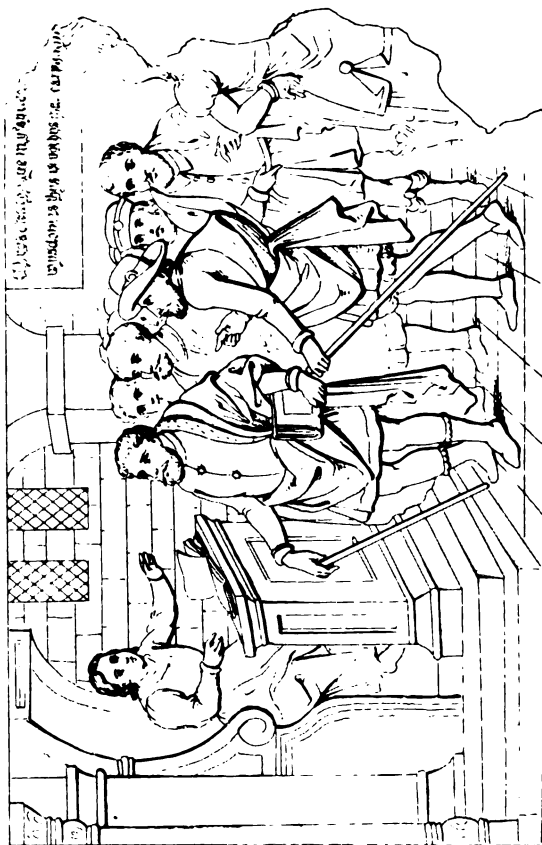
Enough is here left to assure us of the reason which dictated the choice of this subject,—the question "is not this that *carpenter's* son?"











THE PAINTING BY W. H. H. H. H.

PAINTING IN CARPENTER HALL. - I. 1.



These paintings are executed in a remarkably free and masterly manner, and the drawing of the figures is always good: I may particularly allude to the officer who stands before the king's throne, and the foremost of the doctors in the last painting, who carries the book; both are exceedingly good, and could not be surpassed by any work of the same age. The thickset limbs, and strongly marked features, as well as the general *pose* of the figures, remind us forcibly of Holbein, and certainly refer to that school and period, as the school in which the artist of these works had studied, and the era in which they were executed. They are painted in a vigorous black outline, the tints of the dresses are flat, with little attempt at shadows, and there are occasionally traces of gilding observable. Thus the figure of the Almighty in the first compartment has been entirely gilt, as have the various portions of jewelry worn by the principal figures; the buttons of the dresses, the cuffs of Joseph's sleeves, &c. The costume is interesting, as it may lead us to fix the date of the painting with some degree of certainty. It is not a *pure* costume belonging to any particular period, but is a mixture of antiquated dress, and the ordinary dress of the artist's own day. The attendants on king Josiah, and the officers in front of his throne, are in the costume of the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII; but many of the other figures, of the men in the synagogue for instance, are in a strangely heterogeneous sort of dress, but which was much used by scriptural designers at the same period, and is, therefore, valuable, as it also fixes the same date.

Above this series of pictures, in the spandril of the arch, is painted the arms of the company, supported by nude figures of boys, the ground being filled with an enriched scroll, beneath which was painted an inscription in two lines, of which the only two words remaining—"SHREVES" and "ROBARD"—would shew that it commemorated the doings of some sheriffs who were especial benefactors to the company. On the southern wall the compartments between the corbels which supported the original timber roof are filled with what is generally termed "Elizabethan scroll-work," composed of monsters, cupids, cornucopiæ, and ornamental panels and foliations; these are in a very decayed and imperfect condition. The fleur-de-lys forms the

central ornament of that nearest the great eastern window. The mullions of this window are of carved oak, of massive proportion, with central pillars, whose bases are in the style of the *renaissance*; and these divide it into nine lights: the glass is not very old, and consists of the arms of the company, the city, and the kingdom, and the names of masters and wardens; the earliest bearing date 1627, and the greatest number being from 1660 to 1684; the latest containing the record, "this hall was repaired anno Dom. 1718." The side lights of the window are perfect, and shew the arch of the original roof corresponding to that above the paintings at the west end; but the centre is considerably flattened by the more modern ceiling, which descends much lower; and above which, rooms are constructed. This ceiling was put up in 1671, as the inscription upon it informs us; and is a bold and striking work in its general effect; it is divided into four compartments, containing the arms of the kingdom, the city, and the company, together with the names of the master and wardens in whose time it was erected. Three ancient wooden panels were placed over the door: one containing the arms of the company, and the date 1579; another the names of the wardens for the time being; and the third the name "Thomas Harper, master, 1579," with the rebus of his name, a *harp*, and his mark as a merchant. The only other wood carving in the hall is the original corbels, ten in number: the four at each angle are plain; the two next the window on each side, are of the ordinary design, an angel bearing a shield; the remaining two on the southern wall, have respectively the head of a lion and a man. The most interesting of the series are the two on the northern wall, beneath the modern windows, and which are engraved on plate iv. The one nearest the east wall represents a female with dishevelled hair, her left arm over the neck of a lion, whose mouth reposes on her breast. The next one is a male head, dressed in the Italian cap, with its *becca* or streamer, which was so very fashionable in the fifteenth century, and which is still the hood of the knights of the garter, used in their investiture, as well as in the investiture of a civic order of not equal importance—the barber surgeons—who always place such a hood upon the shoulders of their newly-elected members; the pendant

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scarf being placed across the breast, with the same formalities. Neither of these corbels are perfect in their lower portions, but they are exceedingly good in point of workmanship; the countenance of the man in the cap is particularly vigorous and characteristic.

Malcolm tells us that the original floor of the hall was "of marble, but covered with wood at present, for the double purpose of warmth and to preserve it from injury." We have thus a pretty perfect picture of the hall in all its phases: originally with an open timber roof springing from elegantly sculptured corbels; a noble east window, filled with old glass, its western end rich with paintings "the best to be had," combining vigorous drawing with brilliant execution; and a series of elegant arabesques upon the side walls. Tapestry over carved panels of wood reached to the corbels on gala days, when the hall would be strewn with rushes, and resound to the minstrelsy, which the many entries in their books show they frequently indulged in. In time the olden splendour is dim, the fashions alter, or the roof decays, or may be is in some degree injured by the great fire; and five years after, it is replaced by one "in the newest taste;" but throughout all its vicissitudes, enough has been spared to give us at this time a clear idea of its original form and decoration.

A few more words on the condition of these paintings, and I conclude. Although they are quite clear when attentively studied, the lines are in many places indistinct, broken, or altogether decayed. "Time hath written strange defeatures on them," and the plaster around is friable and rotten, the entire surface being cracked and bowed. The preservation of these paintings was most laudably desired by the company, and the possibility of their restoration canvassed. But in nearly all such things the principal interest arises from their being the genuine works of a by-gone age—a leaf in the history of art. If these pictures be repainted, this interest ceases, as we then look on a modern reproduction. The cartoons and many other pictures have lost value by this system, which I can best illustrate by an analogous supposition.—Imagine the discovery of a manuscript of Shakspeare's, the ink dull and partially illegible; and then imagine the lines carefully gone over with a modern pen and its blackest ink, and tell me what would

be the value of this labour in clearing up incertitudes, when it was completed?

It has been decided that these pictures shall not again be covered, except by glass, which will preserve them from injury, and allow them to be always examined; their surface remaining untouched by modern hands. I am glad to be enabled to state that these curious pictures are in the keeping of a body who have exhibited so full an appreciation of their interest and value, and so urgent a desire for their proper preservation, and hope that their example may do much towards awakening a similar spirit in other corporate bodies, who are too frequently and justly blamed for an insensibility to such things. It is due to the Carpenters Company to speak in the highest terms of their conduct throughout; they have spared no solicitude or expense in the proper preservation of these early works of art; and the Association are particularly indebted to Mr. Jupp and Mr. Pocock (one of the court of assistants), for their urbanity and attention throughout.<sup>1</sup>

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

## NOTES ON A BRONZE HEAD OF HADRIAN, ETC.

READ AT A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, DEC. 3, 1845.

(WITH A PLATE.)

By the kind permission of the owners, I am enabled to lay before the Association this evening, some fine and interesting works of ancient Roman art discovered in this country, and luckily preserved to delight the eye, to exercise the criticism of the artist and the antiquary, and to furnish materials for the genius of the historian to work upon. They belong to an important epoch in the annals of the land we live in, the influence of which is still felt in our

<sup>1</sup> To a member of our Association, E. Bridger, Esq., we are indebted for the prompt communication of the discovery to our ever-active secretary, C. Roach Smith, Esq., who immediately gave me a notice, and thus enabled me to visit them the day after their discovery, and complete my drawings before the pictures had in any degree faded by exposure to the light.

political and social condition, in our habits, manners, and customs, modified and acted upon as they have been by the lapse of so many centuries of events and changes. Fragmentary as these beautiful remains are, and dissociated from those facts which could admit of our telling the story of the vicissitudes to which they have been subjected, and the changes they must have witnessed ere they became reduced to their present mutilated condition, they are still precious and instructive. The domestic buildings, and the public buildings or temples they once adorned, have been swept away in the revolutions of ages; the owners of the mansions whose apartments they decorated, the builders and the destroyers of the edifices, are, like their very ruins, perished, and both the sites of the one and the names of the other are no longer to be traced by inscription or written record. But to the reflective mind, which, from facts picked up here and there, has been accustomed to compare, to connect, and to deduce sound conclusions, these monuments of former times will speak a language of their own, and suggest themes for discussion, and fields for hopeful research. It is our duty rather to rejoice over what has been saved from the general wreck, than to lament over what cannot be recovered; and especially when we consider how few of the many similar relics which are accidentally dug up from their resting places are secured from the hand of ignorance, which unintentionally, and simply from want of knowledge of their value, consigns them to a fate from which there is no recall. This beautiful head of a statue of the emperor Hadrian, dredged up from the bed of the Thames, a little below old London bridge, on the Southwark side of the river, a few years since, was saved from the melting pot, by Mr. John Newman, F.S.A. This hand of another colossal statue was rescued by me from a similar destination, when dug up in the middle of Thames-street, near the Tower. This superb statue of an archer, which has formed the subject of a paper read before and published by, the society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Chaffers, was preserved by the accidental presence of that gentleman during some excavations in Queen-street.

The Cupid riding upon a griffin, was discovered some years since in excavating for the foundations of the Bank at Colchester. It now forms an interesting feature in the

collection of Mrs. Mills of Lexden park, Essex, who very readily allowed me to exhibit it, and other antiquities recently discovered near Colchester, to the Central Committee. It is in good design and execution, but unfortunately considerably oxidized. The frescoes at Pompeii and Herculaneum contain frequent representations of the god of love mounted upon marine monsters and animals, emblematical of the universal influence and power of the youthful divinity.

To Mr. Richard Hollier, F.S.A., I am indebted for the bust of the bacchante, discovered at Nursling, Hants. It is of copper, but the nipples of the breast, as well as the lips of the mouth, are of brass; the eyes are of silver, and have been set with precious stones or pastes which have decayed or been extracted. The drapery, extremely elegant, is composed of a fawn's skin interwoven round the head and face with leaves and berries. The hinder part of the bust is filled with lead, and it appears to have been intended for a steelyard weight.

The head of Hadrian exhibits those unmistakeable characteristics which serve to identify the portraits of that celebrated statesman and ruler. The modelling and execution shew great artistic skill and perfection in the art of casting in metal. Ancient bronzes not unfrequently have reparations such as we may notice in the head before us, which shew they had cracked or broke in the casting.

The unlaureated head is generally indicative of Cæsars, or sons of emperors, either real or adopted; but with Hadrian, the uncovered head may allude to what Dio and Spartian tell us, that he was wont to brave both cold and hunger with the head unprotected. Bare-headed, the emperor, to sustain the discipline of his army, marched at the head of his legions, subsisting on the coarsest fare; bacon, cheese, and a poor drink made from grape-lees. In allusion to the manner in which he braved hardships with his troops, the poet Florus says:—

“Ego nolo Cæsar esse,  
Ambulare per Britannos,  
Scythicas pati pruinās.”

The short thick beard is peculiar to Hadrian, he being the first of the Roman emperors who wore that appendage, which in after times became so fashionable. Spartian tells



us he permitted the beard to grow, in order to conceal some scars which disfigured part of his face. The same author describes him as of tall stature and comely form, with curling hair.

The projection of the concha, or rather the helix of the ear, is remarkable.

The reign of Hadrian was peculiarly favourable to the fine arts: sculpture, and the art of casting in brass or bronze, seem to have received the highest encouragement, as may be demonstrated by an examination of the many elegant busts and statues of that epoch which are extant throughout Europe. Some of these almost rival the finest works of the early Greek school. The coins too of this reign are of peculiarly finished workmanship, and whether for execution, beauty of design, or poetical imagery, are not surpassed if equalled by any in the whole range of the imperial series. In the time of Pliny (who was not long antecedent to the ascension of Hadrian), the art of casting statues in metal seems to have declined; but there is abundant evidence to shew that even at that period there were not wanting artists of the first celebrity and skill, not merely at Rome and in Italy, but also in remote provinces. "There is not," says that author, "a good town within our provinces, in which they have not begun already to adorn their market places with many such ornaments of brazen statues and images, together with titles, honours, and dignities engraven at the bases for the better continuance of men's memorial, that posterity might be informed by such inscriptions as well as by their tombs and sepulchres." He particularises Zenodorus, an artist in Gaul, who there fabricated many works of great skill, and among them a colossal image of Mercury. He was called to Rome by Nero, to make a statue of that emperor, 110 feet in height. It is extremely probable that some of the statues in bronze whose remains we possess, may be of colonial workmanship. There is a fine specimen at Messrs. Woodburn's, of St. Martin's-lane, discovered a few years since at Lillebonne, in France (the Julia Bona of the Romans), with fragments of statues in stone and in marble. Some of these are in a good style of art, and there is reason to believe that both in Gaul and in Britain, sculpture, at certain periods during the Roman dominion, was by no means at so low

an ebb as has been generally imagined. The fragments of statues of Hercules, Minerva, and Apollo, discovered by Mr. Artis in Northamptonshire, which that gentleman has proved to have been executed on the spot from stone taken from a neighbouring quarry, evince skill and good taste.

In addition to the auspicious tranquillity which almost uninterruptedly prevailed throughout the Roman empire during the reign of Hadrian, the arts were fostered under the benign influence of the emperor himself, who combined the attainments of poet, artist, mathematician, and philosopher. The historian and a magnificent series of coins record his visits to every province of his empire, that he might personally examine and improve their condition. In his progresses, he erected temples and other structures, in the chief cities, and bounteously dispensed largesses to the poor of all the places he visited, so that his munificence justly gained him the proud and honourable title of *Locupletator orbis terrarum*. The western provinces shared the emperor's favours. His safe advent to Gaul is typified by Hadrian, bareheaded, accosting a female in the Gaulish costume, holding a patera over an altar, by the side of which is an animal for the sacrifice; and on another medal, the senate compliments him with the title of "Restorer of Gaul." Another, similar to the former, records his happy arrival in Britain, where he probably remained some time, as the province was partially disturbed with incursions of the Caledonians, which were the occasion of his building the celebrated wall, extended from the Tyne in Northumberland to the Eden in Cumberland.

It is easy to believe that the statue, the fragment of which is before us, may have been fabricated in Britain, and erected in some public building in London, on the occasion of this memorable visit.

The existence of structures of magnitude and extent in Roman London is not merely conjectural and inferential. In various parts, during excavations, I have observed, sketched, and vainly endeavoured to preserve, huge sculptured stones of many tons weight, which had clearly been used originally in important buildings. Some of these edifices must have been destroyed in the Roman times, for the stones alluded to were found worked up in the foundations of walls also of Roman fabric. The destruction or decay

of these buildings at so comparatively short a period after their erection, is remarkable, when we consider the strength and durability of the Roman masonry. In inscriptions throughout the kingdom, we continually find reference made to the reparation or restoration of temples and other public buildings. For instance, there is allusion to the restoration of the temple of Apollo, or the Sun, in one of the altars from Rudchester. But it is probable that, in such cases, only an enlarging, or decorating, or partial repairing, is to be understood, something perhaps analogous, in modern churchwarden phraseology, to the expression "repaired and beautified." C. ROACH SMITH.

## ON THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

### ARTICLE I.

THE subject of the music of the Middle Ages has latterly attracted considerable attention on the continent, and a series of admirable articles on this subject, by M. de Coussemaker, is appearing in that most meritorious of foreign archæological works, the *Annales Archéologiques* of M. Didron. It is our intention to reproduce in our Journal the substance of these articles; and, by the kindness of M. Didron, we are enabled to illustrate them with the original wood-cuts.

Whatever names may have been given to them by the Latin writers, many of the medieval instruments of music of western Europe appear to have been of Germanic and Celtic origin, and not derived from Rome, or from the East. We learn from Ammianus Marcellinus (lib. xv. c. 25) that the bards accompanied their heroic songs with the *lyre*. Diodorus Siculus says, less explicitly (lib. v. c. 31), that they used instruments resembling lyres. Indeed, without some more exact description, it would be impossible to form any distinct idea of the real character of these instruments, which some have supposed to be the common harp, and others the cythara or psalterium; and all our knowledge on the subject must be vague and un-

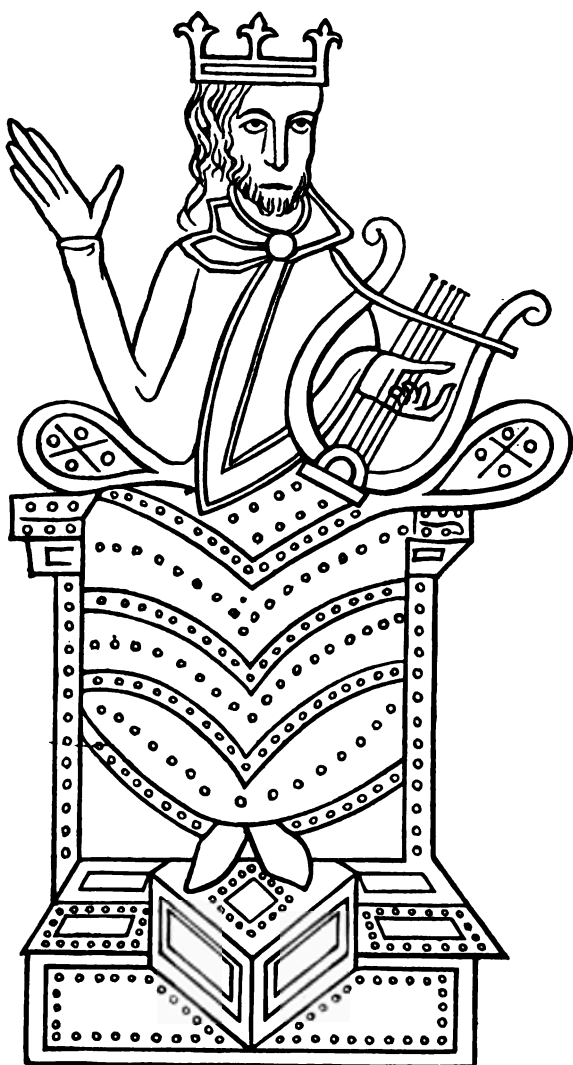
satisfactory, until the period when figured monuments come to our aid. The illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages fortunately abound with subjects in which musicians are introduced. However, there can be no doubt that in the fusion of races which took place during the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the musical instruments used in western Europe were generally modified and increased in number.

It seems hardly probable that, during the first age of Christianity, when the converts were perpetually objects of persecution, and held their religious meetings under difficulties of every description, their service could have been accompanied with instruments of music. But a little later, as soon as their ceremonies were allowed to be celebrated in public, and they could give them something of pomp and splendour, there can be no doubt that musical instruments were introduced into the church. Nevertheless, whether they were looked upon as symbols of paganism, or whether their sounds were considered undignified, they became the subject of severe prohibitions by some of the dignitaries of the church. St. Ambrose and St. Augustine exerted all their influence in proscribing them. Yet the efforts of these great men were not sufficient to exclude them; and we find that they began not only to use in churches stringed instruments, but also wind and percussion instruments. Their use was, however, far from universal, until the appearance of the organ, which soon became recognized as the only true musical instrument of the church.

We will follow the example of M. Coussemaker in dividing the musical instruments of the earlier age of illuminated manuscripts, that is, from the sixth to the eleventh century, into three classes:—1, stringed instruments; 2, wind instruments; and, 3, instruments that were struck, or percussion instruments. We may place at the head of the first of these classes—

#### THE LYRE.

The lyre was, among the Greeks and Romans, the stringed instrument *par excellence*. It was made of different forms, and the number of strings varied; but the lyre with seven strings was most in use, and was con-



DAVID PERFORMING ON THE LYRE, FROM A MS. AT ANGERS.

sidered the most perfect. It was touched with the fingers, or with a plectrum ; but the most skilful musicians used the plectrum. It was sometimes played with both hands, which was termed *playing within and without*. Down to the eleventh century, the lyre is found in the illuminated manuscripts preserving its classic form. Our first cut, representing David playing on the lyre, is taken from a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, in the library of Angiers: the musician here touches the lyre with his fingers. Strutt has engraved a group of musicians from an early manuscript in the Cottonian library, in which a person is playing on the lyre with a plectrum. The Germanic people used the lyre, but, supposing them not to have been acquainted with it before they settled in Gaul, they made some modifications in it. The abbé Gerbert has given, from a MS. of St. Emeran, of the ninth century,



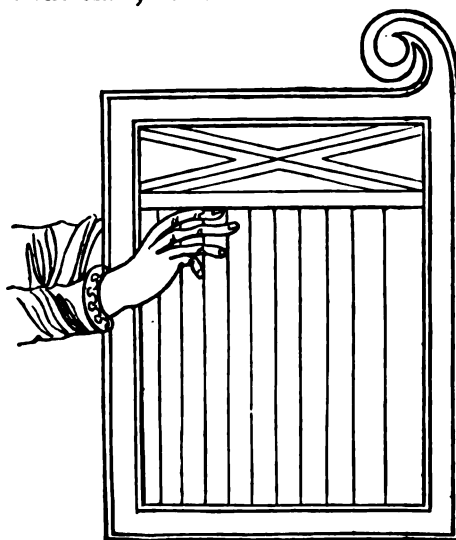
and from a MS. of St. Blaise, of the same date, two instruments which have the closest analogy to the ancient lyre ; they are there termed *Cythara Teutonica*. One of them, which we give in the accompanying cut, is remarkable for a pendent cord fixed at the extremity outside the sonorous body, and for the bridge in the middle of the table ; two things which never existed in the ancient lyre, and which belong to the bridge instruments of western origin.

The next stringed instrument of which we shall speak,

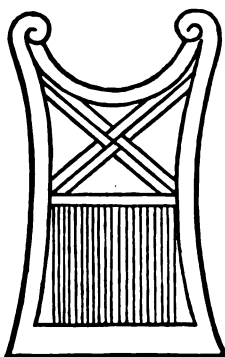
#### THE PSALTERIUM,

enjoyed great celebrity in the Middle Ages. It was a stringed instrument, played with the fingers or the plectrum, and differed chiefly from the cythara (which will be described in our next number) in having the sonorous body placed at the top, instead of its being below. There were two forms of this instrument, the square psalterium and the triangular psalterium. The former had ten verticle strings. The sonorous body, which (according to St. Augustine and Isidore of Seville) was of wood, or (according to St. Basil and Eusebius) of brass, was placed at the

top. The musician touched the strings with his right hand, while the other hand supported the instrument, sometimes resting on the knee, as in the adjoining cut, (taken from a MS. of the eleventh century, in the Royal Library at Paris, No. 1118) and sometimes placed on a pedestal beside the figure. The picture here given from the Royal library is remarkable for the prolongation of the sonorous body, which rests on the left shoulder of the musician; it is dif-



ficult to judge if this prolongation were hollow, and formed part of the sonorous body: both are painted green in the MS., which is supposed to indicate that they were of brass. Our next cut, which represents a psalterium of the more usual form, is taken from a manuscript of the ninth century, in the library of Boulogne-sur-Mer: it is in the original supported on a pedestal; and king David, who is



playing upon it, is seated on his throne beside it. It is a curious circumstance, that, in manuscripts dating from the ninth to the eleventh centuries, David is always figured playing on the square psalterium, while subsequently to the twelfth century, it is the harp that is generally placed in his hands. This seems to show that the psalterium was, at the earlier period, considered as the nobler instrument, and more fitted to sound the praise of the Creator.

The manuscripts of Angers and Boulogne, already quoted, represent an instrument of a form very similar to the one in our cut above, which is called in the latter *Nabulum filii Jesse apud Hebreos*, and in the former *Psalterium in modum clypei*. The number of strings is different in the two manuscripts, but much more numerous than in the ordinary psalterium. The annexed cut represents that of the manuscript of Boulogne, of the ninth century.

The triangular psalterium, in form of a Greek  $\Delta$ , resembled the cythara of the barbarians. According to Isidore of Seville, it was called *canticum*. Its cords were placed perpendicularly to the side of the triangle which formed the sonorous body, and their number appears not to have been fixed. The musician touched the strings with his fingers, and held it by the angle opposite to the sonorous body. The Abbé Gerbert





(*De cantu et musica sacra*, pl. xxiv.), has given the figure of a triangular psalterium, which differs little in form from the cythara of the manuscript of St. Blaise, which will be given in our next number. We give here a figure of a musician carrying in his hand a triangular psalterium of a somewhat remarkable form. It is taken from the manuscript of the Royal Library at Paris, No. 1118, already quoted. The resemblance between this instrument and the harp was probably the reason it went finally out of use. The name of psalterium, or psalterion, was preserved, and given at a later period to a stringed instrument having some analogy to this, but which resembled more closely the nabulum.

#### THE NABULUM.

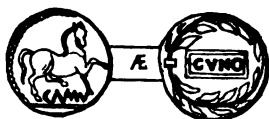


The nable (*nabulum*) was a stringed instrument, composed of a triangular sonorous box, one of the angles of which was often slightly flattened or rounded. The cords were placed on the

upper face, perpendicular to the side opposite the flattened angle. It was the same instrument which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was called a psalterion; with this difference, that in the latter the cords were placed not perpendicular, but parallel, to the face opposite the flattened angle. The figure of a nable given in the margin is taken from a manuscript of the ninth century at Angers. A similar figure is found in the Boulogne manuscripts; another is engraved among the musical instruments given by Strutt, pl. xix.

## ON THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

### PART II.



AFTER a consideration of the coins of Cunobeline, we naturally turn to take a review of such other effigies of British chiefs and monarchs as are presented to us. They are in number four, which are best supported. Comius, of whom about thirty coins; Boadicea, of whom one, and of her three others, may be noticed, though disputable; Arviragus, of whom two; Caractacus, of whom two. Of those doubtful, there are three others—Segonax, of whom there are reputed two coins, Cassibelan to whom two are also attributed, and Bericus, of whom there is some slight doubt, whether a coin inscribed VRIOON, and varied it appears to VRICON and RICON, may not be his. Further, the coin formerly attributed to Galgacus, must be repudiated entirely. Obverse, an eagle; reverse, a half moon; and the legend REX CALLE. It is more probable, that this relates to Calleva, the capital of the British Atrebatas. Also the coin attributed to the first Christian king, or chieftain in Britain, Lucius, (see Gibson's *Camden*), is not now admitted. This is as follows :—Obverse, a laureated head, looking to the right, inscription LVCCIO. Reverse, a boar walking to the right, over it in the field a star; no legend. It is a silver coin, and is considered Gaulish. We may now proceed with the other coins we have alluded to, in chronological order.

COMIUS.—This personage is much spoken of in Cæsar's *Commentaries*, where his story forms quite an episode. He seems to have been an active, bustling partizan, fighting first on one side, then on the other. Cæsar made him king of the country of the Atrebatas, a region extending from the shore inland, south of Boulogne, whose capital was the town now called Arras. Cæsar describes him as

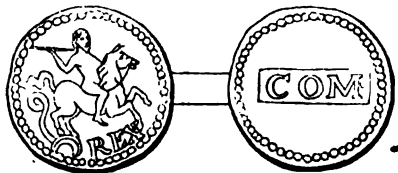
bold and prudent, faithful as he supposed him to the Romans, and of great influence (*auctoritas*) in Britain, though he does not explain why. He sent him over to the Britons to induce them to submit, before he commenced his first expedition, when he was thrown into chains, and only released when they wished to make peace with Cæsar after they were defeated. Immediately on his liberation, he was sent back again to Gaul for the horse, and succeeded in bringing over one ship with thirty, in time to take part in Cæsar's last engagement before embarking. In the second expedition, for aught we know, he may have commanded the horse. This is the more likely, as they are thought to have been a Gaulish contingent, and Cæsar speaks of no Roman commander of them; while, for not mentioning Comius in that capacity, there might have been a reason from after dissatisfaction, as will be presently noted. He is, however, mentioned as negotiating the peace with Cassibelan; and Cæsar speaks of his eminent services in Britain in both expeditions: as is implied in the passage (lib. vii. 70), where he expresses that he had been "*fidelis atque utilis superioribus annis in Britannia.*" During the second expedition, the Roman commander must have marched into, or near, the territories of the British Atrebatæ, which lay on the south bank of the Thames, some forty or fifty miles above London. The idea, therefore, may have been more readily suggested, of placing Comius at the head of this branch of his countrymen, in reward for his exertions, in the same way as Cæsar had already given him the supreme authority over the portion which continued located in Gaul. There had been before a similar instance of transmarine sway in Divitiacus, who had held territories both in Gaul and Britain; of which Cæsar informs us himself in his *Commentaries*. Thus may this old theory of Camden and Speed be not without some foundation. Indeed this point seems conceded by M. de la Saussaye, one of the most eminent among the great Numismatists of France, who supposes, in the *Revue Numismatique*, vol. ii. p. 470, that during the time of Cæsar's invasion, he sought to obtain the brief occupation of the territory of the British Atrebatæ on the banks of the Thames, and that a few pieces of coin were struck in his honour. In page 3 of the same

volume, he had not allowed so much. The number of new coins of Comius, discovered since the date of the second volume of the *Revue Numismatique* (1837), some of which, by the resemblance of their types, have fully authenticated the existence of those given by the old writers, which were before doubted, still more fully identify Comius with Britain. It is become a greater improbability to suppose the negative than the affirmative. Having brought the question within this compass, the only point is now as to the site of his territories, whether, vestiges of him by his coins occurring rather abundantly in Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, his acquisitions may not be reputed to have been in these parts rather than in Berkshire and its vicinity, the ancient country of the British Attrebrates, where no discoveries of his coins appear to be as yet recorded. The opinions of antiquaries and numismatists must of course be influenced by this fact, in proportion as it is established: and by such new features of the case as may arise.

After this expedition, the fortunes of Comius were various. He returned to Gaul with Cæsar, and for some time continued faithful to the Romans, for Cæsar left him in the country of the Menapii in command of the horse, and as governor of the province; and added the country of the Morini to his dominions. A year or two afterwards, a flame of patriotism breaking out to resist the Romans, he sided with his countrymen, and was appointed one of their commanders, but was defeated with the other forces of the confederacy at Alesia. Soon after this, a pretended conference was concerted, in which the centurion, C. Volusenus Quadratus, was appointed to meet him: ostensibly to negotiate, but in reality to attempt his assassination. Cæsar, not much to his honour, was privy to this; or at least did not condemn it. He fell into the snare, and accepting the conference, the centurion advancing to meet him, as if to take him by the hand, succeeded in striking him heavily on the head with his sword, so that he was left on the ground for dead, and would have dispatched him altogether, but Comius' attendants drawing their swords, both parties precipitately retired, the Romans believing the deed completed, and the Gauls fearing further ambuscades.

On his recovery, Comius was again in arms against the Romans, and acted as one of the principal commanders of the army, on the confines of the country inhabited by the people of Gaul, called the Suessiones. Reinforcements being desirable, he left the army to bring up some auxiliary German horse: however, shortly after he rejoined it, the whole army suffered a complete defeat, after which all submitted, with the exception of himself, who continued in arms, and proved himself a troublesome partizan against the Romans, skirmishing with their horse, intercepting supplies, and infesting the roads. This state of things continued the longer, as he feared to submit to the Romans: but C. Volusenus Quadratus, the centurion, who had before attempted to assassinate him, being now promoted to be a prefect of horse, again endeavoured, by all possible means, to way-lay and cut him off. In this, however, he was not successful, but nearly fell a victim himself in his turn; for, on one occasion, falling in with his party on the road, and pursuing very briskly, on a sudden Comius turned and made head against them. A *melée* ensued, and the Romans seeming rather on the retreat, he suddenly spurred his horse against that of Volusenus, and in personal combat very nigh succeeded in dispatching him, driving his spear with all his force through his thigh. The Romans rallied on this; wounded many of the enemy, compelled them to take flight, and brought off their wounded commander safe into the camp. Comius made terms soon afterwards; but stipulated that he should not be obliged to come into the presence of any Roman. After this we hear no more of him, though the terms of his submission imply that he retained his dominions.

1. The first coin of Comius is one of gold, given by Camden and Speed. The obverse, by which term the face with the principal figure will be distinguished in these pages, whether it be convex or concave, represents a horseman charging to the right; his arm raised in attitude to strike with a spear; underneath, the legend *REX*. The reverse has the word *COM* on a tablet.



This coin has had the fate to be doubted, even as far back as the time of Gough; and very naturally, as the coins have only of late years been

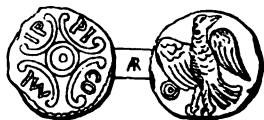
found which corroborate it, and are nearly exactly similar, except having the word *TIN* instead of *REX*. It has been advanced, in order to lower its authenticity, that Camden copied it from Speed, under the idea that the reputation of the last for correctness was less than that of the former. However, Camden did not copy it from Speed, as it appears in his edition of 1607; whereas, Speed's history was not published till 1614. Being gold, its not having come down to us can excite no surprise. Goldsmiths buy eagerly such coins; which, if they do not sell to great advantage, as relics of antiquity, go into the melting pot. There were scarcely any royal or public repositories for coins in those days; and the civil wars following, valuables of all kinds were sacrificed. In the days of Camden there was only this one coin of Comius; now there are nearly thirty good specimens of different types; which leads to a reasonable expectation how greatly our knowledge of the coins of other British rulers may still be advanced. In the days of Gough, the number had amounted to three, viz.: Camden's, and Nos. v and vi of the present list, which will presently be described.



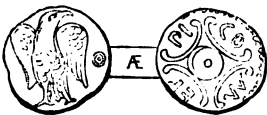
II. The valuable coin of W. H. Rolfe, Esq., Sandwich, of gold, found at Staple, near that place. This is a flat coin, well executed. Obverse, a horseman galloping to the right. Inscription *F* in the field, and below it *IPPI·COM*.

Reverse, Victory to the left, holding a garland, surrounded by what appears a laurel branch, formed as a wreath. This coin shews how much Comius had Romanized, which, indeed, is not surprising, considering how long he had held a command in the Roman army, and his intimacy with Cæsar.

III. The brass coin of T. Charles, Esq. of Chillington House, Maidstone, found at the tumulus above Kit's Coty House, near Aylesford. Obverse, an eagle with a circular mark towards the sinister side of the coin. Re-



verse a circle in the centre; the remaining parts of the field divided into four portions by curved bars. Inscription *IP-PI-CO-MI* distributed in the four spaces formed as above.

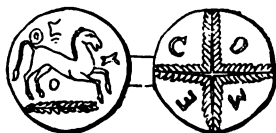


IV. The Bapchild brass coin. Obverse, an eagle, statant, and fronting the observer; his head turned to the right; a circular mark to the right of the bird. Reverse the same delineation as in the former coin: but the

letters slightly varied between the four bars, thus *EP-PI-CO-M*.

v. Somewhat similar as to the reverse, is the gold coin in Gough's

Camden. Obverse, a horse galloping to the right. Reverse, a cross. Between the four bars, the letters separately C-O-M-E.



The cross should be rather described as a wheel with four spokes, said to be a very primitive type on Gaulish money.

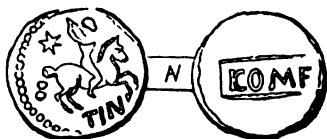
vi. Another coin in silver, added by Gough. Obverse, a head looking to the right, legend, CO VIR. Reverse, a sea-goat to the left, with the legend EPPI COMF.



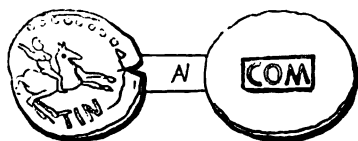
Gough remarks on this coin, that it is very like the Roman denarius. The CO on the obverse, possibly applies to the name of Comius, as well as the reverse. If so, it is the only instance of repetition in these coins. In those of Gaul it is not uncommon, as in the case of Biatec Bia, and others that might be enumerated.

vii. Alfriston (Sussex) gold coin.

Horseman throwing a spear. Legend, TIN. Reverse, KOM F, on a tablet or ICOM F; if the first letter be a contraction, as there seems reason to suppose.

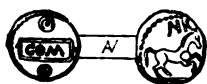
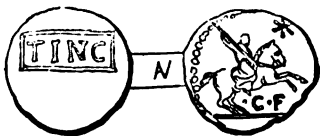


M. De la Saussaye remarks, *Revue Numismatique*, (vol. ii. p. 78) "All the uncertain Gaulish coins which have a legend only, with or without a tablet in the middle of the field of the reverse, are cited only by English authors, and appear to be found only in England." An important remark this to be borne in mind, in the examination of either reputed British or Gaulish coins.



viii. Another gold Alfriston coin. Obverse as before. Reverse COM on a tablet. A brass coin of this type has been found near Winchester.

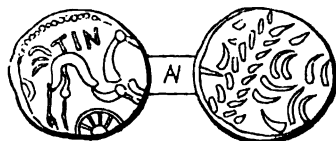
ix. A variety of the above: a gold coin. Obverse, a horseman poising his spear, charging to the right. Beneath the horse the letters C F. Reverse, TINC on a tablet. This was found at Tichfield-hill, Hampshire, and is in possession of J. Newington Hughes, Esq., of Winchester. C F may probably be an abbreviation of the COM F which appears on these coins.



x. Bognor gold coin. Obverse, a horse curvetting to the right. Above it VIR indistinct. Reverse, on a tablet COM.

xi. Second Bognor gold coin. Obverse, an ornithocephalus horse galloping to the right. Underneath, part of a wheel. Over the horse

**TIN.** Reverse, a wreath roughly executed; the field filled up with many half moons or loops. This may not impossibly be part of a wreathed



head, struck from a die much larger than the coin, so that the face was omitted. Instances nearly similar, of this rough representation, appear on Gaulish coins.<sup>1</sup>

**XII.** Gold coin the same as No. 1; except that, as well as **REX** underneath, it has **VIR** also in the field above it: and the reverse, instead of **COM** on a tablet, has **COM · F**. Specimens are in the British Museum, and in Mr. Huxtable's collection.

**XIII.** Gold coin in Mr. Huxtable's collection, Obverse, a horseman charging to the right, and poising a spear. Legend **VIR** underneath the horse, in the place occupied by **REX** in the last coin. The place of **VIR** in the field above the horseman, as in the last, is occupied by a star. Reverse, on a tablet, **COM · F**.

The **VIR**, **VI**, **TIN** and **TINC** inscribed on these monies, stand probably for the names of places in Gaul or Britain, not easy to identify, where the coins were struck. They do not appear connected with the name of Comius as titles; his style seeming to run, **EPPI COMF**—**I COM · F**—**EPPILLVS COMF**, etc. Mr. C. Roach Smith suggests Tincantium or Tincollo, a town of ancient Gaul, for **TINC**.

Many other varieties are mentioned, chiefly found on the Continent. Eight are noticed as remarkable for having the word **EPPILLVS**<sup>2</sup> or **ATPILVS**, in different forms; which is important, as explaining the contractions **Eppli**, or **Ippi**, found on English specimens. This is interpreted, and it would appear rightly, to mean in the Celtic, "hereditary father," which as applied to a Sovereign, would be tantamount to hereditary prince. Four specimens have the word **CARMANOS**, or varieties of it on the obverses or reverses. One the word **CARSICIOS**, one **VI**, and two have helmeted heads only on the obverse, and nothing more than the name of this leader on the reverse.

A sameness of style seems generally to pervade these coins of Comius; which besides, are of a very military

<sup>1</sup> The delineations of the coins, Nos. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. and XI. as above given, are from the "Collectanea Antiqua" of Mr. C. Roach Smith, a periodical which has proved extremely successful in illustrating objects of anti-

quity, and, among other things, these coins.

<sup>2</sup> There is a good coin of Comius, bearing on the obverse **EPPILLVS**, in the British Museum, engraved in Mr. Taylor Combe's work, 4to. 1814.



character, and are extremely applicable to the personage to whom they belong. That the horses, or spear-men on them, may have been copied from Greek or Roman coins, in fact, amounts to nothing; the subjects on coins being frequently not original, either as to the manner of treating them, or as to the figures, as may be seen on some of the finest specimens of Greece or Rome.<sup>1</sup>

BEALE POST.

(To be concluded in the next Number.)

## SEPOLCHRAL CAVES IN THE ISLE OF GUERNSEY.



APART from the cromlech, the cairn, and the tumuli, which may properly be designated sepulchral *monuments*, there are frequently discovered other places which have been devoted by the ancients to the purposes of sepulture, possessing no exterior ornament, or any vestiges of a monumental character.

The cists of these islands appear to rank with those of the most unassuming sort; they are for the most part dis-

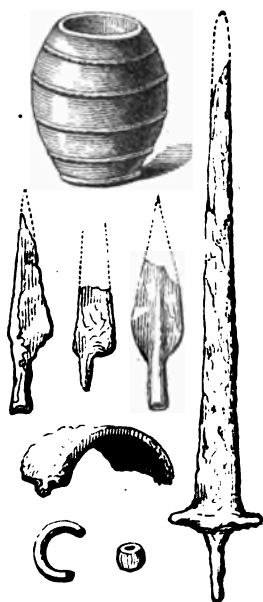
<sup>1</sup> In part I of this paper, p. 224, for read *Fircobretus* and *Vercobretus*, and Cassibolan, read *Cassibolan*; and p. 234, so where the words subsequently appear for Fircombretus and Vercombretus, pear.

persed over the land, in various directions, without any order, or peculiar disposition, by which they may be known. Without external marks, they are, in the greater number of instances, rudely explored by the unlearned labourer, or discoverer, before any careful investigation can take place. Whenever these depositaries have been found in the vicinity of the more ancient sepulchral monuments, they are evidently unconnected with them, and do not appear as the remains of a more enlightened age of the same people. During a period of twenty years, not less than twenty of these cists have come under my notice, in these islands. They are usually of the same construction, and consist of a stone chest, formed of two parallel rows of stones, fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones, in length about seven feet.

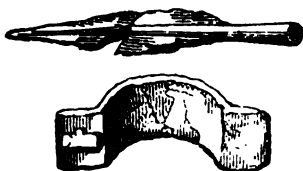
The first of these, discovered in 1818, was at a depth not exceeding two feet, and contained a sword and spear-head, and other portions of steel weapons; these articles were chiefly on the *north side* of the cist, which was disposed nearly east and west. No human remains were discovered, probably owing to the shallowness of the deposit. A vase of dark pottery, eight inches high, by seven

inches diameter in the broadest part, was found near it. The sketch at the head of this article, represents three cave-like cists, recently discovered on the side of a hill in this island. They were all lined within by flat stones, laid on their sides, and covered in the same manner as the ordinary cists above alluded to.

In the first were discovered several spear-heads and fragments of knives, a long sword within a steel scabbard, thirty-four inches in length, a ring of brass, and part of an armlet, also of steel, some small ornaments, a clay bead, and a fine shaped vase, seven inches high, and of black ware, well turned, having five hoop-like ridges around it. It contained nothing, except that *fine* dust, which



is well known to antiquaries as the usual accompaniment of the silent tomb. No vestiges of the human form were discovered, but several fused masses, like clinkers, were strewed about the interior. In the second cave, some portions of steel armour, and a spear-head were found; but in the third nothing was discovered. The



hill, on which these caves are situate, is a projecting portion of the high grounds of this island, at the extremity of which stands a cromlech, described in the *Archæological Journal*, page 228, and known by the name of "Le Trepied." This promontory is called by the natives "Câquiâuro"; a name which probably has been handed down from a remote period, but which, like many others, is in a state of transition for the more modern appellation of "Catiaroc." There are some remains on the western side of this hill, which have the appearances of terraces, and such as might have belonged to a "castel," or "câtel," although no foundations of buildings have yet been discovered. Be this as it may, the situation is such as would have been chosen for a "Rock castle" of the "olden times." Certain it is that this locality has obtained a reputation of "un lieu redouté," and the name of "Câquiâuro" enters into almost every superstitious tradition of the upper parishes of this island.

About half a mile from the hill of Câquiâuro, near the estate of "Les Adams," a stone cist was observed some years since, during the operation of sinking a well; on the 24th December 1845, we made a shaft on the spot, five feet in depth, where the covering stones were joined, and on being raised the interior was examined.

At the "eastern end" lay portions of a human skull; on the south side was an arm-bone, accompanied by part of a sword and knife, near which, a dagger and its haft *cross-wise*, as if it had lain on the breast of the body. No vase, or pottery was found within, but fragments of vessels of different ware were abundantly strewed about the ground over the cist.

I have observed above, that the position of these cists

is not connected with the monuments of an older period; it may further be remarked, that there is, in sight of the cist last-mentioned, a fine cromlech called "Le Creux des Fées," described in the *Archæological Journal* at page 230; and also on the adjoining point of land, where a battery is now erected, there was a cromlech known as "Le Tussé," which has only its legendary name left to speak to "other times."

FRED. C. LUKIS.

Guernsey, January 14th, 1846.

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## Proceedings of the Central Committee.

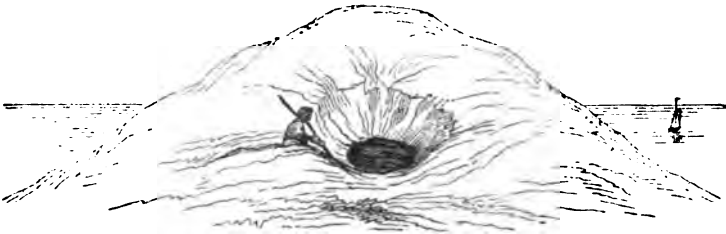
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SEPTEMBER 10, 1845.

MR. LUKIS, of Guernsey, communicated sketches of the cromlech of Gavr' Innis, in the Morbihan, in Brittany, opened some months ago. The first cut represents the south entrance to the cromlech when uncovered.



The other cut exhibits the upper entrance made over the lap stones of the northern chamber.



Mr. Smith exhibited drawings of various articles of antiquity, chiefly Roman and Romano-British, found in Berkshire, and now in the possession of Mr. Jesse King. They consist of—

1. Arrow-head in yellow flint, turned up by the plough in Sutton Courtney field.
2. Two small Roman cups and iron lamp-stand, found a little below Wittenham Hills, in excavating for the foundation of a barn, and many fragments destroyed by the workmen.
3. A celt, three inches long, found in the Thames, near Sutton Bridge.

4. Axe in iron, found by labourers on Pebworth Farm, in grubbing up the roots of a tree.

5. Javelin head in bronze, found with a skeleton at Highbourn Hill.

6. Arrow-head in iron, from barrow on Blewbury Down.

7. Dagger found at Sutton, lying by a skeleton. It is in bronze, and had traces of a wooden handle. Fragments of an earthen cup were found between the knees of the skeleton.

8. Fragments of a light brown urn, full of fine black mould, taken from beside a large and a small skeleton, found about three feet below the surface in Appleford Fields.

9. Fragments of an urn of light black earth, from a barrow on Blewbury Downs.

10. Part of a cup, placed near the shoulders of a skeleton, discovered in Culham Fields, Oxon.

11. Two urns of pale red and dark brown pottery, found at Sutton Courtney, in excavating for gravel.

12. Fibulae, found with the urns and a skeleton, and a large brass ring.

13. Urn of pale brown pottery, found in Drayton Field by the side of a skeleton.

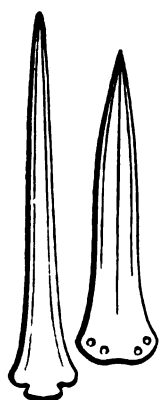
14. A very large bead in variegated glass, weighing four ounces, which was found used as the handle of a bell-rope in a barber's shop in Southampton, and probably discovered in the neighbourhood. It is of a kind not unfrequently met with in late Roman and Saxon graves.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham presented a rubbing of the sepulchral brass of a knight and lady of the Northwood family, in Minster church, in the isle of Sheppy.

Mr. Redmond Anthony, of Piltown, Ireland, communicated a drawing of a specimen of a new kind of gold ring-money, in the form of a volute, weighing 1 oz. 17 dwt., accompanied with the following observations:—  
“Above is a rough sketch of, what I conceive, ring-money; it is of very fine quality of gold, at about 24 carats, and was found near Kilkenny, by a man digging, within one foot of the surface. It gradually thickens and increases in breadth towards its centre, and towards the ends as well. From its construction it could not be a coil of gold intended for working up; close as the coils are, they do not touch, and it rings like a bell when thrown on a table. Size,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length; weight, 1 oz. 17 dwt. Another article, found in the same county, was since offered me. It was a torque or collar of gold, twisted from a square small bar, beautifully executed, in length 3 feet, with hook  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.”

Mr. Croker then produced six specimens of Irish ring-money, three of which he considers to be new, with a plate of gold marked with a cross, found at Castle Treasure, Douglas, near Cork.

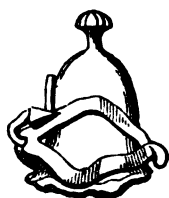
Mr. Smith exhibited two bronze weapons, represented in the adjoining cut, found in the Thames at Maidenhead, and placed in his possession by the late Alderman Venables. The longer is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and the shorter 7 inches.



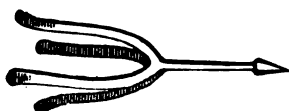
Mr. Smith also exhibited an iron sword, recently taken from the Thames, near Westminster bridge, and apparently of the thirteenth century.

Mr. Burkitt exhibited a pair of bellows of the date of the Commonwealth. Mr. Burkitt obtained possession of them with other family relics which formerly belonged to Bridget, wife of Gen. Charles Fleetwood, and daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The mounting is of brass, and they are of peculiarly solid construction, richly ornamented with bead-work, which completely covers the upper surface, representing scroll-work and flowers surrounding the figure of a lady in the costume of the age, which corresponds with an original portrait, by Lely, of Mrs. Fleetwood in the same collection. The bead-work closely resembles in style that of a superb basket, or "what not," exhibited at the *soirée* of Lord Albert Conyngham, at the late congress of the Association at Winchester, and now in the possession of Miss Smith. This unique specimen is two feet in length by one foot and a half, and is composed entirely of beads. The interior represents a king seated on his throne, attended by his prime minister, and a queen, with a lady bearing her train; in the back-ground is a palace, and in the front, a park with animals, the letters *17*, and the date 1668, the whole surrounded with a rich border of fruits and flowers, and the lion and unicorn. It was purchased by Lord Albert Conyngham of a resident in Winchester.

Mr. Smith exhibited the boss of a shield, with an instrument resembling a spur twisted round it, found in course of excavations at a considerable depth in Fenchurch-street, together with a quantity of broken pieces of bell-metal, apparently the remains of a large bell. When found, they appeared as exhibited in the first of the adjoining cuts. The boss has much the appearance of Saxon style, and it has been gilt; but the supposed spur, which, in its original form, would appear as in our second cut, resembles no



article of the same kind with which we are acquainted, and, if a spur, it is difficult to understand how it is to be affixed to the heel.



Mr. M. A. Lower addressed the following question to the Committee:—"Can you inform me if there exists any old statute enjoining in church-

wardens, the extermination of foxes, badgers, and such-like "bestes of venerie"? I find in the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Chiddingly, Sussex, the subjoined entries. In 1662, there was paid,—

		s.	d.
	"For two <i>bodger's</i> heads, - - - -	2	0
	For another <i>bodger's</i> head, - - - -	1	0
1665.	To Catlin's maide for a <i>gray's</i> hede, - -	1	0
	And to Richard Swane, for a <i>gray's</i> hed, -	1	0
	To Morrell, for <i>four fox</i> heads, - - -	4	0
1667.	Mr. ffuller's man for a fox-hed, - - -	1	0
1671.	For 3 ffox-heds, - - - - -	3	0
	For a fox-hed to John Rabbet, - - -	1	0
1672.	Sir John Pelham's man for 3 ditto, - -	3	0
	For a foxe's head to Capt. ffuller's man -	1	0

"*Gray* or *Grey* is an obsolete word for Badger.

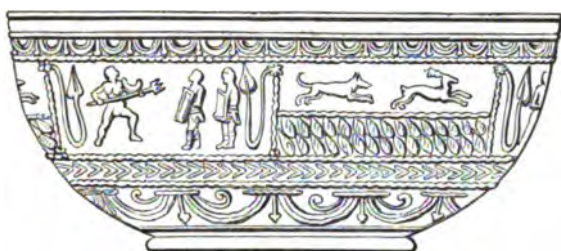
"What a curious revolution in the estimation of '*fox-heds*,' have a couple of centuries produced! Sir John Pelham, and Captain Fuller, two of the principal land proprietors of the parish, are here recorded to have sanctioned in their grooms, an act for which modern Nimrods would almost kick a gentleman."

The Rev. S. Isaacson exhibited five encaustic tiles, found in a cellar at Winchester, on the site of the ancient monastery. One, highly vitrified, was of a rare character; the second was divided into four compartments, bearing the letters I K L M, and evidently formed part of an entire alphabet, which might have been used for educational purposes; the third had two castings well executed, and probably referred to the city arms; the fourth was ornamented by two birds *dos à dos*, of superior design; and the fifth contained a circular pattern forming a quadrant only.

Mr. Smith exhibited some fine specimens of Roman vases, discovered during the preceding week in Church-street, Bermondsey, during excavations for a sewer. They were found at the depth of about twelve or fourteen feet towards the end of the street nearest the Thames, in a black peaty soil containing much vegetable and animal matter, such as is met with in many parts of London and its neighbourhood, which are situate on the sites of ditches and marsh land. There were found the fragments of at least ten different vases in fine red ware, some urns, handles, pieces of amphoræ, &c., and second brass coins of Claudius and Vespasian, all apparently thrown in with rubbish. Two of the more perfect specimens of the vases are given in the adjoining cuts. They will be recognised of the kind usually termed *Samian*, which comprises an infinite variety of patterns and designs, of flowers, trees, animals, hunting subjects, gladiatorial fights, mythological groups, and single figures, &c., and has been discovered in profusion in and about London, and more



sparingly throughout England. Among the vases exhibited was a patera 6½ inches in diameter, with an ivy-leaf scroll running round the rim.



RIGHT OF VASES, FIVE INCHES; DIAMETER, NINE INCHES.

#### SEPTEMBER 24.

Presents received :—The Transactions of the Historical Society of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in 8 vols. 8vo. ; presented by the Society. Lithograph of a bronze torques, by Mr. James Dearden of Rochdale.

Messrs. Smith and Waller reported the result of their visits to Childerditch, and East Horndon churches in Essex.

Information having been received from Mr. T. C. Neale of Chelmsford, one of the local members of the Central Committee, that traces of mural paintings had been noticed during some repairs in the little church of Childerditch, in Essex; it had been resolved, that some members of the committee should visit the spot on the following day. Accordingly, a party, including Mr. J. Adey Repton, Mr. Neale, Mr. Roach Smith, and Mr. Fairholt, proceeded thither on Thursday morning, and were courteously received by the rector, the Rev. J. H. Lewis. Some portions of the plaister were removed in their presence; but nothing further was discovered than fragments of inscriptions in English, from Scripture texts, not of very early date. The little church of Childerditch is being restored under the superintendence of the rector, who has cleansed the font, formerly concealed by dirt and rubbish. It is an ele-

gant monument of the art of the Tudor period, of octagonal shape, each face containing a quatrefoil, in the centre of which occur the badges of Henry VIII and Catherine of Arragon; and is further remarkable for an inscription cut round three sides, in the following words: *This is the cost of Jhon the ostelier and Ceceli his wiffe.* The party afterwards visited the churches of East Horndon and Little Whally, as well as the ancient hall near the latter church, remarkable as a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the early part of the sixteenth century, and as the residence of the parliamentary general Fairfax.

To East Horndon church, on a subsequent day, Mr. Smith paid another visit, in company with Mr. J. G. Waller, who laid the following information before the Committee:—

“In the chancel of East Horndon church, is a fine incised slab of alabaster, representing a female with a horned head-dress, within a canopy, the shafts of which are composed of a series of niches—five on each side; containing figures of the children of the deceased, each of whom hold a label, on which their names are inscribed. Those on the right side are:—*Walterus p'mogenit'. To . . . . , Will'ms. Senr. Joh'nes. Will' Junr.* On the left side, *Johe's Tirill clic'. Alicia. Elizabeth. Alionora.* the last, a female figure with hands conjoined in prayer, is without a label. The inscription runs round the verge of the slab, and has at the corners the symbols of the Evangelists; it is: *Hic jacet humata Alicia filia Will'mi Cogesale militis et Antioche consortis sue quondam uxor Joh'nis Tyrell militis qui quidem Johe's et Alicia habuerunt inter Se exitium filios et filias quor'. no'a hic scripta sunt ex utroque p'te istius lapidis que obiit anno domini millesimo cccc° xxii° cu' anime propiciet' deus amen.* On the side of the head of the figure is *Jh's mercy*, also two escutcheons of arms. On the right side, a cross between four escallop shells, for Coggeshall. On the left, the same dimidiated, with the arms of Tyrell—two chevrons, with a bordure engrailed.

“The slab is in fine preservation, and of French design and execution; but one other of the same kind is at present known in England,—that at Brading, in the Isle of Wight,—of which a rubbing was exhibited by Mr. Rosser, at the Congress at Winchester. This, although not quite of so rich a character, is in a better state of preservation than the Brading slab.

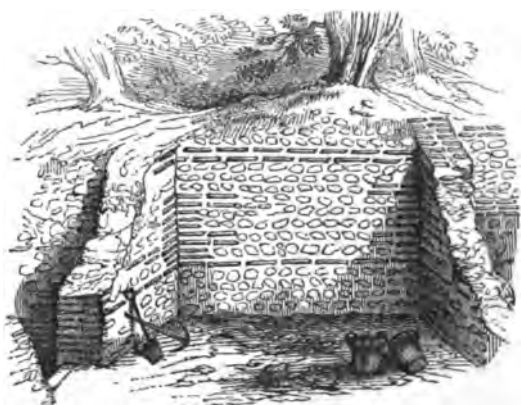
“There is a sacristy of brick, of late perpendicular design, on the north side of the chancel, on the wall of which is preserved a small brass of a female in widow's habit. The font is square, and an interesting example of the Norman period.”

Mr. Smith stated that he had recently visited Hartlip, Kent, by the kind invitation of Mr. Bland, and inspected a Roman villa, which had been laid open by that gentleman. It is situate on Mr. Bland's estate,

in a field called Dane field, a mile south-west of Hartlip church, and has already been mentioned by Hasted,<sup>1</sup> but in a very unsatisfactory manner.

Mr. Bland's researches have proved that the building is of considerable extent, and that although five or six apartments have been opened, it is almost certain that others exist. These, Mr. Bland purposes to excavate when the field is not in tillage, so that the remains may be thoroughly investigated.

The field slopes somewhat abruptly, and in order to procure a level area, had been cut down, so that the back of the building has been protected by a bank against which the walls were built, and on which side there appears to have been no entrance. When the building was overturned or allowed



to go to decay, the soil from the upper part of the field had drifted into the rooms, and in the course of time they had become filled and overgrown with brushwood and trees, which contributed to preserve the remaining portions of walls. The room, of which a cut is given, is in tolerably perfect condition, and is thirteen feet in length, by seven; a doorway is shewn, opening into another apartment on the left, of like dimensions.

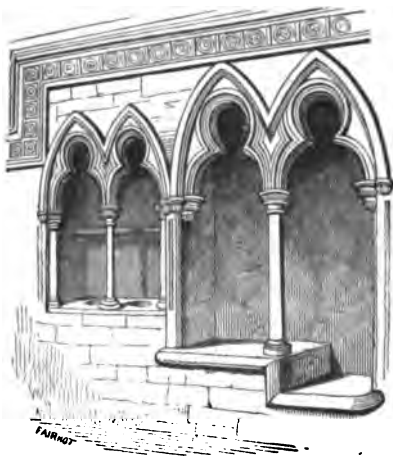
On the right, is a room seventeen feet in length, and about nineteen in width; from it runs a passage or room twelve feet wide, which was opened eighteen feet in the direction of the bank. At the distance of forty-four feet from the termination of the former excavation, an apartment or cellar was discovered, the floor of which was six feet below the level of the other rooms: its length on the side of the bank, was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the full extent could not be determined, as the operations did not extend far into the field on account of the crop. The bottom of this room was roughly paved with small flints, chalk tesserae, and pounded tiles. Round the sides, at a slight elevation, is a kind of bench or seat about two feet wide, which like the walls had been painted red. The wall of this room, to the south, is of rough flints, worked into the native chalk. The walls of the upper rooms, including that represented in the cut, are about 2 ft. 3 in. thick, and are composed of rubble and flints, with layers of tiles; the floors are

<sup>1</sup> "History of the County of Kent," folio ed. vol. ii. p. 540.

of lime stones and pounded tile; the walls have been painted, chiefly red, with borders of various colours. The durability of the red was strikingly shewn in a portion which adhered to the upper part of one of the walls, and retained its colour, although it must have been long exposed to the weather. None of the rooms were paved with tessellated pavements; but it is probable, from the loose red tesserae found, that the apartments not yet opened are of a superior description; and to these may have belonged the flue tiles, fragments of which were also met with: there were also fragments of various kinds of pottery, and pieces of thick green glass, which appeared to have been used for windows. Similar pieces of glass have often been noticed among the remains of Roman buildings in this country. One coin only was found; it is a small brass of Constantine. Hasted mentions that the western apartment of this villa, when opened many years since, contained several bushels of wheat parched and scorched by fire; and also a few tares. Unfortunately, neither the plan nor the description given by that topographer is of much service.

Mr. John Barrow exhibited a fragment of a head in clay, covered with a green vitrified glaze, found at Babylon, by Captain Fitzjames, R. N.

Mr. Wright exhibited a drawing of sedilia, in Hythe Church, Kent, made by Mr. Fairholt, in a recent visit to that interesting church.



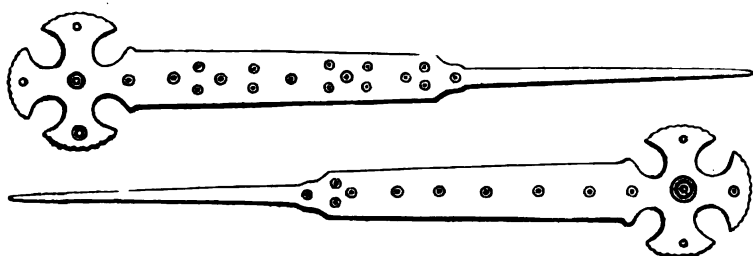
The east end of the church, which has been recently restored internally, is of the early English style, with clustered columns of Purbeck marble, and offers several peculiarities.

Mr. Wright also exhibited some Roman and medieval coins, belonging to Mr. Charles Sandys of Canterbury, found in the course of the railway excavations in the neighbourhood of that city.

Mr. Wright read a note from Mr. J. P. Bartlett, accompanying drawings of an ornamental bronze pin, found by that gentleman a short time ago, in a Saxon grave, on the Breach Downs, Kent.

Mr. Bartlett observed:—"The drawing (and our cut) is the exact size, and a very faithful representation of both its sides. The pin, which is of brass or bronze, was lying on the left side of the skeleton, which was in a cist, at the usual depth of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. from the surface. Near the skull were five beads, two of amethyst and three of earth; near the pin

were several pieces of iron, with two or three brass hoops or rivets: from which I imagine it had been contained in some kind of box. Two



thin wire rings, and some small indescribable pieces of metal were the only other things which I discovered in the cist. The grave had no mound raised over it; a slight depression on the surface was the only indication of it.

"I have not Douglas, and therefore do not know if this kind of pin is common or not. Nothing of the kind was found by Lord Albert Conyngham, in his researches among the Breach Downs tumuli. Nor do I recollect seeing a similar one in Dr. Fausset's collection. Is it a hair pin? or for what purpose could it have been used?"

Sir William Betham presented a drawing of a Norman arch, at the north porch of Therbertin Church, Suffolk. Sir William observes: "There is a fine round tower to this church, with a hexagon top; which, were it in Ireland, would be considered an ancient one; and, no doubt, cause much discussion. It is built of flints and mortar concrete, like most of the churches in that country. Near the south porch is an altar tomb in the church-yard, with the following inscription:—

HERE IS A STONE TO SIT UPON  
UNDER WHICH LIES IN HOPES TO RISE  
TO THE DAY OF BLISSE AND HAPPINESSE  
HONEST JOHN FENN THE SON  
OF WILLIAM FENN CLERKE AND  
LATE RECTOR OF THIS PARISH  
BEING TURNED OUT OF THIS  
LIVING AND SEQUESTERED FOR  
HIS LOYALTY TO THE LATE  
KING CHARLES THE FIRST  
HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
22D OF OCTOBER ANNO DOM  
1678

Sir William Betham also communicated the following curious extract from a common-place book kept by Ralph Broke, York herald,

now in the possession of Sir William, and endorsed *Heraldic Miscellanies*, p. 102.

"Camden brought in being but a skolemester at Westminster, contrary to all equitie or reason to dow other men rong that had served the Quenes Ma<sup>tie</sup> xxxiii years.

"October, 1597.—Suche a President made by Sir Willm. Cecyll, Lord Burley, Highe Treasurer of England, and Sir Charles Howard Lord Howard of Effingham, Erle of Nottingham, and Highe Admerall of England, as never was done or harde of before, but as yt was thought was incensed by Willm Dethick then Garter.

"For first, on Saterdaye the xxii of October, 1597, was Camden made Richmond Harrauld w<sup>out</sup> any bill made or signed by the Lord C. or by the Queen's Ma<sup>tie</sup> as of custom and right yt ought to be, and yet at the same p<sup>re</sup>snt the made a porswant Richmond, so there were two Richmonds at on time, w<sup>ch</sup> was never seane.

"Secondlie—Lickwise the created to porsivants to be tow Harraulds w<sup>out</sup> bill made or signed by them, or by the Queene's Ma<sup>tie</sup> contrary to all order and equitie.

"And lickewisse the made thre Porswants of Armes geving them creation w<sup>out</sup> bill made or signed by them, or by the Queen's Ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>h</sup> to us all that knowe yt was a great wonder to se suche an evill p<sup>re</sup>sident. I pray God yt maye be the last."

Mr. Waller informed the committee that remains of mural paintings had just been discovered in the abbey church of St. Albans, and gave the following account of a picture, in distemper, on the east walls of the north transept. "The subject represented is the Incredulity of St. Thomas. It has been covered with whitewash to about half an inch in substance. The design is clear and distinct, although in a great state of decay, and the colour peeling from the wall. The apostle is represented kneeling at the feet of Jesus, who, taking his hand, thrusts it into his wounded side; the figure of Christ is but partially clothed, and bears in his left hand the cross and banner. Both figures are in a kind of hall, supported by pointed arches, and labels are issuing from the mouth of each; that of St. Thomas having this legend: *Dominus meus et Deus meus*; that of Christ, *Beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt*. Another legend is visible at the bottom of the picture, but is so defaced as to be illegible. Its execution may probably be referred to the close of the fifteenth century. From the indications observed, there can be no doubt of the whole of this portion of the building having been covered with decorations, and which would doubtless be disclosed upon a judicious removal of the thick accumulation of whitewash."

Mr. Smith laid on the table sketches of paintings just discovered on the walls of Battle Church, Sussex, forwarded to him by Mr. Brooke, of Hastings, whose attention had been called to them by Mr. Smith and

**Mr. Lower.** An illustrated article upon these paintings will be given in the next number of this Journal.

**Mr. Rolfe**, of Sandwich, reported to the Committee, further discoveries made in the Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Thanet, since his last communication. These are reserved for a paper on the subject.

**Mr. Smith** stated, that he had just received a notice from **Mr. Davies**, of York, of a discovery in that city of pennies of William the Conqueror. A few specimens forwarded by **Mr. Davies**, are of the type of fig. 2, pl. 1. in Ruding.—**Mr. Smith** also laid on the table, a considerable number of leaden tokens found on the site of the ditch on the outer side of old London Wall, Aldersgate. Cuts of some of these curious tokens are given in p. 210 of our last Number.

**Mr. M. F. Tupper** exhibited a powder tryer, and a curious instrument for holding a rushlight, obtained from a very old farm-house.

**Mr. Smith** read an extract of a letter from Counsellor Thompson, giving an account of the progress and present state of the museum of national antiquities at Copenhagen. Counsellor Thompson laid particular stress upon the indispensable necessity of national museums being devoted to national antiquities prior to those of other and remote countries, and he instanced the great service the collection at Copenhagen afforded to the antiquary, by the care and systematic arrangement with which the numerous ancient remains discovered in Denmark had been rendered useful and accessible. In reference to recent discoveries, he remarks, "We have discovered scabbards to the swords of bronze; the instruments and stores of a physician or sorcerer of the bronze period; a gold collar of fine workmanship, weighing 16 ounces, &c."

**Mr. J. Adey Repton**, in a letter to **Mr. Smith**, made the following observations on Norwich cathedral:—"It is more than fifty years since I made many drawings in Norwich, and having been lately through the cathedral, I found great improvements which do much credit to the dean and chapter, particularly in restoring the old dark oak in the stalls in the choir, by taking away the white paint. The beautiful bronze pelican has been taken out of the lumber room, and restored to the choir as a reading-desk, but the nest is missing. The beautiful oak door which had been taken away from the rood-loft is again restored to its place. Lofty stone spires have lately been added to the towers at the west end of the nave, and great alterations have also been made in the south transept and in the cloisters, where a few new heads were added to the figures in the bosses—particularly to Saint Denis, who holds his head in his hands; he has now another head placed between his shoulders, which verifies the old proverb, that 'Two heads are better than one!' I find that all the iron bars which used to be placed over the columns are entirely gone; I well remembered those bars, that they had grooves to

receive the glass, while the lower parts, between the columns, are always opened to the weather. Perhaps it is not generally known, that the earth on the north-side of the nave is at least five feet above the pavement within, which is evidently the case, as one of the bases of the columns was discovered, which proves that the original surface was much lower when the cathedral was erected : and in consequence of this accumulation of the soil, the beautiful Norman arcade appears much injured from dampness."

The Rev. John Jones (Tegid), of Neverne, forwarded rubbings of the inscriptions on the Neverne stone referred to in a former part of our Journal. These inscriptions are carefully reduced in the accompanying cuts. No. 1, which appears to be DNS, for Dominus, is on the west side. No. 2 is the inscription on the east-side of the cross. Mr.

Jones observes, "Nevern church is dedicated to Saint Brynach, otherwise Byrnach, About two hundred yards due west from the church there is a cross, called Croes Byrnach, or Byrnach's Cross, chisselled, enamelled-like, in the rock. There is a well about

a quarter of a mile N.E. of the cross, called *Ffynan Byrnach* ; and the fall, or the spout, of a small rivulet emptying itself into the sea, is called *Pistyll Byrnach*. There is also a farm-house called, from a well on the premises, *Ffynon Ddovn* (deep well) ; but which, in my opinion, is a misnomer. It should be called *Ffynon Dwynwen*, or *Ffynon Dwyn*, from *Dwynwen*, a daughter of Brychan. Llanddwyn (Llan Dwyn) in Anglesea, is dedicated to her. Llanvyrnach (Llan Byrnach) in Pembrokeshire, is dedicated to St. Brynach.

"*Brynach* is correct; *Byrnach*, a provincial mode of pronouncing the word. North Wallians say *prynu*, to buy ; but the South Wallians say *pyrnu*.

" *Byrnach*

" *Byrnach*.

" St. Brynach, as well as St. Brychan, was an Irishman."

Mr. Dunthorne, of Dennington, Suffolk, presented to the committee, drawings of antiquities found in that parish, and of the monumental effigies of William lord Bardolf, and of Joan, his lady, in Dennington church. The antiquities consist of a brass celt found in Dennington, in 1824, in making a ditch, and of a kind of iron halbert, two iron spurs, and the head of a spear, found in ploughing a field near Frosley bridge, in the same parish. These latter articles appear to be of the fifteenth century, and are in the possession of William Long, Esq. of Harts Hall, Saxmundham, late high sheriff of Suffolk.

Mr. John Barrow presented a drawing of the family tomb of the

dnr

h.æ.h  
h.e.h



Winters at Dirham, Gloucestershire, kindly sent to him by the Rev. W. S. Robinson, the present incumbent of the parish. Mr. Barrow made the following observations:—"The Wynters were a very distinguished family who flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and several of them seem to have entered the service of the navy. Amongst the most distinguished of the family was Sir William Wynter, who commanded the Vanguard of five hundred tons, at the attempted invasion of England by the *invincible* Spanish armada,—and whose name is repeatedly mentioned in the despatches of the lord high admiral.

"John Wynter, mentioned by Atkyns as having accompanied Sir Francis Drake on his circumnavigation voyage—commanded a little vessel called the Elizabeth, but does not appear to have acquitted himself with much credit, having deserted Drake when passing through the Straits of Magelhaens, and returned to England, leaving Sir Francis in his solitary little barque, the Golden Hinde; which, as Fletcher's MS. quaintly remarks, 'Had she retained her *old* name, might, indeed, now have been said to be as a pelican alone in the wilderness.' It would seem that there was no desire on the part of the crew to forsake the voyage, in as much as they returned 'by Captain Wynter's compulsion,' says Cliffe (who was on board the Elizabeth) 'full sore against the mariner's mind.'<sup>1</sup>

"Edward Wynter was another of the family, who was employed in 1588 against the Spanish armada. He appears to have been an intelligent man, as may be gathered from the accompanying letter (not hitherto published), which will be found to be one of some little interest; but, like the before-mentioned John Wynter, Edward had evidently no very great taste for the sea, though a gallant gentleman."

*Letter from Edward Wynter to Sir Francis Walsingham, August the 24th, 1588.*

"Sir, Although I assure my selfe y<sup>n</sup> are dayly remembred by many others of the beste sorte emongest us, w<sup>ch</sup> wryte unto y<sup>n</sup> of suche thinges as happen wourthe youre notyce, yet I thoughte y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> least parte of dutye I canne performe (honorynge y<sup>n</sup> unfaynedly as y<sup>n</sup> have ever geven me cause) to acquaynte y<sup>n</sup> w<sup>th</sup> suche intellygenses as thys daye hathe for most certayne bynne broughte to my L. Admyrall; and y<sup>e</sup> rather because in hys L. cabban my selfe hadde longe dyscourse w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> partye y<sup>t</sup> brought them, whome beinge a maryner I founde to be of good judgement and dyscretion.

"Thys daye beinge y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of Aug. in y<sup>e</sup> mornynge he came from a vyllage aboute a myle or two from Dunkyrke and came abourde my L. Admyrall about iij or fower in y<sup>e</sup> after noone, where thys niwes he brynges for certayne.

<sup>1</sup> Hakluyt.

"Fyrst y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> D. of Parma ys retyred in some haste w<sup>th</sup> certayne troupes of horse from Brugges uppe into Brabante, as hyghe as Brussells, fearynge as yt was thoughte some sodayne revolte.

"He hathe commanded suche vycuallys as were abourde his fleete in Dunkyrke to be unshypped, w<sup>ch</sup> they are now performinge, and allredy they have taken from many shyppes y<sup>e</sup> sayles from y<sup>e</sup> yarde, hys maryners runne away daylye, many of whom he hathe caughte agayne and emprysoned sharpelye; they are all generallye yll affected towards thys servyce. Greate dysension of late growne betweene y<sup>e</sup> Spanyarde and Wallones, y<sup>e</sup> Span. bytterlye raylynge agaynst y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Parma, and y<sup>t</sup> very publykelye dyverse of them would have retyred them selves into Gravelyn, but none coude be suffered to enter there.

"The Wallones they demaunde for theyr paye very rudelye, they are answered yt ys broughte them in y<sup>e</sup> Spanyshe fleete, w<sup>ch</sup> they fynde nowe (althoughe before they were perswaded otherwyse) ys retyred and fearefullye fledde.

"All suche artyllerye as was lefte in y<sup>e</sup> gally as dryven ashore at Callis (by y<sup>e</sup> consente of Mons. Gourdon, governoure there) ys taken owte of her, and sent to Dunkyrke, where yt nowe remaynes.

"Young Harrys y<sup>t</sup> was sente after y<sup>e</sup> enemyes fleete to dyscover w<sup>ch</sup> waye they mente to take theyr course, brynges certaine niwes y<sup>t</sup> he lefte them to y<sup>e</sup> west wardes of y<sup>e</sup> ilandes of Orkney, w<sup>ch</sup> ys theyre course dyrectly for Spayne.

"God graunte so happye and prosperous beginnynges be in tyme so lyvely prosecuted as maye redounde to hys glorye and y<sup>e</sup> honoure and welfare of owre countrye.

"Nowe, sir, for my owne partycular, yf please y<sup>a</sup> to knowe thus much: In hope y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Spanyshe fleete woulde or thys have returned, I have enforced my selfe to endure the seas, w<sup>ch</sup> (by reason of my late sycknes) I fynde dothe in no sorte agree w<sup>th</sup> me, and therefore, because I am owte of all hope nowe to see thys yeere any servyce by sea, my humbleste desyre ys, seinge I am resolved to follow the warres, y<sup>t</sup> yt woulde vouchesafe youre honoure to be myndefull of me yf there happen any occasion y<sup>t</sup> forces eyther of foote or horse should be employed: to be playne, sir, I protest unto y<sup>a</sup> my twoe journeyes, y<sup>e</sup> one to y<sup>e</sup> Indies, the other to y<sup>e</sup> Lowe Countries, have allredy so deerelye coste me, as I woulde be lothe uppon my owne chardge, absolutelye to enter into y<sup>e</sup> lyke; and therefore, doe desyre instantlye to be advysed by you what course to followe.

"Sir, I have nothyng els to wryte, but that I am redye to obey y<sup>a</sup> w<sup>th</sup> all dutye and true inwarde affection in what soever servyce yt shall best please y<sup>a</sup> to imploye me; and doe beseeche God to make y<sup>a</sup> ever

happye, and youre selfe, sir, to contynue me in your honorable favoure,  
youre h. humbly at com.

EDW. WYNTER.<sup>1</sup>

*Dover, 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> of August.*

To y<sup>e</sup> ryghte honorable Sir Francys Walsyngham, knyghte, one of her  
ma<sup>tie</sup> most honorable pryve counsaile.

Extract from Atkyns's *History of Gloucestershire*, under the head of  
Dirham:—"Sir Walter Denys, joining with his eldest son Richard, sold  
this manor in the thirteenth of Q. Eliz. to George Wynter of Lydney, in  
the forest of Dean. He married Anne, one of the sisters and coheiress  
of Robert Brain, Esq., and died 1581.

"John Wynter, Esq. son of George, succeeded him. He had livery  
of this manor granted to him 23 Eliz. He accompanied Sir Francis  
Drake in his famous voyage round the world, as his vice-admiral. He  
married the daughter of Sir Willian Bruen of Dorsetshire."

*Remarks.*—The death of George Wynter is entered in the parish  
register, thus: "Sepulchrum nomina anno 1581, Georgius Wynter,  
armiger, sepultus fuit 12<sup>o</sup> die Decembris, anno 1581."

There is no account of the baptism of John Wynter, the vice-admiral,  
which, most probably took place at Lydney; but there is an entry refer-  
ring to the birth of one of his sons: "*Memorand.*—George Wynter, the  
sonne of John Wynter, esquyre, and of Mrs. Mary, his wife, was bap-  
tized at Stoke, in the county of Wilts, the vij of April, 1593."

The name is spelt sometimes with a *y*, at others with an *i*, and in one  
entry it is spelt in both ways: "Benedictus Winter, filius Johannis  
Wynter, armigeris, et uxoris suæ Mariæ baptizatus fuit ii die Novembris,  
1597, at vero natus 31 Octobris,

per me Johannem Hall  
rectorem ecclesiæ de Derham

The tomb stands at the eastern end of the southern aisle, and is of  
freestone, richly carved. The recumbent figure and his wife, represent,  
I conceive, the father and mother of the admiral. Over their feet is a  
brass plate with this inscription:

GEORGIO WYNTER ARMIGERI  
(QVI ANIMAM EFFLAVIT XXIX · DIE  
NOVEMBRIS AN'º D'NI 1681) ANNA WYN-  
TER VXOR PIA CHARO CONIVGI HOC  
MONVMENTVM POSVIT STATVENS CVM ET  
IPSA DEI IVSSV VITÆ HVIVS STATIONEM  
PEREGERIT HIC IVXTA MARITI FVNVS  
SVVM QVOQVE REPONI — VT QVIBVS  
VIVIS VNVS ERAT ANIMVS EISDEM  
ET MORTVIS VNVS ESSET CORPORVM  
QVIESCENDI LOCVS SVB SPE FVTVRÆ  
RESVRRECTIONIS

<sup>1</sup> MS. State Paper office.

On the platform on which the worthies are lying, is a quotation from the psalms, in Roman letters. (Psalm xxxiii.): "Redimet Dominus animas servorum suorum."

The figures in the back ground of the monument represent his children, eleven in number, all kneeling down with hands clasped in prayer, and dressed in the costume of the time. On the plinth of the tomb facing the north, is this inscription, which is divided into two, as it were, by the central column:

MOLE SVB HAC PLACIDAM CAPIVNT EN MEMBRA

GEORGI

WYNTERI REQUIEM PERSEPE LABORES

QVI SOLIDA IN TERRA QVI FLVCTIVAGANTIBVS VNDIS PATRIÆ DV' PVBLICA

MVNIA GESSIT.

And on the plinth on the western side, opposite to where the man is standing, there is written:

ANNA FVIT QVONDAM HÆC ILLI FIDISSIMA CONIVX

VNDENAS THALAMI SOBOLE TVLIT ISTA VIRILES

QVATVOR ET SEPTEM GENEROSO STEM'ATA NATAS

There does not appear to be any entry of the burial of John Winter.

From the Winters, the estate passed into the hands of William Blathwayt, Esq., secretary of war to queen Anne; and his heirs are now in possession.

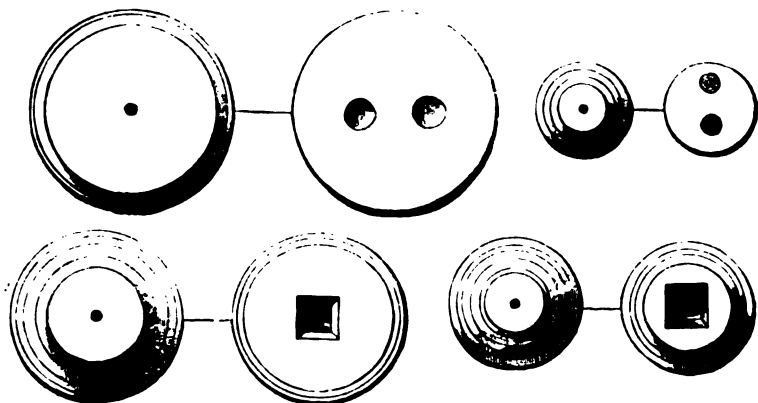
Mr. Gomonde communicated a drawing of a curious monumental slab, in black marble, represented in the annexed cut, in Bridlington church, Yorkshire: It is in low relief. One of the devices on it evidently represents the fable of the Fox and the Stork.

Mr. William Tupper exhibited an arrow-head, found in a rivulet near Winchester.

Mr. Smith read extracts from a letter from Mr. T. W. Smart, of Cranbourn, Dorset, who, after congratulating him upon the prosperous state of the Association, observes: "During my late trip to Weymouth, I fell in with Mr. Medhurst, and spent several pleasant hours in visiting the sites of the imagined "Temple of Æsculapius"! of Roman cemeteries and villas, of places of British and Saxon occupation, in that immediate neighbourhood. One of Mr.



Medhurst's most interesting discoveries, is that of a branch road from the Via Iceniana, leaving it somewhere about Bridport, passing by Abbotsbury, to the sea of Weymouth Bay, not far from the site of the "Roman Temple." From him also, I derived a confirmation of Mr. Sydenham's opinion, relative to the so-called Kimmeridge coal money being the refuse pieces of the lathe. Mr. Medhurst being by trade a Tonbridge turner, was well qualified to give a decided opinion on that question, which he did without the smallest hesitation, and illustrated it, by turning in my presence a ring from a piece of the Kimmeridge material which he had, curiously enough, found on the actual site of a Roman villa. The nucleus precisely resembles the coal money, and he observed that it was more difficult to work than a metallic substance would be, and is as susceptible of as fine a polish, being as hard as jet. There can be no question, I think, that a Roman manufactory of rings, and beads, and perhaps other ornaments of this material, was established at Kimmeridge, and as ornamental articles of jet are said to have been exported from this country by the Romans, it is not improbable, I think, that the manufacture of this locality might have been included under the term jet. It is difficult to reconcile the fact to the great quantity of 'coal money' that has been discovered here, with the few instances of the discovery of rings and beads in other places, without supposing the existence of an export trade. I cannot exactly agree with Mr. Sydenham that we are indebted to the labours of the earthworm for the preservation of these curious relics; for I apprehend that exposure to the influence of the atmosphere for a considerable time (which must be admitted in his hypothesis), would have destroyed the state of perfection in which they are generally found. It may be that, on the desertion of their workshops, which were probably built of turf and stone, the workmen buried these indicia of their labours beneath the ruin of these rude structures. This would account for the discovery of deposits, which have been erroneously deemed sacrificial. There is no evidence of a sacrificial use attached to these curious relics."



In further illustration of this subject, Mr. Smith exhibited several specimens of this so-called Kimmeridge coal money, presented to him by Messrs. Sydenham and Warne, and the foregoing cuts, half the size of the originals, represent the more remarkable varieties.


Mr. E. Keats communicated the following letter from Mr. W. Janvey, of Romsey :—

“ As I promised to let you know, should we discover any thing curious in our abbey church, I feel a pleasure in being able to give you the following information :—This morning, whilst removing a flat stone in the nave of the church, we discovered a stone coffin, not many inches under ground, with the skeleton of a priest quite perfect ; the left hand contained a chalice and paten ; there were shoes or a sort of boots on the feet, made of leather, some parts of which are in pretty good state of preservation ; the body appeared to have been deposited in a sort of robe ; it must have been a small person, as the coffin was only five feet four inches in length, from the foot to the shoulder ; it is very complete and nicely cut, and is supposed to have been interred at least five hundred years ; the chalice is of pewter, no ornaments whatever in the coffin.”

Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. A. B. Hutchins, of Appleshaw, Hants, relating to a Roman pig of lead inscribed with the name of the Emperor Nero, found many years since in a rivulet near Bossington, and now in the possession of J. M. Elwes, Esq., of Bossington House. Mr. Hutchins adds—

“ It may not be uninteresting if I tell you that a most extraordinary circumstance occurred at Stratton, a small village, two miles from Swindon, a week or two since, which has given a subject for thought to the speculative, and drawn many an antiquary near the spot. At the parish church there, as some men were digging to lower the floor of the church (which is going under great repairs), they found, about six inches from the ground, a human body, with the skull, throat, leg-bones, and arm-bones filled with *lead*, which must have run into it. I have seen the body, and spent near an hour in searching it. To my astonishment, we found after some little pains, three teeth ; and by removing the earth, plainly discovered the eyebrows and nose, so that we were convinced it really is what it appears to be. No historical records can be found to throw any light upon the subject, and every opinion I have heard advanced as yet, has been extremely speculative—it will be difficult, I think, to account for so extraordinary an affair.”

Mr. Smith stated, that several instances had occurred of discoveries of human bones filled with lead, one of which, a thigh-bone, discovered in Wormwood-street, City, Mr. Smith exhibited. The fact seems authenticated, but it is highly desirable that the precise circumstances under which similar discoveries may in future be made, be accurately noted, and



that the remains be submitted as early as possible to some intelligent surgeon. Mr. Smith unfortunately was not present when the bone filled with lead was discovered in Wormwood-street, and he has only the assurance of the workman, that the other bones of a skeleton were in the same condition.

## OCTOBER 8.

Presents :—A view of the coinage of Scotland, &c., 4to., Cork, 1845; by John Lindsey, Esq. An impression of a monumental brass, which had been removed from Chelsea church, and was supposed to have belonged to a tomb of the Lawrence family, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. Two fac-similies of grants of lands in England to the abbey of St. Lo, with casts of the seals appended, taken from the originals in the archives of St. Lo, by Monsieur Dubose, archiviste.

Mr. John Barrow exhibited before the committee seven ancient Persian gems, in the possession of Lady Willock.

Mr. Smith exhibited some Roman coins in small brass, recently found at Winchester, and forwarded by Miss Jacob. They are of Victorinus, Constantine junior, Carausius, and Valentinian. The coin of Carausius is slightly different from any previously known: obverse, *Imp. Carausius Aug.* Radiated head to the right. Reverse, *Comes Aug.* In the field, the letter C; Victory standing to the left, holding a wreath and palm branch.

## OCTOBER 22.

Mr. E. T. Artis exhibited a coloured drawing of a richly blue enamelled Roman fibula, discovered near Castor, in Northamptonshire. The annexed cut represents it the full size of the original.

Mr. Stothard, F.S.A. exhibited a cast from a circular silver seal or ornament, brought from Chatham about 1814, and subsequently sent to the British Museum. It has a bird, apparently an eagle, in the centre, and on a band round it an inscription, which appears to be +ÆLFICIWMEAN.

Mr. Stock, of Poplar, exhibited seventeen Roman coins, recently discovered at Old Ford. They were chiefly in small brass, and presented nothing remarkable with respect to types, but the site on which they were found appears to be that of an ancient burial place.

Communications were also received from Mr. Stock and Mr. E. B.



Price, relating to an ancient drain, crossing the railway at West Ham, in Essex, which had been conjectured to be Roman, but on examination it proved to have no great importance, and perhaps belonged to the old abbey of Stratford Langthorne. Many fragments of sculptured stone and glazed tiles may be traced in a wall taking parallel course with the drain. The old gateway of Stratford Abbey still remains at a short distance from this spot. The kitchen of an inn close to the abbey gate contains a large flag-stone, which as Mr. Price states, seems to have had brasses of two figures beneath canopies, upon it. The abbey of Stratford Langthorne was anciently surrounded by a moat. Mr. Ogborne has given a fac-simile of the signatures to the deed of surrender, the last of which is

x for John Wyght which cannot wryte.

Mr. Haigh sent the committee a report of the first proceedings of the branch association recently established at Leeds, in Yorkshire; and a communication was made from Mr. W. S. Fitch, of Ipswich, announcing the formation in that town of an East Anglian branch.

Mr. J. G. Waller exhibited rubbings of brasses from Hampshire and Essex. These were, a brass from Stoke Charity, Hants, of a figure in armour and lady, above a representation of the Trinity; the eternal Father is seated on a throne, beneath a canopy, with diapered back ground, holding with his left hand the cross with the Saviour; the right being in the act of benediction. Resting on the cross, on the left of the head of the Christ is a dove, the typical figure of the Holy Spirit, it has a nimbus in all respects similar to the figures. At the feet of the figures, in one group, are two sons and six daughters, and this inscription.

"Hic jacet Thomas Hampton Armig<sup>r</sup> ⁊ Isabella vxor ei<sup>9</sup> qui q'dē Thomas obiit in festo applor' Simonis et Jude, A° dñi m°ccccxxxij<sup>o</sup> et dca Isabella obiit in festo scti Andrie Apli A° dñi m°ccccxxv<sup>o</sup> quor<sup>9</sup> aiabus ppicie<sup>9</sup> deus amē."

On scrolls proceeding from the heads of the figures are these legends: the male figure,—Pat<sup>9</sup> de celis de<sup>9</sup> miserere nobis. The female,—Sca vintas un<sup>9</sup> de<sup>9</sup> miserere nobis.

There are four escutcheons of arms: first, on a chevron — between three cinquefoils; three bezants for — the same impaling — a cross engrailed, *ermine*, for —, the two at the feet are repetitions. The upper half of the female figure is gone.

Brass, at Hempstead, Essex, of a man in long gown or tunic as a girdle, a rosary and *gipsiere*, and over his right shoulder his cap, with scarf or hood depending from it. The inscription and female figure are gone. At the feet are four sons and two daughters. The date about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Another of a gentleman and lady of a similar character, but somewhat later in date. The lady wears a reticulated head-dress; at the feet three sons and four daughters; the inscription gone.



Mr. E. B. Price exhibited a drawing of a torso of a statue in white marble, of a male, fifteen inches high, discovered at a depth of seventeen feet, in Petticoat-lane, on the 5th June, 1845. It is now in the collection of Mr. Price.

Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich, exhibited six roundels, and stated that Mr. Seth Stevenson, F.S.A., has a box of them, containing some thirty or forty. These roundels are thin circular plates of beech-wood, gilt and painted upon one side, and measure five, five and a half, and six inches in diameter, and are inscribed with the following religious sentences and mottoes.

No. 1. Swear not at all.—*Matt. 5.*

A man that useth swearinge shalbe filled wyth wickednesse, and the plague shall never go from his house.—*Eccl. 23.*

No. 2. Let every soule submyt hymself unto y<sup>e</sup> auctoryte of the higher powers.—*Rom. 13.*

Pray for *kyngs* and rulers. (1. *Tim.*)

Kepe the kings comaundement. (8.)

Keep y<sup>e</sup> lords and y<sup>e</sup> kings. (24.)

Feare y<sup>e</sup> lorde and the kinge. (22.)

No. 3. Hard is thy hap, yff thou dooste not thrive,  
Thy fortune ys to have wives fyve:  
And every one better than other,  
God sende the good lucke, I wishe the noo other.

No. 4. As him selfe hee loveth his wife,  
Never to change during his life.  
Dysire is good, of word and deede,  
Whie mynaist yee or yee have nede.

No. 5. Receive thie happ as fortune sendeth,  
But God it is that fortune lendeth,  
Wherefore if thou a shrew hast gott,  
Thinke with thiselfe it is thie lott.

No. 6. ✠ With masking play and dauncing, February doth begin,  
So use thy sport and pleasure, without intent of synn.

Mr. Croker gave the following observations on these curious articles:—

“Of these roundels, all except No. 6 are painted and gilt, like those hereafter mentioned; and on No. 6 is pasted a print of maskers or mummers, by Crispin de Pass, the elder, and known to print collectors as one of “the twelve months” in twelve circular plates, engraved by him after M. de Vos. Crispin de Pass, the elder, it may be observed, was born at Utrecht about 1560. None of his prints executed in England are dated later than 1635, and it is supposed that he left England soon after that

period. In his drawing book published at Amsterdam in 1643, he mentions his intimacy with Rubens, and other celebrated artists.

"It would appear, therefore, that the roundel of No. 6 may be assigned to the reign of Charles I. Nos. 1 and 2 are not improbably as old as the time of Henry VII, or Richard III, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5, would appear from the writing to belong to that of Henry VIII.

"Mr. Goddard Johnson says, in his letter to Mr. Smith, "The only instance that has come under my notice in which any mention of them (the roundels), is made, is in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the volume I do not recollect."

"The following particulars are abstracted from that publication:—In the number for May 1793, p. 398, a print may be found of a roundel bearing this motto:—

"A woman thatt ys wylfull ys a plage off the worst,  
As good lyve in hell, as withe a wyffe that is curste."

The drawing for this print was communicated by Mr. Barrett of Manchester, who stated that it was the copy of "one of the ten flat roundels made of very thin pieces of beech-wood, which exactly fill(ed) an old round box in the possession of Charles Chadwick, Esq. of Mavesyn Ridware, in Staffordshire." He adds, "there is a couple of rhymes in the centre of each;" that the ornaments are very similar, and conjectures from the form of the letters, and I have no doubt correctly, that these roundels may be as old as the time of Henry VII or VIII. And enquires whether "we are to rank them in the same class of amusements with our conversation card?"

"No less than three correspondents, "M. Bedford," "S. E.," and "an Invalid," immediately made communications\* to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, upon Mr. Barrett's idea that the roundels described by him were fortune or conversation cards; the facts to be gleaned from which communications are as follow:—1. That several were found walled up in a farm-house, which had been a religious house, at St. Leonard's, Bedford, that the number could not be stated accurately, but it probably was more than ten; that "some of them were finely painted and gilt, and there had been on each some religious sentence, and verses, adds the writer, "if I remember right, not very fit to accompany it." "Some of them were plain beech, without letters, paint, or other ornament, and "they were thought to have been used for diversion, or some game." They appear to have been sent to Grose, the antiquary, and what became of them after his death is not known.

"Mr. Drew, stone-mason of Bedford, was stated to possess ten somewhat similar roundels, and like those introduced to the notice of antiqua-

<sup>1</sup> Supplement for 1793, p. 1187.

ries by Mr. Barrett, preserved in a box "painted after too rude and insignificant a manner to deserve a description of it. Mr. Drew had them from Lincolnshire, but they came originally from Staffordshire, where the person he had them from, said they really were played with as a game, but in what manner he could not tell. They consist of prints coloured and pasted on beech wood, which is plain on one side."

The following example is given as one without improper levity; some of the others are said "to disgust through the lowness of style." The print is "a rural landscape, and the figures of two women surrounded with baskets of various kinds of fruits," and these verses are written round the margin in small Roman letters:—

"Feed and be fatt; heare's painted peares and plumbs,  
Will never hurte your teeth or spoyle your gums.  
And I wishe those girls that painted are,  
No other foode than such fine painted fare."

It is observed, that "each of the ten plates has one of the signs of the Zodiac on it, and twelve plates would fill the box so as just to admit of its shutting,"—and hence it is concluded that there were twelve of these plates when complete for this game.

The opinion that similar roundels were either "conversation" or more probably, *fortune-telling* cards, was advocated by another correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who, in forwarding a drawing which has not been engraved of one that had belonged to Mr. Ives, the Yarmouth antiquary, objects to what Mr. Ives wrote upon it, "a trencher for cheese or sweetmeats, used about the time of James I," which, however, it is admitted "is quite plain," because, as I am quite willing to admit also, "from the character of the writing and orthography, they are certainly older than the time of James I, and seem to have been made about the reign of Henry VIII. The lines are,—

"To spende over much be nott to bolde,  
Abate rather somewhat y<sup>l</sup> housholde;  
For of thy landes bothe fare and nere,  
To the smale frutes will come this yere."

A third correspondent supports these opinions, by stating that he (S. E.) witnessed at Brandon, three miles from Coventry, the old lady, Viscountess Longueville, who died in 1763, aged nearly one hundred, desire after dinner "the lots" to be produced for the amusement of a juvenile party, and that about a dozen roundels were spread out by her in the manner of cards, with their backs towards the company, each of whom drew one, "and great diversion was excited by the satirical distich which accidentally occurred on the lot of each, as being supposed to be descriptive, either of the character or of the matrimonial choice of

the person who drew the same." Her ladyship then stated, that these roundels had belonged to the nuns of Lacocke in Wiltshire; and for the rest of their traditionary history, the *Gentleman's Magazine* may be consulted. In the same Magazine, for May 1794 (p. 407), three further communications appear respecting roundels. P. P. sends an account of eight "beechen plates," exactly five inches in diameter, the whole five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and enclosed in a round strong plane-tree box, neatly fitting, "which had just room for four more, supposed to be lost." These roundels were in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Adamson of Chapel-le-Dale, and came into his family with his grandmother, a Miss Arthington of Arthington in Yorkshire; they were supposed to belong to some ancient amusement, and the inscriptions on them are given, of which two examples may suffice.—

No. 1. "Thy foes mutche grieffe to the have wroughte,  
And thy destruction have they soughte."

No. 8. "Thy youthe in follie thou haste spentt,  
Defere nott nowe for to repent."

Their date is supposed to be from "the age of Edward IV, or Richard III at the lowest;" but the ground for this conjecture is not stated. The style of decoration is accurately described, and is similar to specimens Nos. 1 and 2, now before the committee. "A marginal circle, gilt, encloses a curious group of figures in gold, red, yellow, black, white, blue, and green colours; such as hearts, true lovers' knots, crescents, wheels, dots, butterflies, caterpillars, fishes, leaves, roses, and other flowers not quite so easily named, diversely expressed on the different roundels." "These figures, like another *primum mobile*, surround another gilt circle in the centre, which contains the distich." "The initial letter in each line a vermillion capital, somewhat the worse for the wear, and all the rest, a beautiful clear legible black."

The second correspondent (A. M. R.) states, that in consequence of the various communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, respecting "painted roundels, supposed to have been used for some kind of game," he or she "was induced to search for a box containing a dozen of them, which had been thrown by among a heap of useless things; no person who had seen them having been able to give any certain information as to their use." And then proceeds to give the twelve mottos or the distich on each, which relate to the flowers painted thereon in the centre, viz.—

The honeysuckle, pea, rose, marygold, carnation, strawberry, cherry, heart's-ease, lily, sweet briar, a flower (name unknown).

As specimens, the mottos for the first and last of which are transcribed—

"Poison and hony from my stocke proceedes,  
The bee and spyder of me suckes and feedes."

The last evidently refers to the plant borage—

"I taste your wyne, and am a cordiall flower,  
And prove as women some tyme sweete and sower."

The third correspondent of the *Gentlemen's Magazine* says:—"I find in a MS. written near the beginning of the last century (the seventeenth) under the title of *Posyes for Trenchers*; eleven out of twelve, though highly witty, too closely bordering on indecency. Take, however, one that is not exceptionable:—

"Who dare buye first a pretious pearle,  
Must be as great as anye earle:  
If he have worth lett him not feare,  
The jewell cannot be too deare."

Here the discussion dropped until April 1797, when, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that month, p. 281, "W. and D." enter the field by the following quotation from *The Art of English Poesie*, attributed to Puttenham, and published by Richard Field, 1589, which, as is asserted, goes far to show that Mr. Ives' supposition of their being "trenchers for cheese or sweetmeats," was anything but "a truly ridiculous idea."

"Lib. i. chap. xxx. Of short epigrames called posies. There be also another like epigrammes that were sent usually for new yeare's gifts, or to be printed or put upon banketting dishes of sugar plate, or of March paines, and such other dainty meates, as by the curtesie and custume every gest might carry from a common feast home with him, and were made for the nonce; they were called Nenia or Apophoreta, and never contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them poesies, and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit trenchers of wood, or use them as devises in rings and armes, and about such courtly purposes."

The observations of the same shrewd antiquaries (one of whom, I cannot help thinking, was the late Mr. Douce) is, that "Evidence is wanting to show that roundels were, like cards and dice, the implements of any game."

The vanity of painted prints pasted upon wooden trenchers, I entertain no doubt, fell into disuse with the puritans, and Delft-ware became fashionable in England with the restoration; indeed, I have seen a dish of Delft manufacture with the royal arms and c r painted in blue colour upon it, which was given by the Merry Monarch to an ancestor of the present possessor. The importation of the finer manufacture of porcelain from China, superseded the fashionable demand for the clumsy Delft-ware, and the China patterns being very successfully imitated in

Staffordshire, led to the popularity of what, in the earthenware trade, is called "the blue willow pattern"; and the substitution of the transfer from prints, for the tedious process of painting by hand upon the clay, led to the extensive diffusion of the Staffordshire ware.

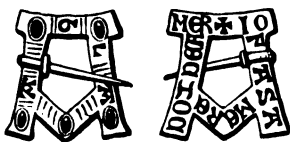
#### NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Crofton Croker stated, that Mr. Frederick Holme, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, had acquainted him, that in St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, the wood screen, one of the most beautiful specimens of wood carving in England, had been stuck up against the east window, but, by a miracle, it had escaped painting. The old stone font, however, had been painted in brown and yellow marbling, like the edges of a book. He also stated, that the cathedral of St. Werburgh, with the tombs of the earls of Chester, was in a state too shocking to mention.

Mr. Crofton Croker read an extract of a letter from Edward Herrick, Esq., of Bellemont, in the county of Cork, calling attention to the antiquities of the mountain district between the towns of Bandon and Macroom in that county.

Mr. Wright communicated a letter from Mr. Gomonde, accompanied with a drawing of Saxon antiquities recently discovered in Gloucestershire. The articles were of so interesting a description, that they will probably be engraved and described in our next number.

Mr. Smith exhibited a bronze figure of Cupid riding on a sea monster; the upper part of its body resembling a griffin. It was discovered in making excavations for the bank at Colchester. Mr. Smith also exhibited a specimen of the figured Roman ware, commonly known as Samian, selected from a large quantity recently turned up near Lexden, on the line of the London and Colchester railway. The figures on this specimen represent Minerva rather gracefully drawn, and part of a Mercury. These articles, with an enamelled Roman fibula (also exhibited), a quantity of Roman urns, a perfect amphora, &c., are now in the possession of Mrs. Mills, of Lexden Park, who very kindly communicated them to the Association.



Mr. Fairholt exhibited a drawing of a brooch of probably the fourteenth century, found in a field in Dorsetshire. It has the form of the letter A, and reminds us of the words of Chaucer, who describes his prioress as wearing—

— "a broche of gold ful shene,  
On whiche was first y-written a crowned A,  
And after, *amor vincet omnia*."—*Cant. T. l. 160.*

On the front side the inscription seems to be—

✠ IO FAS AMER E DOZ DE AMER.

On the reverse separated from each other are the letters A, B, L, A. This brooch is in the possession of Mr. Charles Warne, who exhibited it at Winchester.

Mr. A. Sprague of Colchester exhibited a small enamelled shield with three lions, or, *passant*, in the possession of Mr. Duffield of Colchester; and Mr. Smith exhibited a similar shield lately found in the Thames, bearing a lion rampant.

Mr. Smith read a letter from Mr. J. Adey Repton, in which that gentleman observes—"During a professional visit to Hedingham Castle, I went to see the curious church of Little Maplestead, and was much surprised to find it in such a disgraceful state. It is completely choked up by the lofty pews (perhaps to protect the congregation from having the ear-ache), which very much disfigure the beautiful church; the doorpost of one of the pews is placed against the middle of the font. At the west end is an old timber porch of the time of Henry VII or VIII, which is much injured by being converted into a school-room, and disfigured by a modern chimney. Surely it would be very desirable to restore this porch to its original state, and to build a new school (which, I believe, is only eighteen feet by twelve), somewhere else. It would not be attended with much expense, and could easily be done by a voluntary subscription from those who may be anxious to preserve this curious building. The grass, on the outside, round the church, should be cleared away from the building. The church of Great Maplestead may be worthy of the notice of the antiquary; it is probably a Saxon building, as the masonry of the north door is composed of long and short stones placed alternately."

Mr. Burkitt exhibited a spur of the sixteenth century, forwarded to him by Mrs. Edward Rawlins, of Bedford. It was found on the estate of — Perry, Esq., Lovendon, Beds.

Mr. William Wire exhibited a coloured drawing of a Roman lamp and vase, recently discovered at Colchester. The latter is of red pottery, with the figure of a female face on one side of the mouth.

#### NOVEMBER 26.

The Rev. Allan Borham Hutchins, presented a finished sketch of a Roman pig of lead, found at Bossington, Hants, drawn by Mr. Philip Poore. It is now in the possession of J. M. Elwes, Esq., of Bossington House.

Mr. W. Yewd communicated drawings of early monumental slabs with crosses, discovered in digging up the foundations of the old church of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, incidental to its repair, and partial rebuilding about two years ago. Mr. T. Bateman, jun., having already communicated other similar drawings, the whole are reserved with a view of compiling a paper on the subject.

Mr. Chaffers exhibited a small circular plate of brass, with a loop ; on one side is a half figure either of an ecclesiastic or a female (it is rather uncertain), under a gothic canopy. It was dug up in the city.

Lord Albert Conyngham, the President, communicated a letter from Mr. John Underwood of Dublin, relative to an ancient iron sword, a portion of a helmet, and a small bolt-head, recently found in a sepulchral deposit at Kilmainham.

Mr. Smith exhibited a brass stud, the size of a large button, dug up during excavations in Friday Street, City. It had been gilt and decorated with armorial bearings. On the latter Mr. Planché observes in a note:—"It appears to me that there can be no doubt of the arms in your stud or button being those of Edward the Black Prince, viz., France *semée*, and England *quarterly*, a label of three points *argent*, impaling those of his wife, Joan, daughter and heiress of John Plantagenet, earl of Kent, England, a border *argent*. The novel point of it is, the occupation of two parts of the field by the arms of her husband, instead of the line of empalement dividing it equally. Whether this has been done to mark the superiority of the heir-apparent to the throne of England, or from mere carelessness on the part of the engraver, I will not take upon myself to say."

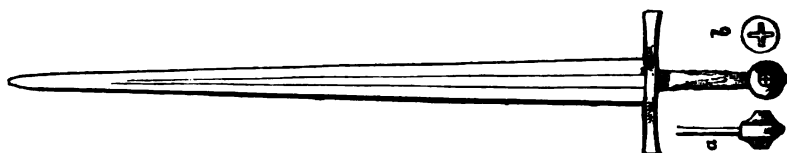
Mr. Smith likewise exhibited an early enamelled fibula, ornamented with the *Agnus Dei*, also found in London.

Mr. Alfred Scuse, of Minchampton, Gloucestershire, sent a drawing of an inscribed Roman monument, found at Hearsleywood, about the year 1835, accompanied with a note from Mr. J. Albin Tabram, of Nailsworth. The inscription, as represented by Mr. Scuse, is:—

D · M ·  
IVL · INGENVIL ·  
LN · VX · AN · XX · M · V ·  
DXXXVIII.

Mr. Tabram states that he saw the stone at the house of Colonel Kingscote soon after it was found.

Mr. Smith exhibited a remarkably well preserved sword of the thirteenth century, twenty-five inches long, discovered in the Thames, near



Westminster bridge. It is now in the collection of Mr. Baily, of Gracechurch street. In our cut, *a* represents a side view of the handle,



and *b* the central ornament of the hilt. Mr. Smith also exhibited a rather smaller variety from his own collection, discovered in the same locality.

The Rev. E. G. Walford, of Chipping Warden, forwarded the following note:—"In the month of September last, the Rev. W. Thorpe, on removing and fresh arranging a seat of the early part of the fifteenth century, occupying the north-west angle, and part of the north side, of the chancel of the church of Aston-le-Walls, Northamptonshire, at about six inches below the surface, and immediately beneath the seat, discovered a Romano-British urn, of a pale buff colour, covered with a stone, but containing neither bones, ashes, nor earthy particles. It was broken to pieces by the workmen before its discovery came to the knowledge of the rector. There are earthworks within a few yards of the north side of the church, and the remains of a barrow, at a short distance on the west, in connexion with the Arbury banks, and the fortified lines within which the village is situated, and from which it takes its appropriate name of Ashton-in-the-Walls, extending to a locality called Dead-Men's Pits, and onwards to Arbury Camp."

The Rev. A. B. Hutchins forwarded an impression of a gold ring which was discovered in grubbing up an old hedge-row in the parish of Chute, Hants, and now in the possession of Thomas Tainte, Esq. On the face of the ring is a figure of God the Father holding the Son before Him on the cross, with the dove, the symbol of the Holy Ghost, on the left-hand side of the Father. On the inside is an inscription in French, *Pensez bien*.

Mr. John Purdue forwarded impressions from several seals found at Badbury, near Blandford, and the same gentleman exhibited a brass celt found on a gravel heath to the north of Newbury.

Mr. T. Baylis exhibited a monumental brass, stated to have been picked up on the Downs at Brighton. It was referred to Mr. Waller, who thought he perhaps should be able to identify it.

Mr. Smith read the following letter from Mr. Charles Calvert Corner: "Mr. Price's report to the Committee on the state of the brasses in Northfleet church, (see *Journal*, No. II. p. 157), induced me to visit the place. The clerk produced the remains of the brasses from a cupboard in the vestry. The head of Peter de Lacy has met the fate predicted by Mr. Price. I took rubbings of the fragments, and I send you all that remains of the Prebend of Swordes in Dublin. Also the bust of his successor in the rectory of Northfleet,—William Lye.

"I have supplied the inscriptions on the authority of Thorpe, and others. There is a very indifferent engraving of De Lacy's monument in the Custumale Roffense, showing the canopy complete; also the inscription which formed a border to the slab. The face of Peter de Lacy

is the most expressive I have ever seen in this kind of monument, and it forms a strong contrast to that of William Lye. Peter de Lacy was most probably a member of the noble family of that name, and this will account for his having had church preferment in Ireland.

"The remaining brass which I send you I obtained last month from the church of Antony, in Cornwall (about four miles from Devonport). It is in memory of 'Margaret Arundell, lady of East Antony.' This brass is in good preservation. There were two shields of arms, now lost. These most probably contained,—*sable*, six swallows, 3, 2, 1, *argent*, for Arundell. *Argent*, three chevrons, *gules* for Erchdeckn. The manor of Antony now belongs to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

"In copying the brasses of Lye and Margaret Arundell I have adopted the following process:—Black paper, (such as is used for Richardson's Metallic Rubber), is laid upon the brass, and rubbed with the common black heel-ball. The pattern appears, because the paper, where rubbed with the heel-ball, assumes a gloss. After the rubbing is brought home it must be gently warmed before the fire, and some bronze-powder spread lightly over it; when the paper cools, the loose particles of the bronze-powder may be brushed off, and the copy is then perfect. This bronzing is the operation of a few minutes only. This method was first practised by Mr. G. B. Woollaston, of Eltham."

Mr. Evan Williams, of Knighton, Radnorshire, kindly sent to the Committee for inspection the curiously sculptured rail found in Llanvair Waterdine church. Mr. Williams observes,—“About three years since, the writer, hearing that a mysteriously carved rail was in the possession of the parish clerk of Llanvair Waterdine, near Knighton, proceeded thither, and obtained the same from him, it having been just cut out of the chancel screen. The rail now exhibited was, together with another lower rail having a few similar sculptured characters thereon, discovered upon the removal of an old pew, the latter rail still remaining in the screen. There are reasons for supposing the characters to be some musical subject in the ancient Welsh alphabetic notation, which prevailed in Wales for a considerable period after the introduction of lines, but considerable difference of opinion exists on the subject. The screen itself appears to have been erected about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

“The church is a mixture of early English, and subsequent styles; it has a stone stall or seat in the south wall of the chancel, and the holy water stoup remains in the church entrance. In the nave are piers composed of large single pieces of oak, let into wooden sills, the capitals being large carved grotesque human faces. The adjoining interesting old “hall,” of the time of James I, and which would have lasted for centuries to come, has been lately recklessly pulled down.”

Mr. Smith read communications from Mr. W. R. Shepherd, informing the Committee that the ruins of Burnham Abbey, Bucks, were threatened with demolition by the occupiers of the farm on which they are situated, and that interesting paintings had recently been discovered on the walls of Walsham church, Suffolk, which had been soon afterwards re-whitewashed.

## DECEMBER 10.

Mr. John Colson, architect, Winchester, presented a lithograph of the south-east doorway of St. Cross's Church.

Mr. Edward Hoare presented lithographs of three varieties of gold Celtic ring money.

Mr. Westwood exhibited three iron spear-heads, two circular bronze fibulæ, and a quantity of beads, from a barrow at Heyford in Oxfordshire. Mr. Westwood promised to furnish the particulars of the discovery.

Mr. Smith informed the Committee that a Roman tessellated pavement had been discovered in the garden of Mr. Bryant of Colchester; and also, that some ancient remains,—such as Roman tiles, urns, skeletons, bones of goats, hogs, &c. had been dug up in the garden of Mr. Tabor of the same town. Accounts of these discoveries would, at an early period, be laid before the Committee.

Mr. Pryer of Wallingborne, Kent, forwarded a sketch of a doorway, just inside the Priory gate, Lenham; which, tradition says, was the entrance to the priors' prison for debtors. It is formed of rude blocks of Kentish rag stone.

Mr. Dunthorne of Dennington communicated the following letter:—

"I beg to offer to your notice some remarks relating to different churches I have visited, and although well known to the members of the British Archæological Association, are imperfectly known to many church visitors, who have either overlooked, or had no knowledge of the subjects, which, if you think of any interest, you will be so good to lay before the Central Committee of the Association.

"Our Suffolk churches abound with shields of the Trinity, the Crucifixion, Edward the Confessor, and the East Angles, in stone and glass: the first, owing to the smallness of the shields, have no legend; but those in glass for the most part have. The shields of the East Angles are various; some having but one crown with two arrows in saltire; others with three crowns, each having two arrows, in saltire; and others with three crowns, two and one, the lower one having one arrow in pale.

"I beg to call your attention to the matrices of the brasses on flat stones in churches of the fourteenth century, with the radiating hair curling inwards: these brasses appear to me to have been for priests only, and to have been kept ready for sale, with the exception of the

inscriptions; for Brundish brass, which is the only one I am acquainted with, would exactly fit the matrices I am speaking of. I have enclosed a sketch of the Brundish brass, reduced from a rubbing by a camera, as well to elucidate the subject, as for a specimen. Also a sketch of a shield of the Trinity in glass, in Fressingfield church.

"I have collected the following particulars relating to the person buried at Brundish:—Sir Esme de Burnedish was instituted to the rectory of Caister in Norfolk in 1349. He was chaplain to the countess of Norfolk at Framlingham Castle in 1354. He was probably born at Brundish; and the fact of the monument being placed in a niche in the wall of the church, leaves no doubt of his having been a great benefactor to the church, if not the founder of the present fabric. Edmo de Burnedysh was witness to a deed, 14 Edw. II (1320) in a conveyance of 'Joh'es Saxlene de Dynieton,' to 'Beatrice filie Joh'es Gower' of 'unū mesuagiū cū gardino cum p'tin' in Dynieton, &c. Test. dñō Joh'ne Norman, Edmo de Burnedysh, Joh'ne Holdelond, et aliis. Dat. apud Burnedysh die veneris p'x. ante fest. Pasche, anno regni R. E. fil. R. E. quartodecima.' There is an engraving of this monument in the Messrs. Waller's Monumental Brasses. I know of no brasses on flat stones having banners at the corners, in the places of the common-shaped shields for arms. We have a low tomb in Dennington church about a foot high, on which on the top are the matrices of the figure of a man, and at the corners banners instead of shields."

Mr. Inskip of Shefford, Beds., forwarded through Mr. Smith a drawing of a Roman patera, with remarks:—"In the month of June last, having received information of a deposit of Roman relics being in course of exhumation at Penlowe Park, Herts, I lost no time in repairing to the spot, where I found the workmen had brought to light much Samian ware, urns, &c. A splendid Samian vase, richly ornamented, in high relief, excited great admiration; from its diminutive size and shape, I conjecture it to have been an unguentarium. It has three circular compartments surrounding a very highly embossed representation of stags browsing a laurel bush or some other shrub. This beautiful little specimen of Roman art was rescued from *terra firma* in a perfect state, and is in the possession of a private individual who prizes it highly. In attending the further operations of the workmen, whose labours on that spot were to conclude with the day, I possessed myself of two moderately-sized urns, not much mutilated; and eventually two Samian dishes were disinterred, of the usual form of this ware. On taking them home and washing the dirt from them, I discovered on the bottom of one an inscription, scratched apparently by some sharp-pointed instrument previous to its interment; certainly not whilst the clay was in its plaistic state before its entering the oven. A drawing of this vase I now send

you, with a fac-simile of the inscription, which appears to be formed of Greek, Roman, and (perhaps) Gaulish characters, in hopes they may be satisfactorily decyphered by yourself, or some member of the Archæological Association."

Mr. Smith observed, that the inscription was probably nothing more than the owner's name rudely scratched. These vessels were often found with names inscribed upon them in a similar manner, and more or less legible.

Mr. Joseph Clarke exhibited a small Roman earthenware basin, with a slightly projecting rim beneath the margin, slightly bent inwards, and ornamented with large painted spots. It was discovered in digging the foundation of St. Thomas's church, Southgate, Winchester.

Monsieur de Gerville, Hon. F.S.A., through Mr. Smith, communicated an interesting account of the progress of excavations now being made at the expense of the French government, near Valognes, in Normandy, on the site of the Roman Alauna.

Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt forwarded drawings of St. Giles's church, Shrewsbury, together with a paper on the church and hospital of St. Giles's, in that town.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing of a bronze ornament, three inches in length, representing a crown, and beneath it the letters IHS; also impressions of a coin of Offa, and a circular seal, all found near Toddington, Beds. The latter reads round a star of seven points,  $\star$  · S · STEPHI · · ROLVES · They were forwarded by Mr. W. Horley.

Mr. Smith exhibited a drawing by Mr. Fairholt, of a gold Saxon ring, in the possession of the Rev. A. B. Hutchings, of Appleshaw, Hants, who brought it to the Winchester meeting, with many other interesting antiquities. He stated that it was found in a meadow at Bosington, near Stockbridge, Hants, by a labourer, who saw it glittering among a heap of peat. The engraving represents this interesting relic of the natural



size; it is of considerable thickness, and is inscribed NOMEN EHLLA FIDES IN XPO. It is evidently of early date.

Mr. Smith stated that he had learned with much regret that the highly interesting grounds of the manor house of Bittern, near Southampton, were threatened to be cut through by the London, Petersfield, and Southampton Railway. Bittern is the site of the Roman Clausentum, the position of which is well defined and authenticated by remains in the

gardens and grounds, which have been preserved by Mrs. Stuart Hall. Owing to the liberality of this lady the grounds have acquired a classic celebrity and interest, and are the resort of the antiquary and the lover of national antiquities. Mr. Smith stated that he did not believe the legislature would sanction the spoliation of this property, but it was the duty of the Association to be awake to the threatened violation of its sanctity.

Mr. Westwood communicated the following notes in reference to Mr. Haigh's paper in the *Journal* of the Association (vol. i. p. 185):—"I am very happy that my outline of the illumination of the Evangelical symbols and cross, from the autograph Gospels of St. Columba, should have been of service to Mr. Haigh in illustrating his important article in the last Number of the *Journal* of the Archæological Association.

"The inscriptions which Mr. Haigh has made known in that article are of great value in a palæographic point of view, as affording an excellent means of contrasting the early MSS. and inscriptions of the Nordanhymbrians with those of other parts of the empire. This branch of the subject, as you are well aware, has hitherto been almost entirely neglected; but I trust that the spirit of Archæological inquiry which has been raised amongst us, will enable us to obtain materials for effecting a local arrangement of the character of the letters and ornamentation of these relics.

"There are, however, one or two remarks which have suggested themselves to me on perusing Mr. Haigh's paper, which may not be thought irrelevant to the subject.

"The first of Mr. Haigh's figures will, on examination, be observed to be constructed upon four fragments, which, from their form, evidently belonged to a circular stone, as Mr. Haigh delineates them restored; but I cannot agree with him in his reading of the letters; the first word is clearly *requiescat* or *requiescit* (for the penultimate letter is wanting), but the remainder of the sentence cannot have been *IN FACE*, because the last letter is not *ε* but *ο*. The letter *ο* of a diamond form is common enough in the early MSS., but it is much rarer to find it of the form here delineated, with a horizontal bar at the top and bottom of the diamond. Such a formed *ο*, however, occurs in the Gospels of Lindisfarne (Cotton MS. Nero D iv. see Astle<sup>1</sup> pl. 14, B.), the Gospels of the *Bibliothèque du Roi* (see Silvestre and Champollion, *Palæogr. Univ.*), the Gospels of St. Gatien de Tours (see *Nouv. Tr. de Dipl.* vol. iii.), and the Harl. MS. 2965 (see Astle Tab. 15, iv.)

"Now the fragment on the right-hand side of Mr. Haigh's first figure (if correctly delineated), leaves no room to doubt but that the *co* is the

<sup>1</sup> Erratum in "*Journal*," p. 250, line 35, for *as the*, read *Astle*.

termination of a word; and as I can find no word with such a termination in the ordinary formulæ of this pious expression, I cannot but think that the position of the fragment is misplaced; and as it can scarcely be the termination of the name of the person entombed beneath the stone, I would suggest that it may be the second syllable of the word *Loco*.

"Amongst the early Christians the inscriptions on the tombs were often in this style: "*Anime innocenti Gaudentiæ, que vixit annos v, menses vii, dies xx, in pace.*" This inscription is given by Buonarotti (*di vetrio Osservaz.* pref. p. xvi.) as of the year 338. The following inscription, given by the same author, is very interesting, from its introduction of the name of the Redeemer in his symbolical character, the letters of the word *IXΘΥC* (a fish), being those of *Ἰησοῦς Χριστός Θεοῦ Υἱός Σωτήρ* (Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour).

# *IXΘΥC*

I Postumius. Euthenion: fidelis, qui gratia sancta consecutus,  
X Pridie natali suo serotina hora, reddit debitum vitæ suæ qui vixit  
Θ Annis sex, et depositus v idus julias die Jovis, quo et natus est. Cujus  
Υ Anima cum sanctos *in pace*. Filio bene merenti. Postumii felicissimus

C N. et Euthenia et Festa, avia et ipseius.

"Other instances of the employment of the words *in pace* alone would be needless. The following, from Foggini (p. 300, n. 16) is more analogous to the one before us, and is of the year 436. "*Bonæ memoriæ. Hic requiescit in pace Aquila Paulina L. F. quæ vixit annos plus lx. Deposita die vii kalendas Octobris consulibus Isidoro et Senatore, viris clarissimis, consulibus.*" And the following, of the year 410, affords a variation in the formula: "*Romana. dulcisma. c. reqescit. i. diem jud. dep. iii k. mart. Var. Tertu.*" i. e. *Romana dulcissima conjux requiescit in diem judicii: deposita tertio kalendas martias Varane et Tertullo consul.* (*Marmor. Pisaur.* p. 68.) D'Agincourt (*Architecture*, pl. ix. f. 30) gives a figure of one of the tombs in the catacombs of the early Christians at Rome, with the inscription, '*Valeria dormit in pace.*' In the division of his work devoted to sculpture (pl. iii. f. 14), he gives a monumental inscription, commencing '*Aur. Agapeti illa ancilla Dei que dormit in pace,*' and in his pl. viii. f. 50, he adds another: '*Porcella hic dormit in p. q. vixit ann. iii.*' etc. In these and many others, which are to be found in various works, the present tense is constantly used, whilst the word *requiescat* implies a prayer rather than a certain hope.

"The carved stones under consideration, and especially those of a circular form, teach us very satisfactorily that the cross, with which the reverse of so many of our early coins (in fact, those from almost the earliest period up to the seventeenth century) is marked, is, notwithstanding its Greek form, a *religious emblem*, which was at first equivalent to

the subsequent formula *Dei gratia*. Most commonly a plain or but slightly ornamented cross appears alone,<sup>1</sup> but sometimes we have three



crosses, as in the piece marked A, coined in the reign of Elfred, king of Northumbria, and in which the three crosses evidently indicate the Trinity; the researches of M. Didron having proved that each person of the Trinity archæologically bears a cruciferous nimbus. Sometimes also, but more rarely, we find the  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$  inscribed on the disc of the coin, either accompanied by the cross or alone, as in the example E, from a coin of Henry I of France, in which the connecting lines between the bar and the stroke of the  $\times$  and the  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$  seem to indicate that the  $\times$  was regarded as represent-

ing the cross,<sup>2</sup> which, however, is given on the reverse of the coin. "In the example c, we find the  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$  accompanied by a cross, but reversed, according to a custom not uncommon with some of the early coiners. The coin here represented is the reverse of a piece of Clothaire II. It has, however, been suggested, by some of the French numismatists, that these two letters were not the  $\omega$  and  $\alpha$ , but that the first is an uncial  $\kappa$  turned upside down<sup>3</sup>, and the second a Roman  $\Lambda$ ; and, that these two letters,  $\kappa$ ,  $\Lambda$ , were intended to represent the name, Massilia (Marseilles), where the piece was coined. The coin of Sigebert I, (D), however, shews clearly that the two letters are no other than alpha and omega, the name, Massilia, being engraved at full length, but reversed, and accompanied, not indeed with the Alpha and Omega, but with the letters  $\mu$  and  $\Lambda$ ; which, I do not hesitate to consider as having been employed, in lieu of the Greek letters, by a moneyer ig-

<sup>1</sup> In the example, marked B, coined at Paris in the reign of Clovis I, we see the cross surmounting the globe, of which the symbolism is at once evident.

<sup>2</sup> This appears the more probable, because the suspension of the alpha and omega from the branches of the cross occurs in various very ancient MSS.; as in that of Gennadius, of the seventh or eight century, formerly in the library of St. Germain des Prés, No.

861, given by the Benedictines (N. Tr. de Dipl. 3, pl. 37), and in the fine MS. of the Bible in the British Museum, probably written by Alcuine for Charlemagne, of which I have given a facsimile in "Palseog. Sacr. Pict."

<sup>3</sup> The ancient omega turned topsy-turvy, indeed, exactly represents the uncial form of the  $\kappa$ . The  $\Omega$  formed omega, according to Montfaucon, never occurs in MSS.



norant of their true import, or by one who indifferently employed the Greek and Roman characters ; which (as we have ample evidence), was often done in the early ages.

"I shall only add, as an illustration of the divine emblems impressed on coins, the example  $\pi$ , being the reverse of a coin of Ethelred II, in which we perceive the hand of God extending downwards (as usual in MSS., &c.), between the alpha and omega; which, (as in the coin of Clothaire II, engraved above), are here reversed ; but each is marked, above, with a bar, indicating the contraction of the words.

"I have only to add a word on Mr. Haigh's remark, that "the use of Runic letters in these Hartlepool inscriptions, marks a period at which the Roman characters had only begun to come into extensive use for inscriptions." A remark, which appears to me quite unsupported by all our ancient inscriptions, which, during the Roman period, were all on Roman characters. All the British ones (or nearly all of them) are in debased Roman characters ; and it was not until the Saxons were well settled, that they endeavoured to introduce their Runes, in order to supplant the old Roman characters ; for, we cannot suppose that sepulchral inscriptions would be engraved in characters to which any superstition or mystery was attached. Indeed, these Hartlepool Runic sepulchral inscriptions fully confirm the opinion of Celsius (*Journ. des Savans*, 1708), that the Runes are "Lettres d'un usage vulgaire, et non pas des lettres mystérieuses ; puisqu'elles servoient le plus souvent à des inscriptions sépulchrales, par lesquelles on prétendoient conserver à la postérité la mémoire des défunts. Or, c'est à quoi l'écriture en chiffre n'étoit nullement favorable."

Mr. Wright has remarked on Mr. Westwood's concluding observation, that : "The French writer of the *Journal des Savans* appears to have laboured under some confusion as to the nature of Runes. The Runic letters were the alphabetical characters of the Anglo-Saxons. During their period of paganism they had no other letters. They were used almost entirely for inscriptions of different kinds, as they were not in the habit of writing books. There was nothing mysterious in the letters themselves ; but as the knowledge of writing was chiefly confined to the sacerdotal class and to the bards, who often used these runes in writing charms and incantations, they would naturally assume a mysterious character in the eyes of common people. On the conversion of the Saxons, the Roman missionaries brought in with their books the Roman characters as then written ; and from the very fact of the art of writing among the Saxons having chiefly been in the hands of their priests, as well as from the inconvenience of the runes for writing more than a few leaves, the national letters would be rapidly superseded. But we have evidence that the use of the Runic characters in inscriptions did exist for a time along with

the Roman characters; and it was later that they were only regarded as curiosities or as mysterious things. It is quite natural that the earlier converts would like to have their names inscribed on their monuments in the letters of their forefathers. I would also observe that, from the position which we know the female sex held in society among the Germanic races in their ages of paganism, it is probable that the ladies would be more generally acquainted with letters than the other sex, which might account in some measure for the names written in Runic letters being those of nuns."

Mr. Planché laid before the Committee a further report from Mr. Lower, of the progress of the excavations at Lewes.

Sir Samuel Meyrick, in a note to Mr. Pettigrew, with reference to the carved rail forwarded by Mr. Evan Williams, observed, that he was more than ever convinced that the characters upon it are an alphabetic musical notation, and in support of this opinion has many facts to adduce, in addition to what was read before the Society of Antiquaries.

DECEMBER 24.

A special meeting of the Committee was held in Carpenters Hall, London Wall, to examine some mural paintings recently discovered. The Committee was received with every attention by Mr. Jupp and Mr. Pocock, clerk and master of the company. Drawings were ordered to be made by Mr. Fairholt, and that gentleman was requested to write a paper in illustration.

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## REPORT ON THE ANTIQUITIES LATELY FOUND AT LEWES.

*To the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association.*

SIRS—I now proceed to fulfil my promise of laying before you a more ample report of the remarkable archæological discoveries lately made on the site of Lewes Priory.

In the formation of the Brighton and Hastings railway it was found necessary to pass through the spot once famous as the principal Cluniac monastery in England, founded soon after the Norman Conquest by William, earl of Warenne, and his wife Gundred, Gundrada, or Gundfreda—for thus variously is her name spelt—the fifth daughter of William the Conqueror. Part of the site being considerably higher than the level of

the line, a cutting, forty feet in width and twelve in depth, is now in course of formation. For some time after the operations commenced on this ground, nothing worthy of record was met with. On the 27th of October a remarkable series of discoveries began to be made. The first object was a *lead*en coffin containing the bones of a female. It was of the usual dimensions of a full-sized coffin, but was peculiar in having a semicircular top. I say *was*, because, from the decayed state of the metal it has fallen to pieces. At the sides were six uprights of iron attached to the same number of rings, three inches and a quarter in diameter. It has been suggested that this coffin with its contents was brought from the continent for interment here, as the rings seem well adapted for suspending it on ship-board.

On the following day, October 28, occurred the *great* discovery of the undoubted remains of the noble Founder and Foundress of the Priory. At the distance of about two feet from the surface, the workmen met with an oblong leaden coffer or chest, surrounded with Caen stones, and containing the bones of a human body. On carefully removing this from the surrounding soil and clearing away the earth from the lid, great was the astonishment and delight of the spectators to find legibly inscribed upon its upper end the word

GVNDRADA

Meanwhile the excavators proceeded and soon brought to light a second coffer, slightly larger than the other, and inscribed

WILLELM

which there required no great hesitation in assigning to William de Warenne. The dimensions of the chest are as follows :

		LENGTH.	BREADTH.	DEPTH.
William's	- -	2 ft. 11 in.	12½ in.	8½ in.
Gundred's	- -	2      9	12½	9

As no means had been employed to preserve them from the pressure of the superincumbent earth, they had lost much of their angularity. The sketch (p. 349), represents that of Gundred as it appeared soon after its exhumation.

The lids do not appear to have been soldered or otherwise fastened to the coffers, but merely to have been *flanged* over the edges. The ornamentation of both is very singular, though simple. The plates composing them are evidently cast. A cord of loose texture seems to have

been impressed in the sand at regular intervals, and then crossed in the opposite direction, so as to produce on the plates a lozenge or network pattern, in relief, with interstices averaging five inches by three. It is worthy of remark that our plumbers to this day ornament their coffins with a similar pattern slightly incised in the lead. The bottoms of both chests have been almost totally destroyed by corrosion, and in De Warrene's, particularly, the bones are considerably decayed by contact with the soil. Most fortunately, however, they are in sufficiently good preservation to furnish anatomists with data for ascertaining the proportions of the noble pair, when, nearly eight centuries since, they proudly trod that earth beneath which they have now so long reposed. Mr. Murrell, surgeon, of Lewes, and Dr. Pickford of Brighton, have made a careful examination of the bones, and the result of their investigations will be found in the subjoined letter, with which I have been favoured by the latter gentleman :

*" Brighton, 14th November, 1845.*

" DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in furnishing you with the information you require respecting the measurements of the bones of the earl de Warrene, and of his countess, the lady Gundrada.

" The humerus, or upper arm-bone of the earl measured from the superior surface of the head to the inferior surface of the pulley,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

" The femur or thigh-bone, from the superior surface of the head to the inferior surface of the inner condyle,  $19\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Its circumference at the middle of the shaft was 4 inches.

" The tibia or leg-bone, from the superior surface of the ridge between the two articulating surfaces for the condyles of the femur to the inferior extremity of the inner malleolus,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

" The humerus of the lady Gundrada measured 12 inches ; the femur  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; and the tibia 15 inches.

" The bones are in fine preservation, their fracture white, and their texture firm and hard.

" I am of opinion that the height of the earl must have been from 6 feet 1 to 6 feet 2 inches, and that of the countess from 5 feet 7 to 5 feet 8 inches.

" I remain, dear sir,

" Very faithfully, yours,

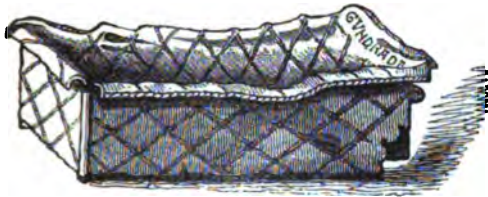
" Mr. M. A. Lower."

" JAMES H. PICKFORD, M.D."

The teeth of both skeletons are finely preserved : those in the lower jaw of De Warrene are perfect, and free from any appearance of caries.

The inscriptions are at the upper end of the lid of each coffer, and the accompanying fac-similes may be relied on as correct. The name of

Gundred is given in its Latinized form of Gundrada at full length.



William, a much more familiar name, is expressed with sufficient clearness by the usual contraction WILLELM'. The character before the m appears to be a compound letter expressing both m

and l, and the u s are represented by the mark so constantly used in the mss. of the middle ages. A glance at the fac-similes will doubtless enable those members of the Committee who have made ancient alphabets their study, to arrive with some certainty at the date of these valuable relics. I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer a suggestion that they are not later than the earlier part of the 13th century.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the characters in the name of Gundrada tally exactly with those in the same word on her marble tomb, still happily extant in Southover church, a drawing of which was forwarded with my paper on the Monumental Antiquities of Lewes to the Winchester congress. Into the romantic history of that extremely interesting memorial it is not now necessary to enter, yet I cannot forbear alluding to two valuable facts in connexion with it and the subject under discussion ; namely, *first*, that now, after a separation of three centuries, the bones of the noble Gundred and her tomb are again brought into juxtaposition ; and, *secondly*, that the recent discovery affects the question of the antiquity of the monument, for the cists and the tomb are unquestionably coeval, and consequently the latter cannot have been sculptured—as has hitherto been supposed — immediately after the countess's decease.

An interesting inquiry arises out of this discovery. The remains now brought to light have certainly been removed from their original resting-place, and reinterred in the coffers in conformity with a practice not unusual in early times. Gundred died at Castle Acre, in Norfolk, *vi partús cruciata*, on the 27th of May, 1085, and was buried at Lewes Priory. This fact is proved by the charter of De Warenne, made shortly prior to his own decease, in which he expresses his desire to be interred by her side. The particular part of the establishment where the interment took place is uncertain, but there is strong reason to believe the church to have been the spot. As the convent increased in affluence and importance, a new church was deemed necessary, and was accordingly commenced in the year 1243. It was not finished until a quarter of a century later, viz., in 1268, when prior Fovile gave 200 marks towards completing the two towers of the west front. We may assume,

therefore, that the bodies of the founders were in this interval exhumed from the old church (which would then be dismantled) and deposited in the coffers for reinterment in the chapter-house. The chapter-house is uniformly spoken of as the place of the interment, but I cannot trace this statement to an earlier authority than the Register Book of Lewes Priory, which was commenced in the year 1444 by order of Robert Auncel, then prior. To the writer of that record the finely-sculptured monument of the pious foundress in the chapter-house must have been a familiar object, and he, ignorant of the removal and second interment of the bodies, may have naturally concluded that they had always occupied that spot.

That the bodies had been long buried when they were exhumed and placed in the coffers, is certain from the smallness of these receptacles, which are not calculated to hold more than the mere bones, and the *debris* found with the latter is evidently of an osseous nature. But, hence, no satisfactory conclusion of the length of the period can be come to, as some soils are much less conservative than others, and the process of decomposition has continued even since the placing of the bones in the coffers.

Upon the history of the foundation and progress of the magnificent priory of St. Pancras, and its almost total demolition by the ruthless minions of the vicar-general Cromwell, in 1538, it is now unnecessary to enter, except to observe that so faithfully did John Portinari carry out his master's mischievous behests, by "plucking downe," "breaking," and "cutting away" the walls—(vide Mr. Wright's *Letters on the Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 180)—that no portion of the vast area of forty acres can be pointed to as the spot where stood the stately church of 1500 feet circumference—the cloisters—the refectory—or the chapter-house. The recent discovery, however, seems to present a strong probability as to the site of the last-named building.

The members of the Association will be gratified to learn that these interesting remains—"religione patrum multos servata per annos"—are in good hands. A committee has been formed, and a subscription-book opened for raising funds towards the erection of a suitable receptacle. Of this Gundred's slab will of course form a portion, and the coffers will be so disposed as to be easily viewed without the risk of their suffering any injury from sacrilegious hands.

I now proceed to notice the subsequent discoveries. A short distance to the eastward of the coffers occurred a grave formed of Caen stone, which, upon the removal of the superincumbent stones, was found to contain the remains of an ecclesiastic, buried without a coffin upon a bed of gravel, and habited in the sable garb of his order, his cowl over his face, and his hands joined upon his breast. Portions of an under garment of linen, and some pieces of leather about the feet, show that he

was buried in his usual costume. About the skull there remained considerable quantities of hair of a deep sand-red colour. It would be vain to attempt to decide upon the identity of the person, though from the proximity of the interment to that of the founders he must have been a brother high in office—in all probability a prior of the establishment.

Many other skeletons have occurred ; some in graves slightly made with chalk or Caen stones, others without any defence of the kind, in the bare earth. Among these were the bones of a child of not more than twelve years old, probably a scion of the De Warennes, and the gigantic skeleton of a person calculated to have been six feet and a half in height. As no portion of the dress remained, we cannot decide whether arms or religion was his profession. His stature reminds us more of the soldier than the monk—he may have been both, for Ordericus tells us that “the knight who by mischance shot Richard, the son of Robert, duke of Normandy, with an arrow in the New Forest, took refuge here, and became a monk”—“*infortunio gravi territus, ad Sanctum Pancratium statim confugit, ibique mox monachus factus.*”<sup>1</sup>

On the 30th of October was exhumed, at the feet of a skeleton, a cylindrical leaden vessel inclosing an urn or jar of baked earth, in which had been deposited the viscera of a human body. The exterior or leaden vessel is about 12 inches in height and 11 in diameter, and in its general form resembles a drum. The upper part, or lid, is a simple piece of lead originally soldered down, but now, from the corrosive influence of the soil, detached. The inner vessel is eight inches and a quarter high, and eight across the top. There seems to have been an earthen lid, and the interval between the vessels is filled with moist red clay. Near the bottom of the outer vessel is a portion of a pipe or cock, now hermetically sealed. The subjoined particulars of the contents of the vase have been kindly furnished by Dr. Barker, of Lewes.

“CONTENTS OF THE JAR.

“Portions of the stomach, intestines, spleen, liver, and omentum.

“The texture of these substances was quite distinguishable. They were immersed in a fluid, saline to the taste, but perfectly devoid of smell. This fluid being analysed by Mr. Phillips, of London, was found to contain ‘nothing but chloride of sodium and the common impurities of ordinary brine.’

“I think, then, we may conclude that this vessel contained originally the abdominal viscera and those only, in a solution of culinary salt.

“*Lewes, Nov. 13th.*

“THOS. BARKER, M.D.”

There can be no doubt that the viscera so carefully deposited, be-

<sup>1</sup> *Monasticon*, vol. v. p. 4.

longed to a person of eminence who died at a distance from Lewes, and whose body was disembowelled for its better preservation, the viscera being deposited upon interment at the feet of the corpse; and while the latter has mouldered to dust, those less honourable portions of the person have been thus wonderfully preserved. Much conjecture has been wasted as to the design of the leaden tube: I would suggest that the deposition of the viscera was an *extempore* proceeding, and that the first available culinary vessels adapted to the purpose were made use of.

It is worthy of notice that no trace of the heart occurs in Dr. Barker's report. This was probably buried elsewhere, or deposited in a shrine above ground. The practice of sending the hearts of deceased nobles, inclosed in costly shrines, to Palestine and other places of peculiar sanctity, is well known. According to an old distich, the remains of Richard Cœur-de-Lion were deposited in three distinct places:

"Viscera Carceolum, corpus Fons servat Ebrardi,  
Et cor Rhothomagum, magne Richarde, tum."

"Thy bowels only Carceol keeps, thy corpse Font Everard,  
And Rhoan hath keeping of thy HEART, O puissant Richard."—CAMDEN.

The register-book of Lewes Priory informs us that the heart of Matilda, the second wife of Hammeline, fifth earl of Warenne, who died in 1236, was placed before the high altar of Lewes, but professes not to know where her body was interred. May not the skeleton and these relics have belonged to this eminent lady?

Among the minor relics subsequently discovered are—1st. A penknife, which may have been dropped by the scribe who registered the minutes of the chapter; or it may have been of that kind which in early times were, from some forgotten motive, attached, by way of authentication, to charters and other deeds of the first importance. Several instances of this practice are mentioned in Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warenne*, p. 106; and Lambarde, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, mentions the use of a "black-hafted knife, like unto an old half-penny whittle, instead of a scale." 2d. A small piece of the riband of an enamelled monumental brass, with a cross-fleury, and part of the letter S upon it. 3d. Several fragments of encaustic tiles, with various, but not perhaps peculiar patterns. 4th. A considerable portion of a plain tiled pavement to the east of the supposed chapter-house.

The excavations are still going on, and further discoveries are confidently expected as the width of the cutting increases. The directors of the railway give every facility for the careful removal of relics. It is hoped that, from the notes which are made of the foundations as the work goes on, a ground-plan of this important part of the monastery may be compiled.



What treasures of archæology are the railways bringing up from the deep recesses of oblivion ! The dust of the men of old—

“ Who loved the church so well, and gave so largely to’t,  
They thought it should have canopied their bones  
Till Domesday”—

becomes, before the ruthless shovel of the excavator, the gazing-stock of multitudes. The sanctity of the holiest spots is violated : “ noisy steam-engines will soon rush across” the spot where nought of old, but the chanting of vespers and masses for the dead broke the solemn silence ; and “ it almost requires the iron conscience of a railway to be proof against the curses denounced in his charter by William de Warenne on any who should disturb his foundation : May those who oppose or destroy these things meet with the sword of God’s anger, fury, vengeance, and eternal malediction ; but may God welcome in peace, with grace, mercy, and eternal salvation, those who preserve and defend them!<sup>1</sup> Amen ! Amen ! Amen !”

Lewes, Nov. 19, 1845.

M. A. LOWER.

*To the Central Committee of The British Archæological Association.*

SIRS,—On the 19th of November last, I had the pleasure of laying before you the details of the recent archæological discoveries made on the site of Lewes Priory. I now beg to submit a Report of some further discoveries on the same spot:—

Within a few yards of the resting-place of the noble founder and foundress, numerous other human remains were disinterred. In many instances the bodies seemed to have been buried in the bare earth ; in others they were deposited in cists or graves, formed of chalk or Caen stones, generally about 6 ft. 9 or 10 in. in length, with a narrowed projection at the west end for the head. I know not whether this was the usual mode, but certain it is that very many of the Lewes interments, both *inter* and *extra*-mural, are of this description. The remains exposed near those of Gundred and her husband, apparently within the same building, unquestionably belonged to persons of great eminence, but—alas, for human distinctions!—none of them can be identified. One of the most interesting discoveries made in the supposed Chapter-house, was that of the skeleton of a female, with the skull and other remains of a very young infant,—inducing the supposition, that, like Gundred, the lady died, *vi partús cruciata*. From the occurrence of nails with many

<sup>1</sup> From a communication to the “Sussex Express,” by W. H. Blaauw, Esq.

of the skeletons, the bodies are presumed to have been buried in wooden coffins.

Many decorative **TILES** have also been found. Most of them are merely ornamental; others have armorial devices. Among the latter may be particularized:—

1. The arms of England—three lions passant, by a blunder of the artist turned to the sinister side of the field.

2. A heater shield, charged with *ten billets*, 4, 3, 2, 1. As a tile of this pattern occurs at Horsted Keynes, and as the same bearing is also found in stone-work, at Lindfield church, the arms are probably those of a family connected with Sussex. Guillim assigns such a coat to Cowdery of Berkshire, and it is elsewhere assigned to Gascelyn and Colville.

3. A shield with a charge, which I am not a sufficient armorist to blazon. The Rev. Dr. Holland, who, some time since, called my attention to a tile of the same pattern in Poynings church, thinks it is a *stirrup* with its appendages. Another friend is of opinion that it is a *tree upon a mount*, and thinks it may be the rebus of prior John Ashdowne, who presided here at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

I may here remark that Dr. Mantell has in his museum twelve varieties of tiles, found at Lewes some years since, and that they will probably be engraved shortly, for the *Archeologia*.

Near the remains of the lady and child was found a *bull's head*, of brass, weighing 4 oz. The bull occurs in various ways among the armorial honours of the noble house of Neville, lords Abergavenny, the lineal descendants of the Beauchamps and Fitz-Alan's, and, through them, of the De Warennes, and this relic was in all probability an ornamental appendage to the hearse or tomb of one of its representatives, who was here buried. According to Collins, sir George Neville, lord Bergavenny, 'by his last will and testament, bearing date July 1, 1491, (7 Hen. VII), being then sick, bequeathed his body to sepulture in the monastery of St. Pancrase, called the priory of Lewes, in Sussex, on the south side of the altar, *where he had lately erected his tomb*; appointing that twenty-four poor men, clothed in black, should carry torches, burning, at his exequies, and masses then to be performed for him; for which service, each of them to receive eightpence in money: furthermore, that his executors should pay 200 marks to the prior of that house, to cause mass to be sung at the altar, near the place of his burial, every day, and to keep his obit yearly in that church.'—Coll. Edit. 1768, vi. 501.

It must be remarked that this relic was not *in situ*, as the earth in which it was found had been removed.

The earl of Abergavenny, who still holds a moiety of the barony of

Lewes, has, since this discovery, placed the handsome sum of twenty guineas at the disposal of the "Gundred Committee."

Up to this point, no regular foundations of buildings could be made out. In several places, masses of chalk have been introduced into the natural soil for the purpose of making a hard bottom, but though of vast extent and depth, it does not appear what kind of masonry they supported. At the distance of some yards to the south-east, however, the traces of masonry became more intelligible, and at length remains of walls became distinctly visible. The first regular apartment discovered, was a room 26 ft. 6 in. square, with a semicircular apsis on the east side. From the foundation of the square basis of a pillar in the centre, and some appearances on the walls, it is pretty certain that this room had a vaulted roof. At the demolition of the conventual buildings, it would seem that *undermining* was one of the means of destruction resorted to. It seems that the earth was excavated beneath the south-east angle of this apartment, and hence that portion of the wall was thrown out of the horizontal line. Here was found the stone which formed the base of the central column; it is of Sussex marble,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet square. The floor of the apsis was raised about six inches above the general floor of the apartment. The former had been covered with concrete, and the latter with figured tiles, some remains of which existed, but in so decayed a state, that they could not be removed entire. A drawing of the fragment of pavement I sent some time since to Mr. Planché. On a part of the wall of the apsis which remained, there were some slight traces of painting, representing the lower portion of a sacerdotal robe. Near the middle of the wall of the apsis, was an oblong *well*, neatly lined with chalk, measuring 3 ft. 4 inches, by 2 ft. 9, and 22 feet in depth. It had been filled up with earth and rubble, and must have been disused before the building was erected.

After this room, which may have been the *baptistery* or the *treasury* of the convent, had been fully developed, the workmen employed by the Committee began, under my direction, to explore the ground to the northward, and soon laid open the apsis or chapel, bounded on the north by a vast mass of flint-work, apparently designed to support one of the piers of a tower. Proceeding in an easterly direction from this, three other semicircular chapels presented themselves. In some places three courses of ashlar were exposed, placed upon the loamy soil, and *unsupported by any foundation!* From the general direction of the walls, it can scarcely be doubted that they enclosed the *choir* of the great church of the priory. When the course of these walls had been explored as far as the chapel, all traces of building suddenly disappeared, and we have not yet been able to recover them. There are two steps rising towards the north, apparently into the nave of the church.

At a point where some traces of the original foundation of the building, previously to the erection of the chapel, occurred, were found two *inverted earthen urns*, in a state of total decay. They enclosed a blackish substance, and in one of them were found a few bones, said to be those of human fingers. It is remarkable that these vessels were placed in the *substance* of the foundation; had they been below it, they might have been considered as Roman funereal deposits, which had been left undisturbed at the erection of the building; but under the actual circumstances of the discovery, I am totally at a loss to imagine for what purpose they were here placed.

We also found a bricked vault or grave, which has not yet been fully explored. It was partially filled with rubble and with carved stones, forming the tracery of a window in the decorated style.

The carved stones, drawings of which I forward, have been mostly found in the course of the excavations. Among them are two hollowed stones forming the head of a cist, in which the bones of a child had been interred.

To the eastward of the choir seems to have been situated the common burial-ground of the convent. About one hundred skeletons, deposited in cists, of the description previously referred to, were exhumed. The practice of repeated interments on the same ground seems to have been eschewed in this establishment, and hence the cemetery must have been of large extent. Only a small portion of it, however, has as yet been disturbed.

On Saturday last, a discovery of the most singular character was made. At eight feet to the eastward of one of the chapels, a circular hole was laid open by the railway excavators; it proved to be eighteen feet deep and ten in diameter. This pit was filled to *above half its depth with human remains!* The stench emitted from them was at first so great that the excavators (certainly none of the most squeamish of beings) ran away from the spot sick and disgusted. For twenty-four hours the hindmost of a train of railway wagons was constantly occupied with the contents of this horrible subterranean charnel-house. The bones were much crushed and broken. The number of bodies the pit had contained cannot be estimated with much precision; suffice it to say, they must have been many hundreds, and that the bones in the aggregate weighed *many tons!*

Only one of two causes can be assigned for such a vast accumulation of mortal remains in such a situation. The unnumbered dead thus summarily buried, must have been the prey of either *pestilence* or *war*. That they were the victims of the sword, is supported by the discovery among the bones, of an iron *spur*, part of a bridle-iron, and a piece of iron (perhaps part of a weapon), were also found near the spot. When we

recollect that the sanguinary battle of 1264 was fought within a mile or two of the place, and remember how intimately the priory was concerned in the affairs of that disastrous day, it is not difficult to conjecture that the monks of St. Pancras (moved with pity alike for the fate of friends and foes) collected from the battle-field the bodies of the dead, and buried them *en masse* within the consecrated precincts of their cemetery.

Our excavations are not yet completed; and I pledge myself to make notes with the same vigilance as heretofore, of all future discoveries, and to transmit them to the Association. In the mean time, allow me to state, that our 'Gundred Fund' is very low; the Committee's excavations having been attended with considerable expense; and that should any member feel disposed to contribute his mite to the general object, the donation will be thankfully accepted. M. A. LOWER.

Lewes, January 13, 1846.

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## British Archaeological Association.

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### SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, WINCHESTER,

AUGUST 1845.

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#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

##### PRESIDENT.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNHAM, K.C.H., F.S.A.

##### TREASURER.

THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

##### SECRETARIES.

THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

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W. Francis Ainsworth, Esq.  
 William Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.  
 Sir James Annesley, F.R.S., F.S.A.  
 Joseph Arden, Esq.  
 Edmund Tyrrel Artis, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.  
 Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A.  
 John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
 Thomas Bateman, Jun., Esq.

Captain Beaufort, R.N., F.R.S., Member  
 of the Institute of France.  
 Sir William Betham, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.,  
 Ulster King of Arms.  
 William Henry Black, Esq., Assistant  
 Keeper of the Public Records,  
 W. Bartholomew Bradfield, Esq.  
 William Downing Bruce, Esq.  
 Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S.  
 F.S.A., Secretary of the Numismatic  
 Society of London.  
 Joseph Clarke, Esq.  
 George Richard Corner, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Edward Cressy, Esq.  
 John Dennett, Esq.  
 William Stephenson Fitch, Esq.  
 W. P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Daniel Henry Haigh, Esq.  
 James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S.,  
 F.S.A.  
 Henry Hatcher, Esq.  
 John Newington Hughes, Esq.  
 The Rev. Allan Borman Hutchins, M.A.  
 The Rev. Stephen Isaacson, M.A.  
 The Rev. Stephen Jackson, M.A.  
 William Jerdan, Esq., M.R.S.L.  
 Captain Johns, R.M.

John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.,  
 Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A.  
 R. Moncton Milnes, Esq., M.P.  
 W. Vesalius Pettigrew, Esq. M.D.  
 The Rev. Beale Post, M.A.  
 J. Robinson Planché, Esq., F.S.A.  
 John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A.  
 William Henry Rolfe, Esq.  
 William Henry Rosser, Esq., F.S.A.  
 Sir Cuthbert Sharpe,  
 Captain H. Smith, R.M.  
 John Sydenham, Esq.  
 J. Emmerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.  
 Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., M.A.,  
 F.R.S.  
 John Green Waller, Esq.  
 Charles Warne, Esq.  
 Alfred White, Esq.  
 Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.  
 Member of the Institute of France.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.  
 Charles Bailey, Esq. Town Clerk.  
 C. W. Benny, Esq., Alderman.  
 W. B. Bradfield, Esq.  
 Charles Bridger, Esq.  
 The Rev. George Cubitt.

George Forder, Esq., Town Councillor.  
 W. Gillum, Esq.  
 John Newington Hughes, Esq.  
 John Venham, Esq., Town Councillor.  
 W. J. Wickham, Esq., Town Councillor.  
 C. Wooldridge, Esq., Town Councillor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1845.

THE proceedings of the congress were opened by a meeting in the town-hall, at 3 o'clock, when the president, lord Albert Conyngham, took the chair. His lordship opened the business by a short but very appropriate address, in which he pointed out the benefits to be derived from archaeological pursuits, not only to the individuals engaged in them, but to the country in which they were cultivated. No monuments of former ages, however insignificant they appear, are to be neglected. The most minute fragment of antiquity, when submitted to the practised eye, is often of use in clearing up some disputed point in history, or may supply a broken link in the chain of historical evidence. An almost forgotten coin is sometimes the only evidence even of the existence of nations and princes in ages of which history is silent. His lordship alluded slightly to the difference which had unfortunately broken out in the Association, and the attempts made by a party to rob it of the credit of its labours; and spoke congratulatorily of the steady and successful manner in which it had continued to carry out the purposes for which it was founded.

Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, the treasurer, read a paper on the objects and pursuit of antiquarian researches, in which he gave a history of the labours of the Association down to the period of the Winchester meeting.

## MONDAY EVENING.

1. At eight o'clock in the evening a meeting was held at St. John's Rooms, when Mr. Wright read a paper on the municipal privileges and legislation in the middle ages, as illustrated from the archives of Winchester and Southampton.

2. Mr. Daniel Henry Haigh communicated an account of some ancient monumental stones discovered on the site of the monastery of Hartlepool, Durham.

3. The Rev. Stephen Isaacson read a paper on the ancient circular works at Arbor Low, Derbyshire, with some general remarks on similar structures.

The meeting terminated with a conversazione.

## TUESDAY.

This day being devoted to excursions, the members and visitors were employed during the morning, in visiting the varied objects of antiquarian interest in which this city and neighbourhood abound. The barrows on the Twyford and Chilcomb Downs having been placed at the disposal of the Association, several of them were examined. The barrows upon these and the neighbouring downs lie wide apart, and are of considerable magnitude, and presented in other respects no very inviting prospect of yielding any remarkable materials for antiquarian or scientific enquiry. At the former Congress, the Kentish barrows being of a considerably later date, very numerous, and easy to excavate, afforded the Association the gratification of seeing the manner in which the early Anglo-Saxons performed the sacred duties to their dead, by arranging round their bodies the objects prized in life as useful and ornamental. The Winchester barrows, which were laid open under the directions of the President, Mr. C. Warne, Mr. Roach Smith, and Mr. A. J. Dunkin, exhibited a strikingly different result, and pointed to an earlier period, when the funeral deposit consisted merely of the urn containing the burnt bones of the deceased, with a few trifling and simple accompaniments; but protected, however, with more care and labour under large mounds of earth. The apex of St. Catherine's Hill was examined under the direction of the Rev. S. Isaacson, but the remains of foundations of no very early date were all that were met with. This locality, however, which is remarkable for that deep vallum which surrounds the upper part of the hill, afforded an interesting theme for those members who had made primeval antiquities of this and other countries their particular study. Every assistance was afforded the Association by Mr. George Bridger, of Chilcomb.

A large body of the members, under the guidance of the Rev. Stephen Jackson, examined the hospital of St. Cross, and the church, the architectural peculiarities of which were pointed out by Mr. Jackson, with a view of making his auditors somewhat familiar with the subject of his forthcoming paper on the sacred building. Before quitting the spot some of the party presented themselves at the porter's lodge, and received the dole of bread and ale to which, by ancient endowment, travellers are entitled ; a custom which once extensively prevailed in this county, but of which St. Cross alone now presents an example.

#### EVENING MEETING.—TOWN HALL.

##### *The President in the Chair.*

The Rev. Thomas Streatfield, F.S.A., exhibited a large quantity of Roman silver coins discovered at Silchester some years since.

The following papers were read :—

1. An unpublished letter from Lord James Stewart, to Queen Elizabeth, dated 1st December, 1567, announcing the consent of the Queen Mary of Scotland his sister, to the Coronation of her infant son James, and to James Stewart becoming Regent. Communicated by Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, President.
2. Account of a recent discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Thanet. By William Henry Rolfe, Esq.

Mr. Smith, on account of the great press of business, gave the leading points of Mr. Rolfe's discoveries, and drew a comparison between the Saxon remains found in Kent, and those discovered in the Isle of Wight.

3. General account of Barrows opened in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, during the season of 1845. By T. Bateman, Jun., Esq., and the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.

This paper, which was read by the Rev. S. Isaacson, was illustrated by drawings, executed on the spot, by Mr. F. W. Lock.

4. On the Ancient Hill Burials in the Isle of Wight. By John Dennett, Esq.
5. Account of the Hermitage at Carcliffe, Derbyshire, near Robin Hood's Stride. By F. W. Lock, Esq.
6. On the Roman Roads and Stations in Hampshire. By Henry Hatcher, Esq.

Mr. Smith, who read this paper, observed, that the Committee had received an analogous contribution, but which did not embrace so extensive a range of inquiry, from one of their most active members, Mr. James Puttock. It stood next on the list, but the Committee had ordered it to be conditionally postponed.

7. On some Roman remains recently discovered at Spring Head, Kent. By A. J. Dunkin, Esq.



Some of these papers called forth considerable discussion. Mr. Buckingham remarked on the intimate similarity between the tumuli and ancient earthworks in England, and those of North America, and other parts of the world. Mr. Wright referred to the ancient poem of Beowulf, as containing many allusions to customs connected with the burial ceremonies of the Anglo-Saxons; and he observed, that the last exploit of the hero of the poem, was that of robbing a barrow. Barrows in those times, Mr. Wright observed, were regarded as the graves of giants, and as the depositories of treasure. Incidental remarks were also made by Mr. Haigh and Mr. Wright, on the use of the term "low," as applied to barrows.

WEDNESDAY.—TOWN HALL, 11 O'CLOCK.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

Mr. Cressy read a paper on the architectural history of Winchester cathedral, and illustrated it by numerous drawings and diagrams.

Mr. Cressy, after the conclusion of his paper, and a short adjournment, conducted the members and visitors to view the cathedral, and in the building itself he gave a *resumé* of the leading points of the lecture, and supported his opinions by reference to existing remains. On this occasion, every part of the cathedral was thrown open to the Association.

MEETING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

*The President in the Chair.*

Read :

1. On the arms of Saer de Quincy, first Earl of Winchester, and on early armorial bearings, properly so called, especially those termed "the Honourable Ordinaries." By J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A.
2. On the Municipal Archives of the City of Leicester. By James Thompson, Esq.
3. Some account of the life and writings of John Claptone, a philosopher and alchemist of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VIII. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.
4. On the Mints and Mintages of Winchester under the Anglo-Saxon and early English Monarchs. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

After reading this paper, Mr. Smith stated, that he and others had that morning visited the reputed site of the Winchester mint, to examine a Roman tessellated pavement, just discovered in one of the cellars. In Mr. Akerman's paper, the name of Godwin occurred as a noted moneyer of the Winchester mint in the Saxon times. By a curious coincidence, the owner of the house said to occupy its site, is a gentleman of the name of Godwin.

5. On the ancient walls of Southampton. By W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING. AT THE TOWN HALL.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

1. The Rev. S. Isaacson read an account of some beautifully incised slabs, in Dorley Church, Derbyshire.
2. Dr. Lee exhibited some papyri rolls in Greek, Coptic, and hieroglyphics, and some MSS. of parts of the Old and New Testament, and made observations with a view to facilitate the unrolling of MS. rolls of papyrus. He was followed by remarks from Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Jerdan.
3. Mr. Haigh gave the result of his examination of the churches in the vicinity of Winchester. He particularly referred to that of Headburn Worthy, as being the most interesting from its Saxon remains, and he stated his opinion to be that it may have been founded by St. Wilfred.

The Chairman made some remarks on Mr. Haigh's account, and complimented that gentleman upon the zeal and activity he had displayed during the meeting.

4. Mr. Corner read a paper on the existing remains of Eltham Palace, Kent. It was illustrated by diagrams and drawings, and,—
5. Mr. Rosser, Notes on a richly ornamented incised slab of the fifteenth century, in Brading Church, in the Isle of Wight.

The President gave a soirée at St. John's Rooms, at eight o'clock, which was numerously attended.

The walls of the spacious apartment were hung with drawings, rubbings of monumental brasses, and the tables were covered with exhibitions of antiquities, the whole arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Clarke, and Mr. Alexander Horace Burkitt.

The following are among the most remarkable exhibitions on this occasion.—

1. Fac-similes of Roman altars and inscribed stones, discovered at Rudchester, Risingham, and Caervoran, Northumberland. By John Bell, Esq.
2. Sketches of eight monumental stones discovered in the walls of the Virgin Mary Hospital, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By John Bell, Esq.
3. Drawings of three monumental stones found in Gateshead Church; fac-simile of an ornamental cross-head from the Trinity Chapel, Gateshead. By John Bell, Esq.
4. Coloured drawings of the Roman tessellated pavement at Bramdean, with plan of the villa, &c. By Colonel George and Miss Greenwood.
5. Coloured drawings of a Roman tessellated pavement, recently discovered at West Dean, Hants. By Henry Hatcher, Esq.
6. Coloured drawing of a Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in Northamptonshire. By Edward Pretty, Esq.

7. Plan of the Roman Villa at Bignor, Sussex, with coloured drawings of the tessellated pavements there. By Thomas King, Esq.
8. Drawings of Roman antiquities discovered at Castor, near Peterborough. By E. T. Artis, Esq.
9. Celt in flint, discovered at Quoblie, Hants, by Thomas Twynam, Esq. British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities, discovered in Hampshire. By the Rev. A. B. Hutchins.
10. Roman antiquities, found in Winchester. By W. B. Bradfield, Esq.
11. Rubbing from the brass of Richard Bethell, in Shorewell Church, Isle of Wight. By Joseph Lionel Williams, Esq.
12. Rubbing of a richly ornamented incised monumental slab of the fifteenth century, in Brading Church, Isle of Wight. By W. H. Rosser, Esq.
13. Rubbings of monumental brasses in Winchester College chapel, and in Westminster Abbey; of Margaret de Cobham; Cobham, Kent; of Reginald Braybrooke, Cobham; of Christopher Perkins, Gresford, Derbyshire, &c. By H. S. Richardson, Esq.
14. Drawing of a watch which formerly belonged to Charles I, now in the possession of the Worsley family, in the Isle of Wight. This watch is of silver, and is a repeater; it is of rather large size, and is one inch thick; there are nineteen openings in the outer case for the escape of the sound; the face and the back of the inner case are elaborately engraved; it works with gut instead of a chain. The maker's name is "Johannes Bages Londini fecit." By Joseph Lionel Williams, Esq.
15. Drawings of the exterior of the Grammar School, Newport, Isle of Wight, and school-room in the same, in which Charles I met the parliamentary commissioners. Chimney-piece in Sheat Place, Isle of Wight, date, 1620. Hour-glass-stand on the stone pulpit in Shorrell church, Isle of Wight. Font in St. Thomas's church, Newport, Isle of Wight. Sconce in the porter's lodge, St. Cross. A chair of oak, traditionally said to have belonged to Cardinal Beaufort, but apparently of a much more recent date, kept in the porter's lodge, St. Cross. Wooden salt, and wooden candlestick at St. Cross. Processional cross from Barton Stacy, (according to Milner) in the possession of the Roman Catholic establishment at Winchester.<sup>1</sup> Prior Silkstede's chest, in Shanklin church, Isle of Wight. Chair in which Queen Mary sat on the day of her marriage with Philip of Spain. The mayor's chair, one of a set of eighteen, formerly belonging to the corporation of Newtown, Isle of Wight, now in the possession of sir R. Simeon, of Swainston, Isle of Wight; the chairs are of the time of William III. By J. L. Williams, Esq.
16. An extensive series of rubbings of Monumental brasses from St. Cross, and other places. By Lewis Madden, Esq.
17. Rubbings of brasses in Yorkshire. By D. H. Haigh, Esq.
18. Roman remains discovered on the site of the villa at Bramdean, Hants. By Miss Greenwood.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Williams has kindly presented the forthcoming volume of Proceedings an engraving of this elegant relic of the Congress.

19. An extensive series of drawings of weapons, ornaments, &c., by Mr. F. Lock; discovered in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire barrows. By Thomas Bateman, Jun., Esq.
20. Ancient deed. By the Rev. S. Isaacson.
21. A superb basket of shell-work, of elaborate workmanship, date 1686, purchased at Winchester. By the President.
22. Anglo-Saxon remains, discovered in the Isle of Thanet. By W. H. Rolfe, Esq.
23. Antiquities from the Dorsetshire barrows. By Charles Warne and Charles Hall, Esqrs.
24. Facsimiles of encaustic tiles, Winchester. By Master Burkitt.
25. A series of manuscripts, some of them elegantly illuminated, dating from the eleventh century to the fifteenth, the respective peculiarities of which were orally explained by Mr. Wright. By Dr. Lee.
26. A gold Saxon ring, discovered by a labouring man in a meadow in Bossington parish, near Stockbridge, Hants, on a heap of peat. By the Rev. A. B. Hutchins. (See p. 341 of the present number)

Mr. C. Roach Smith, by the request of the President, took advantage of the convenient exhibition of the diagrams and drawings, to give observations on some of the more remarkable tessellated pavements in the south of England, particularly those of Bignor and Bramdean, the latter of which he had just visited and examined, in company with Colonel George Greenwood. Among other things, Mr. Smith directed attention to the arrangement of the busts of deities in one of the apartments, which bore a close analogy to that upon a bronze instrument discovered in the bed of the Thames, upon which the busts of deities presiding over the days of the week were disposed in regular sequence. One of the figures in the Bramdean pavement, which had been supposed to be intended for Æsculapius holding a wand entwined with a snake, Mr. Smith showed to be Apollo with a whip.

#### THURSDAY, *August 7th.*

Visits were made this day to Saint Cross, Southampton, Bittern, Nettley Abbey, Romsey, &c. by different parties. A large body, including the President, Sir W. Betham, Sir James Annesley, Sir Francis and Lady Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Lee, Messrs. H. Ainsworth, Planché, Arden, Rolfe, Hall, Warne, Haigh, and Roach Smith, inspected the Roman remains at Bittern Manor House, by kind invitation from Mrs. Stuart Hall, and Nettley Abbey, by invitation from Mr. Hunt. At both these interesting places, every attention and hospitality were shown by the liberal proprietors. Returning, some of the party examined the ancient fortifications, the churches, and other objects of interest at Southampton. Another party, under the guidance of the Rev. Stephen Jackson, Messrs. C. Bailey, Ashpitel, and Rosser, passed the day in examining the abbey

church of Romsey, where they received much attention from Mr. Janvey, the churchwarden.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Mr. Pettigrew in the chair. The following papers were read :—

1. Architectural account of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Acaster Malbis, near York. By E. Bruce, Esq.
2. On an ancient polycrome Altar-Piece recently discovered in Saint Mary Magdalene Church, Reigate, Surrey. By James Caporn, Esq.
3. An original letter, written from London at the period of the Earl of Essex's insurrection in 1600, giving an account of that event. By Dr. Hincks.
4. On Roman Remains recently discovered at Tarrant Hinton, Dorset. By William Shipp, Esq.
5. On a crypt in Ripon Cathedral, commonly called St. Wilfred's Needle, with observations on the early history of the church of Ripon. By J. R. Walbran, Esq.
6. On the War of Vespasian against the Belgæ, the ancient inhabitants of Hampshire and Wiltshire. By the Rev. Beale Post, M.A.

Mr. Roach Smith gave a brief notice of the Roman remains at Bittern examined in the morning, and exhibited an unpublished sceatta from the collection of Mrs. Stuart Hall. An enlarged account, with illustrations, will be published in the volume of Proceedings.

Mr. George Forder exhibited drawings of the ancient buildings in Chain-Lane or Porter's-Lane, Southampton, accompanied with notes.

After the meeting, the members and visitors attended a *soirée* given by John Newington Hughes, Esq., at which Mr. Wright read an original narrative, by Brian Fairfax, of his adventures in carrying on secret negotiations with General Monk, from the Fairfax papers in Mr. Hughes's possession.

Among the numerous objects of interest exhibited on this occasion by Mr. Hughes, may be mentioned:—1. A mail gorget, supposed to have belonged to Ralph Neville of Raby, earl marshal of England, who was created earl of Westmoreland, A.D. 1397, and died A.D. 1425.—2. Swords executed by Andrea Ferara and his brother Piero Ferara.—3. Gold British coin found at Ganders Down, in the parish of Tichborne. It bears on one side in a label *TINC*; on the other, below a horseman, *c. f.* The workmanship of this rare piece is exceedingly good.—4. A large brass coin of Antoninus Pius; reverse, *BRITANNIA*. A figure seated, holding a standard and spear; behind the figure, a shield. It is in the finest condition, and was discovered with other large brass coins, and a pair of silver ornamented bracelets, in Northamptonshire.—5. A case of Roman coins, found at Winchester and its neighbourhood.—6. Small brass Roman

coins, found at Mitcheldever, on the estate of sir Thomas Baring, bart.—7. Two cases of pennies of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, found at Beauworth, Hants.—8. Two cases of superb series of the medals of the Fairfax family.—9. Roman vases and pottery, discovered at Winchester.—10. Bronze Roman head, found near Winchester.—11. Bronze handles of vases, found near the castle at Winchester.—12. Bronze swords, celts, buckles, &c., found in the Medway.—13. Bosses of Saxon shields, spear, &c., discovered at Mitcheldever, Hants.—14. Cup and paten, found in a grave at St. Giles's Hill, Winchester.—15. Ancient metal bottle, found in a burial-ground near Gravesend.—16. The warder's horn, found in the moat at Leeds castle, Kent.—17. Signet rings, found in the close at Winchester.—18. Military drum of lieut. col. sir Thomas Culpepper, from Leeds castle.—19. Lease and seals, from the brethren of Corpus Christi, Maidstone.—20. Carved oak armorial bearings of Warham, archbishop of Canterbury in 1504, and of Fox, bishop of Winchester.—21. Carved oak model of bishop Fox's crozier, with a MS. account of the opening of his tomb in Winchester cathedral.—22. A series of original portraits of the Fairfaxes, &c.—23. Forty volumes of the Fairfax correspondence copiously illustrated.

FRIDAY, 10 O'CLOCK MEETING.—COUNTY HALL.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

Mr. Roach Smith read a paper on the Table at Winchester, called Arthur's Round Table, and its connection with the origin of the Order of the Garter. By Alfred John Kempe, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Charles Warne then read a paper on the barrows of Dorsetshire, the result of observations by himself, during a course of his researches, in company with Messrs. Hall and Shipp.

11 O'CLOCK MEETING.—TOWN HALL.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

Mr. Charles Baily read Mr. John Adey Repton's paper on the architectural character of windows, from the Conquest to the time of Henry VIII.

Mr. John Green Waller read his paper on the ancient mural paintings in Winchester cathedral. The paper was illustrated by coloured drawings, executed by the author and by Mr. Marshall Claxton.

The Chairman, after paying Mr. Waller a high compliment for the satisfactory manner in which his researches had enabled him, through the means of stories and legends of the Middle Ages, to explain these paintings, and in many instances to correct erroneous explanations given by Milner, supported the inference to be drawn from the paper, by quoting a Statute Roll of Ireland, 1 Hen. VI. which recites as follows :

“Whereas sir Thomas Both, lord of Louth, with his myrmidons, having gone to the chapel of our Lady of Newtown, near Trim, and there found Stackboll, doctor of the four degrees, a priest, engaged in the divine

service, took the said Stockboll to Jenkins town, one of the houses of the said sir Thomas, and there cut out his tongue and put out his eyes ; after these doings they brought the said Stockboll back to the chapel aforesaid, and threw him down before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, who, of her merciful grace, restored the eyes and tongue of the said Stockboll. Be it therefore enacted, that the said sir Thomas Both be deprived of his rank of a peer of parliament and attainted"; which was accordingly done, and neither he, nor any of his descendants, ever sat in Parliament afterwards.

Read also :

1. Notices of the ancient family of Stuteville, of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, with interesting original letters, and curious customs of their manor there. By the Rev. S. Isaacson, M.A.
2. On the Hospital of Saint-Cross, near Winchester. By the Rev. Stephen Jackson, M.A.

At one o'clock a large party of ladies and gentlemen visited the picturesque ruins of Wolvesey castle, and then, accompanied by the mayor, visited the college, its chapel, the cloisters, and the library.

#### MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

Mr. Wright read his "Report on the municipal archives of Winchester and Southampton."

Mr. Moody, in reference to a notice of the use of the cucking-stool, observed, that a specimen thereof existed in Winchester about fifty years since.

The Chairman observed, that he hoped this visit of the Association would be the means of inducing the civic authorities, with that liberality which they had hitherto shewn, to permit or encourage a complete examination of their archives. The mayor and the town clerk both signified their willingness to assist any competent authorized person in arranging them.

Mr. C. Baily then read a paper by Mr. M. A. Lower, on the antiquities of Lewes ; and Mr. Wright, in the absence of Mr. Haigh, read a paper by that gentleman, entitled—An enquiry relative to the exact situation of the Monastery founded in the province of Lindsay, by St. Ceadda, as related in the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede. By Daniel Henry Haigh, Esq.

#### FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

Mr. Marshall Claxton exhibited drawings of oak carvings in the Cathedral.

Mr. Jerdan read a document, being a Personal Narrative of the attempted escape from Drummond Castle to France, in an original letter to his Sister, from the Duke of Perth, Chancellor to James II in Scotland.

Mr. Roach Smith read an account by Mr. W. B. Bradfield, of antiquities discovered of late years in and about Winchester, and exhibited in illustration, a bronze statuette of Hercules, vases, fibulæ, and a variety of objects of Roman and Saxon art, including a large collection of coins from Augustus to Arcadius and Honorius; a British coin of rare type, obv. COMF in a label, Rev. TIN, a horseman hurling a spear;<sup>1</sup> a sceatta, &c.

Mr. Smith then read a paper by the Rev. Beale Post, on the Barberini Inscription, as tending to throw a light on the Invasion of Britain by the Emperor Claudius.

Mr. Wright stated that he had been informed that the church of St. Thomas, at Winchester, was about to be destroyed. He hoped this contemplated destruction had not been resolved upon without due consideration, as the edifice possesses considerable architectural beauties in some of the internal parts; he had understood it was in fair repair, and by the outlay of a sum of money, which, to a city possessing so much wealth would be of trifling import, might be rendered in every respect suitable to the wants of the parish. At all events, if circumstances were so urgent and imperative that it would be unwise from mere antiquarian motives to contend against the superior claims of public convenience, then he trusted that the clergy and corporation would do what should always be done in such cases,—call in some competent person to examine the building, and make careful drawings of such architectural features as would be worth making a record of, and to watch carefully the progress of demolition, in order that any concealed remains of antiquity which may be accidentally discovered, may not be ignorantly destroyed.

Mr. Twynam observed, that it was not considered by the people of Winchester that there was any thing interesting in the church.

Mr. Charles Baily and Mr. Waller concurred in declaring, that the church in question possessed points of high architectural interest; that it was worthy of careful restoration, and might at a moderate expense be enlarged. Other members thought, that provided a new church was absolutely required for an increasing congregation, there could be no good reason for destroying the ancient building, which might be made useful for educational purposes, in connection with the new church.

Sir W. Betham at the close of the proceedings said, he could not refrain from congratulating the Association upon the success with which communion of action and good feeling had contributed to crown their

<sup>1</sup> Now in the cabinet of Mr. C. R. death of Mr. Bradfield since the meeting. We regret to announce the ing.



labours during this week. Every individual who had taken part in the meeting would ever recollect with pleasure the uninterrupted harmony and brotherly fellowship which had conduced so much to heighten the intellectual enjoyments of the Congress.

## SATURDAY.

*Sir William Betham in the Chair.*

The thanks of the Association were voted as follows :—

1. To the President, Lord Albert Conyngham, for his incessant exertions towards furthering the views of the Association.—Proposed by the Rev. S. Isaacson, and seconded by Mr. Rolfe.
2. To the mayor and corporation of Winchester, for the use of the town and county halls during the Congress.—Proposed by Mr. Pettigrew, and seconded by Mr. Ashpitel.
3. To the members of parliament for the city of Winchester.—Proposed by Mr. C. Baily, and seconded by Mr. J. S. Buckingham.
4. To Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Stuart Hall, Mr. George Hunt, and to Col. George and the Misses Greenwood, for kind attentions shown to the Association during the congress.—Proposed by Dr. Lee, and seconded by Mr. Wright.
5. To the authors of papers contributed, and to the exhibitors of antiquities.—Proposed by Mr. Arden, and seconded by Mr. G. Twynam.
6. To the treasurer, secretaries, and committee.—Proposed by Mr. Clarkson, and seconded by the Rev. S. Jackson.
7. To Mr. George Bridger, Mr. Earle, and Mr. Simmons, for permission to examine the barrows upon their property.—Proposed by Mr. Jerdan, and seconded by Mr. W. Francis Ainsworth.
8. To the chairman, Sir W. Betham.—Proposed by Capt. Johns, R.M. and seconded by Mr. C. R. Smith.

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Mr. W. J. Taylor, medal engraver, 38, Little Queen Street, Holborn, has published a medal to commemorate the second annual Congress of the Association at Winchester.

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## Notices of New Publications.

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**DELINEATIONS OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT CAERLEON, (the ancient Isca Silurum), and the Neighbourhood.** By John Edward Lee, 4to., London: 1845, pp. 54, and 27 plates.

THE spirit of antiquarian research which of late years has received so powerful an impulse, is daily adding fresh information to the store of materials for our national history. This is especially evinced in the number of publications of the results of individual enterprise which almost daily issue from the press, in a style, and under circumstances which shew, that an earnest and disinterested zeal, the sure promise of continuing exertion, and not the prospect of pecuniary remuneration, actuates the authors in their laudable labours. Mr. Lee has earned our grateful thanks for promptly recording, in a desirable and efficient manner, the Roman antiquities discovered of late years at Caerleon, the site of the Isca Silurum, where, as numerous inscriptions shew, was stationed for a considerable period of time, the second legion. Many inscriptions discovered at Caerleon have been published by Camden and Honley, one of the most interesting of which refers to a temple dedicated to Diana. To these, Mr. Lee and the Rev. C. W. King have now added about seventeen, some of which are of high interest; such as that which records the rebuilding of the barracks of the seventh cohort of the second legion, by the legate of the emperors Valerianus and Gallienus:—"Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus nobilissimus Cæsar cohortis septimæ centurias a solo restituerunt per Desticium Jubam Virum Clarissimum Legatum Augustorum Proprætorem et Vitulassium Lætinianum legatum legionis secundæ Augustæ curante Domitio Potentino Præfecto legionis ejusdem."

"It must be confessed," says Mr. Lee, "that there is some difficulty as to the word *centurias*; but the common interpretation of it makes no sense at all, and as, in this case, it evidently refers to some building, it does not require much stretch of fancy to suppose that the same word may have stood for a century or company, and for its quarters. Mr. King, to whom I have applied in this difficulty, says that "it is the only reading which can make sense of the passage, though this use of the word *centuria* is quite without example in any writer he is acquainted with: nor is this acceptance of it given in the great *Lexicon of Facciolati*, which embraces all periods of Latinity, in *Ducange*, or in *Gruter*." Horsley has observed, that he believed the three proprætors, or imperial legates, under the emperor Gordian, are the last met with in any inscrip-

tion in Britain: the present inscription, having been created under Valerian, brings down the title of *proprætor* some years later."

In the north of Britain, along the line of the great wall, it is curious to note the early age at which the soldiers quartered in that cold and uncongenial district were cut off. At Caerleon there is an extraordinary instance of longevity. One Julius Valens, it appears, by a monument erected by his wife and son, died at the good old age of one hundred years. Another inscription, found in the same tomb, shews that the wife of the veteran reached her seventy-sixth year. A dedicatory inscription is important in several points of view. It is read:—"Saluti Reginæ Publius Sallienus Publi filius Mæciâ et Thalamus Hadrianus Præfectus Legionis secundæ Augustæ cum filiis suis Ampeiano et Luciliano dono dederunt." The individuals who are mentioned here are recorded in a votive tablet dug up at Caerleon more than two hundred years ago, and now preserved by Colonel Lewis, of St. Pierre, near Chepstow. The title of *Regina* applied to the goddess Salus is unusual. There are peculiarities in the spelling of words worthy of note, such as, *Alesan* for *Alexander*, *vicsit* for *vixit*, and the double *I* for *E*, although the last is of no uncommon occurrence, as may be proved by the patterns, stamps, and other inscriptions.

The inscribed monuments comprise by far the most valuable portions of Mr. Lee's work, which also contains objects of varied interest, all more or less useful to the antiquary. The coloured beads, enamelled fibulæ and studs are useful for reference, and the figured red pottery shews how universally this particular kind was used in the province of Britain. We find it everywhere, and every pattern delineated by Mr. Lee has its counterpart in specimens discovered in London; on a fragment, the word *Ingenus*, probably the owner's name, has been scratched. Fig. 3, in plate vi, an animal's head in glazed pottery, we are inclined to think medieval. The coins ranging from Augustus to Arcadius are carefully catalogued by the Rev. C. W. King. One of Carausius, reverse, Venus standing, resting the right arm on a column, and holding an apple in the left hand; VENUS VI · · · · ·, is a new type.

C. B. S.

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GESENIUS'S HEBREW AND CHALDEE LEXICON TO THE OLD TESTAMENT, TRANSLATED with Additions and Corrections from the Author's Thesaurus and other Sources. By Samuel Prideaux Tregelles. 4to. Parts I. II. III. and IV. Bagster and Sons.

THIS is an accurate and beautiful edition of a work well known to every Hebrew scholar, with the additions derived from the author's Thesaurus Linguae Hebræe et Chaldæ, left by him unfinished at the time

of his decease. It has likewise been diligently compared with Dr. Lee's Hebrew Lexicon, and the edition of Dr. Robinson. The work is intended to be comprised in about seven parts, and will form a handsome volume, indispensable to the Biblical student, whilst its neat form and execution will recommend it to every lover of beautiful typography.

A.

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A VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND, with copious Tables, Lists, Descriptions, and Extracts from Acts of Parliament, and an Account of numerous Hoards or Parcels of Coins, discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish Coins found in Ireland. By John Lindsay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, &c. 4to. Cork : Bolsters, 1845.

It was no longer ago than 1839, that Mr. Akerman, in his *Numismatic Manual*, complained of the want of a book which might supersede the incorrect and almost useless work of Cardonnell on Scottish coins. That want is now supplied, and Mr. Lindsay, one of the ablest, and, in his own department, unquestionably the most accomplished numismatists of the day, has added to his former claims on the gratitude of antiquaries, that of having given us an accurate and complete work on the coinage of Scotland. To enter at large into the merits of the volume would be superfluous ; it is already established as the sole authority on the subject of which it treats : the plates are remarkable for their fidelity, a merit of the highest order, and one which is only to be appreciated by comparing the work before us with that of Cardonnell. Our limits will not allow us to take up the many topics of interest with which Mr. Lindsay's labours present us, and we shall therefore confine our attention to one or two points. We shall commence with the *vexata questio* about long and short cross pennies. Alexander II commenced his reign in 1214, and died in 1249, after a reign therefore of thirty-five years. Henry III commenced his reign in 1216. Now as the Scottish coinage may be found to have always *followed*, and, in no instance, to have *preceded* the model of the English, it will necessarily appear likely that Alexander II should imitate the model of Henry III's coins. Accordingly, we find pennies with a short cross, reaching only to the inner circle, bearing the name of Alexander, and resembling those of Henry III's first coinage, which Mr. Hawkins most erroneously attributed to Henry II. Now as we have also pennies of William the Lion with this short cross, it would appear by the same analogy, that these must have been copied from English coins, and hence we are inclined to think rather that there must have been coins of John bearing a somewhat similar reverse, and that

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we shall some day find confirmation of this theory. If it be said attribution of the short cross pennies to Henry II, supplies the desired link in the chain,—we reply that many other circumstances tend to show that they belong to Henry III, and that the short cross coins of William the Lion, are far more powerful to establish the probability of an English coinage of John than the short cross Henry's are to be traced back to Henry II. Another point of interest is the attribution of coins to Alexander I, David I, Malcolm IV, and several other early Scottish kings, in which Mr. Lindsay has, we think, most completely succeeded. We shall ever consider Mr. Lindsay as one of the greatest benefactors to modern numismatology, and shall be thoroughly delighted to meet with him again.

H. C.

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### RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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#### PRIMEVAL.

Rapport sur les découvertes archéologiques faites aux sources de la Seine, par Henri Baudot. 4to.

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#### MEDIEVAL.

Histoire de la peinture au Moyen Age, par Emeric David. New edition, by M. Lacroix. Post 8vo. 3½ fr.  
 Manuel de la peinture sur verre, etc., par M. Reboulleau. 8vo. 2½ fr.  
 Peintures de l'église de St. Savin (département de la Vienne). Text by M. Meris Folio, published in parts, each 20 fr.  
 Manuel du Blason, par M. Jules Faulet. 18mo. 3½ fr.  
 Trésors des églises de Reims, par M. Prosper Tarbé. 4to., with 31 plates, 35 fr.

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#### ARCHITECTURAL.

Anglican Church Architecture, with some Remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture By James Barr, architect. Third Edition, 5s.  
 Britton's (John) Illustrations of the Early Domestic Architecture of England, Notes Descriptive and Historical, by the Rev. C. Boutell. 12mo., cloth, 5s.  
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 Etude archéologique, architectonographique, et iconographique, sur l'église souterraine d'Anderlecht-les-Bruxelles, par M. Van der Kit. 4to.  
 Histoire et description du cathédrale de Cologne, par Sulpice Boissérée. New edition. 4to. 12 fr.  
 Histoire de l'Art monumental, par P. L. Batissier. Large 8vo., in parts.

## NUMISMATICS.

- Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described, by John Yonge Akerman. Hispania—Gallia—Britannia. 8vo. 18s.  
 Note sur deux médailles satyriques attribuées aux Protestants, par M. G. Villers. 8vo.  
 Catalogue des Légendes des Monnaies mérovingiennes, par Guillemot, aîné. 8vo. 2 fr.  
 Mélanges de Numismatique, par M. le Marquis de Lagoy. 4to.

## LITERARY AND HISTORICAL.

- Illuminated Calendar and Home Diary for 1846. Copied from the Hours of the Duke of Anjou, King of Sicily, and Jerusalem. Royal 8vo. bound, £2 2s.  
 A History of Illuminated Books from the Fourth to the Seventeenth Century. By Henry Noel Humphreys. Illustrated by a series of specimens in gold, silver, and colours. Part 2, imp. 4to. 12s.  
 Biographia Britannica Literaria; or Biography of Literary Characters of Great Britain and Ireland, arranged in Chronological Order. Anglo-Norman period. By Thomas Wright. 8vo. 12s. (Published by the Royal Society of Literature.)  
 Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, from the commencement of the twelfth century to the close of the reign of queen Mary. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Wood. 3 vols. post 8vo.  
 La Mort de Garin le Loherain, poëme du xii. siècle, publié pour la première fois d'après douze manuscrits, par M. Edéstand du Méril. Post 8vo.  
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## GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

- Archæologia Cambrensis; or, Records of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches. 8vo. No. 1. 2s. 6d. *To be published quarterly.*  
 A Hand-Book to Lewes in Sussex, Historical and Descriptive. By M. A. Lower. In foolscap 8vo., with engravings, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Fautes historiques, archéologiques, etc. du département de la Charente Inférieure. Par R. P. Larson. 2 vols. 8vo. with an atlas of plates.  
 Statistique monumentale de la Charente, par J. H. Michon. 4to., published in parts.  
 L'Ancienne Auvergne et le Velay, par Ad. Michel. In parts, fol. To be complete in 3 vols. of text, and 1 of plates.  
 Bibliothèque Archéologique, Collection de Documents Français et Etrangers sur l'Archéologie, par Jules Gailhabaud. Large 8vo. in parts.  
 Manuel d'Archéologie religieuse, civile, et militaire, par J. Oudin. 8vo. Paris: 1845. 4fr.  
 Eléments d'Archéologie, à l'usage des séminaires et des maisons d'éducation, par M. Cromier, chanoine de Nevers. 18mo. Tours, 1845. 1fr.  
 Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, année 1845. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo.  
 Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique de la Charente, année 1845. 8vo.  
 Mémoires de la Commission des Antiquités du département de la Côte d'or. Vol. ii. 4to.  
 Tableau de Classement des Monuments historiques de la Gironde, par M. Léonce de Lamoignon. Bordeaux, 1845. 8vo.  
 The Literary Gazette, new and enlarged series, at reduced price, 4d. weekly, or 5d. stamped. This Journal will contain authentic reports of the public meetings and other proceedings of the British Archæological Association.

## WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

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 A second volume of the Poésies populaires Latines. By M. Edéstand du Meril.  
 A Critical Dissertation on Prof. Willis's Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral. By Charles Sandys.  
 Costume in England; a History of Dress, from the earliest period until the close of the eighteenth century; with a glossary of terms of all articles of use or ornament worn about the person. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., with upwards of 500 engravings drawn on wood by the author.

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## DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Bronze Head of Hadrian to form the Frontispiece.

North-west view of Rothersthorpe Church to face page 213.

Four Plates of Ancient Paintings at Carpenters' Hall to face respectively pages 280, 281, 282, 283.

Address of the Committee, page i. to xv. and ditto, dated October 8, 1845, page i. to viii. to follow PREFACE.

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